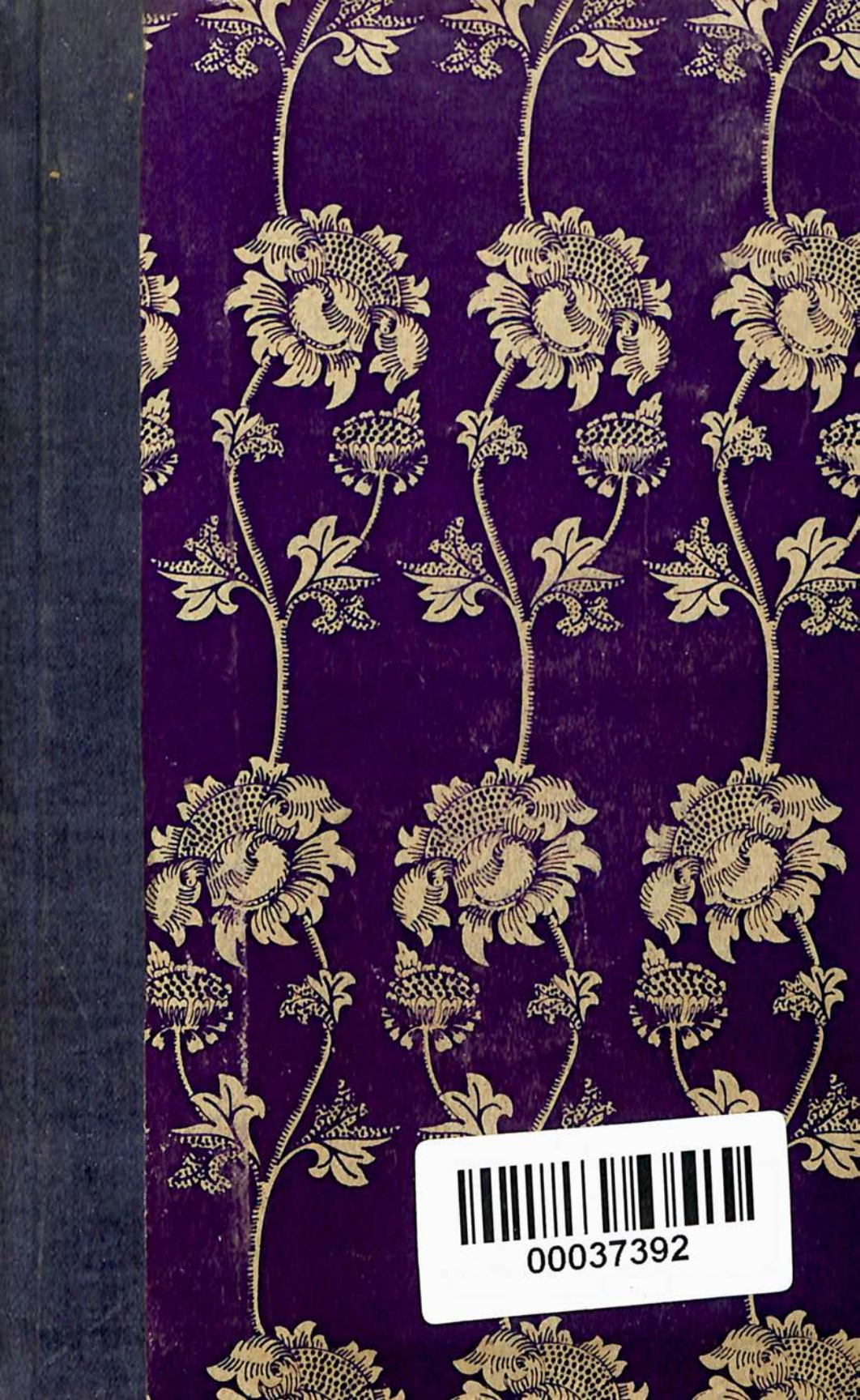
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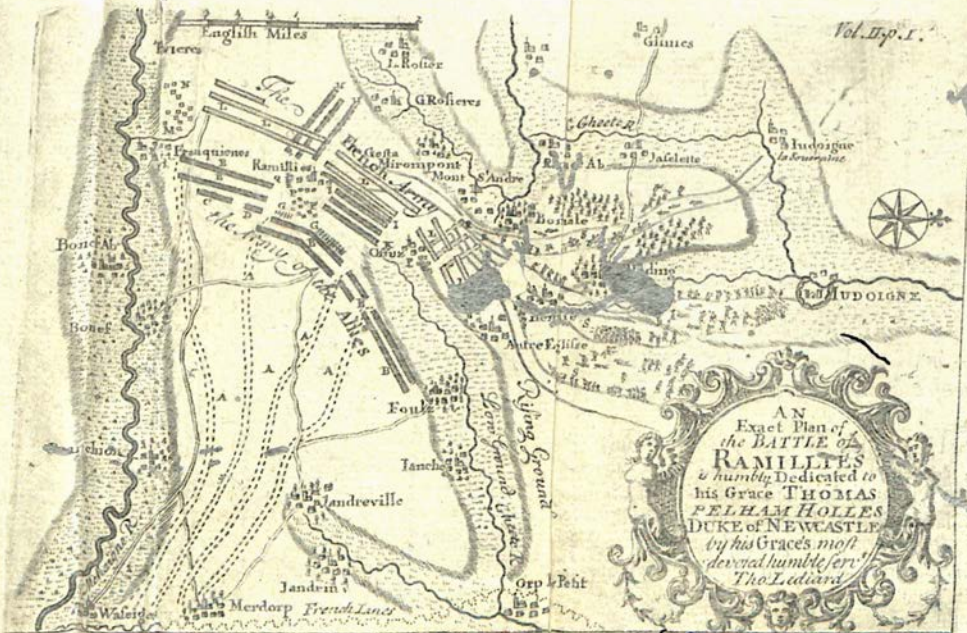

A	The Allies March to draw up in Battalia	G	The Batteries of the Allies	M	14 Squadrons of the Enemys Draggons on Foot to Support the Foot posted near Franquienes
B	The Army of the Allies in Battalia	H	The Allies drawn to Frank the Enemyes who retired from Ramillies	N	Battalions to Support the Draggons
C	The Danish Cavalry	I	The Allies after their Victory	O	The Horse of 14 Squadrons which were disbanded
D	The Cavalry of the Right Wing detacht to sustain the Lest	K	The Allies Cavalry on the right between Offuz and Ramillies	P	The Enemies Infantry at Ram.lle Offuz &c
E	A Brigade of Infantry to Attack the Ennemys posts at Franquienes	L	The French Spanish & Bavarians in Battalia	Q	The Enemies Batteries
F	12 Battalions which Attackt their posts at Ramillies			R	Their post to favour their Retreat
				S	The Enemies Retreat in Confusion

BOOK V.

TRANSACTIONS during the Years, 1706. 1707. 1708. 1709.

CHAP. I.

The Battle of Ramellies, *and the Succeſs, which immediately enſued.*

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THE Duke of *Marlborough* being returned to *England*, as I have already ſaid, at the Concluſion of the laſt Year's Tranſactions, and the *Parliament* being then ſitting, the *Houſe of Commons* reſolved, on the ſeventh of *January*, "That the Thanks of their Houſe be "given to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, "for his great Services performed to Her Ma- "jeſty, and the Nation, in the laſt Campaign, "and for his prudent Negociations with Her "Majeſty's Allies;" And appointed a Committee, for that Purpoſe, who having attended the Duke accordingly, his Grace's Anſwer was:

1706.

Thanks given to the Duke of Marlborough *by the* Houſe of Commons.

"I AM ſo ſenſible of the great Honour which "is done me by this Meſſage, that I cannot have "the leaſt Concern at the Reflections of any "private Malice, while I have the Satisfaction of "finding

His Anſwer.

1706. " my faithful Endeavours to ſerve the Queen
" and the Kingdom, ſo favorably accepted by
" the *Houſe of Commons.*

Aſperſions thrown upon the Duke.

WHAT theſe Reflections of private Malice were, the Reader has already partly ſeen, in what I have mentioned and obſerved of the Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech; But were chiefly, as it was believed, ſome Aſperſions caſt upon his Grace's Conduct, laſt Campaign, in ſeveral Pamphlets, and eſpecially in a Libel, entitled: *A Letter to the Author of the Memorial of the State of* England.

Eſpecially by Mr. Stephens.

Mr. *Stephens*, Rector of *Sutton* in *Surry*, being found to be the Author of that ſcandalous Pamphlet, was ſent for up, and examin'd, before a Secretary of State. He, at firſt, ſeem'd obſtinate in Maintaining what he had advanced; But, upon better Thoughts, being ſenſible of his Error, he publiſhed the following Recantation, by Way of Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

His Recantation.

" To read the Petition of one who is truly
" ſenſible of, and ſorry for the unjuſt Reflections,
" which were caſt upon your Conduct, in a late
" Pamphlet, entitled, *A Letter to the Author of*
" *the State Memorial*; of which I cannot, with-
" out great Shame and Sorrow, confeſs myſelf
" the Writer.

" 'TWAS my Misfortune, too inadvertently to
" hearken to what was ſaid, laſt Summer, by
" thoſe who took Pleaſure in telling News, and
" giving ill Turns to all Events. My fooliſh
" Credulity made me believe, and my Raſhneſs
" prompted me to publiſh, what I took, without
" due Enquiry; and which, I am too late con-
" vinced, was unjuſt and groundleſs.

" But

" But tho' with Shame and Confuſion, I muſt offer any Conſiderations to induce your Compaſſion, after I have been the unhappy Cauſe of doing you ſo much Wrong; Yet I beg your Grace to believe, that I have always been, according to my poor Ability, zealous for the late *Revolution*, for Her Majeſty's undoubted Title to the Crown, and 'till this late unfortunate Occaſion, entirely devoted to your Grace's Intereſt, and an Admirer of your great and glorious Actions; by which Means, as heretofore I incurr'd the Hatred of all thoſe who obſtruct the publick Affairs, envy all our Succeſſes, and your Grace the happy Inſtrument of them; So by this laſt Action, I have forfeited the good Opinion and Patronage of all thoſe, who wiſh well to their Country; Many of whom own'd me, with more Reſpect, than was due to my Condition, but have now caſt me off, with Indignation; So that I have nothing to hope for, but that your great Generoſity will look down upon a poor and numerous Family, all depending upon your Compaſſion; Who tho' they have no Part in the Guilt, muſt ſhare largely in the Puniſhment. 1706.

" Your Grace may be aſſured, that I do heartily wiſh all imaginable Succeſs to your Endeavours, and that you may raiſe yourſelf to the higheſt Degree of Worldly Honour. That as the Ancient Commanders acquired to themſelves Titles from the Countries which they ſubdued by their Power, your Grace may gain Honours, by the Juſtice of thoſe Arms you command for the Relief of oppreſſed Nations, to the perpetual Renown of our moſt Gracious Queen, the laſting Honour of your grateful Country, and the tranſ-

1706. " mitting of your own Name and Memory
" all Poſterity.
" AND that you may live to enjoy the Fr
" of your Labours, I wiſh as ſincerely, as I w
" well to my own Soul.
" MY humble Petition is, that you will
" don the Raſhneſs and Folly of your unworth
" but ever thankful Petitioner,
Sutton, March 21. 170⅝. *William Stephens.*

An Attempt ſaid to be form-ed againſt the Duke, in the Houſe of Lords.

BUT this Malice, which the Duke of *Marlborough* takes Notice of, was not confined to Pamphlets alone; An Attempt was formed againſt him, as it was believed, even in the *Houſe of Lords*, tho' he was, upon all Occaſions ſpoken of with great Reſpect. Complaints were made of the Errors committed the laſt Year, in the Conduct of the War. The Anti-miniſterial Party laid, indeed, the Blame of the Miſcarriage of the Deſign on the *Moſel*, on the Prince of *Baden*, and the Errors committed in *Brabant*, on the *States* and their Deputies; But, they pretended, they could not be Judges of theſe Things, nor be able to give the Queen ſuch Advice, as might be fitting for them to offer Her, unleſs they were made acquainted with the whole Series of thoſe Affairs: Their Propoſal, therefore, was, that, by an Addreſs, they might pray the Queen to communicate, to them, all She knew concerning thoſe Tranſactions, during the laſt Campaign: " For they reckoned, that if all Particulars " ſhould be laid before them, they would " find ſomething in the Duke of *Marlbo-* " *rough*'s Conduct, on which a Cenſure might " be fix'd. To this, it was anſwered, that if " any Complaint, was brought, againſt any of the " Queen's Subjects, it would be reaſonable for

" th

1706.

" them to enquire into it, by all proper Ways: " But the *House of Lords* could not pretend to " examine, or to cenſure the Conduct of the " Queen's *Allies:* They were not Subject to " them, nor could they be heard, to juſtify " themſelves: And it was ſomething extraordi- " nary, if they ſhould paſs a Cenſure, or make " a Complaint of them. It was one of the Truſts " that was lodg'd with the Government, to ma- " nage all Treaties and Alliances; So that our " Commerce with our *Allies* was wholly in the " Crown. *Allies* might ſometimes fail, being " not able to perform what they undertook: " They are ſubject both to Errors and to Acci- " dents and are ſometimes ill-ſerved. The En- " tring into that Matter was not at all proper " for the *Houſe*, unleſs it was intended to run " into raſh and indiſcreet Cenſures, on Deſign " to provoke the *Allies*, and, by that Means to " weaken, if not break the *Alliance*. The Queen " would no Doubt endeavour to redreſs what- " ſoever was amiſs, and that muſt be truſted to " Her Conduct.

Comes to nothing.

THUS this Attempt failed, and tended rather to the Duke's Honour than Diſgrace. About the ſame Time, his Grace had the Honour of the Queen's Commands, to treat with the Duke of *Savoy*, concerning an Attempt upon *Toulon*, which, tho' it miſcarried, when put in Execution, was thought one of the moſt effectual Means of finiſhing the War. Having treated about it with the Duke's Miniſters, he made Overtures to the *Dutch* of going to his Royal Highneſs's Aſſiſtance; But the *States General* knowing his Grace's excellent Conduct, and fearing the might be expoſed by his Abſence, prevailed with him to make the Campaign in *Flanders*.

The Duke of Marlborough concerts an Attempt on Toulon.

1706. How vigilant the Duke was, in the mean Time, for the Good of the Publick, and particularly to keep up a good Intelligence between the Courts of *England* and *Hannover*, the Reader may see by the following Piece.

An Inſtance of the Duke's Vigilance for the Publick Good.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Mr.* Cardonnel *to Monſ.* * * * * *at* Hannover.

A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, *to Monſ.* **** *at* Hannover.

ACCORDING to what I had the Honour of " adviſing you by the laſt Poſt, I have " communicated your Letter, of the 12th In- " ſtant, to My Lord Duke, and, in Anſwer, am " to tell you, from him, that with Regard to " the ſending away the Acts of Regency and " Naturalization, His *Electoral* Highneſs may be " aſſur'd, that the Queen will, in that, conſult " His Intereſt equally with Her own, without " having any Regard to the Detraction of a cer- " tain Set of People, or whatever they may have " to ſay in Oppoſition to it. Her Majeſty even " hopes, that if, contrary to Expectation, there " ſhould be any, of this Kind, at your Court, " they will either be removed or, at leaſt, ſi- " lenc'd. His Highneſs has, likewiſe, explain'd " Himſelf, in ſuch Manner, to Mr. *Craigs*, for " whom, You know, He has always had a " Friendſhip, that He is ſure his Son will be " more prudent, during the few Days he has to " remain at *Hannover*.

" As for Mr. *Hore*, I am ſure, and have even " Orders to tell you, that His Highneſs has ſo " much Regard for him, and is ſo ſenſible of his " Merit, as to be very far from ever doing any " Thing, that may derogate from his Credit or " Authority, at the Court where he now is; I, " likewiſe, believe, that he, himſelf, is not in the

" leaſt

1706.

" leaſt apprehenſive of it. In ſhort, you may de-
" pend upon it, our Court will be very far from
" taking the leaſt Step, that can be diſagreeable
" to Their *Electoral* Highneſſes; And that My
" Lord Duke will always eſteem it an Honour,
" and take a Pleaſure, in cultivating that good
" Intelligence and Friendſhip, which is ſo ne-
" ceſſary to both Courts. I am, &c.

Whitehall, *March* 19. 1706. *A. Cardonnel.*

The Duke of Marlborough embarks for Holland.

THE Duke went on Board the *Peregrine*-Gally, the tenth of *April*, accompanied by the Lord *Halifax*, who was ſent by Her Majeſty, with a Compliment to the *Elector* of *Hannover*, and the Princeſs *Sophia*, and with the Garter for the *Electoral* Prince, (His preſent Majeſty.) As likewiſe, by His Grace's Son-in-Law the Marquis of *Mounthermer*; Mr. *Buys*, Penſioner of *Amſterdam*, Mr. *Pleſz*, Privy-Counſellor to the King of *Denmark*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction. The next Morning, his Grace paſs'd by the *Nore*, with ſeveral other Yachts, under Convoy of the *Rumney* and *Rye*; joined the Squadron of Her Majeſty's Ships, commanded by Sir *Edward Whitaker*, at the *Gunfleet*. And, the fourteenth, about nine in the Morning, the Squadron left his Grace, with the *Centurion* Man of War, and the ſeveral Yachts and Sloops, going into the *Maeſe*. In the Afternoon, his Grace landed at *Rotterdam*, and, the ſame Evening, arrived at the *Hague*; Where, the next Day, he received the Compliments of the Publick Miniſters, and other Perſons of Quality and Note, on his happy Arrival: And, the Day following, his Grace had a Conference with the Deputies of the *States General*, upon the neceſſary Meaſures to be taken for Opening the Campaign.

Arrives at the Hague.

1706. AT the ſame Time the Duke of *Marlborough* was employ'd in negociating another important Treaty, with the *States*, for the Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as the Reader will ſee by the following Piece.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the Lord* Halifax, *to Monſ.* ****, *at* Hannover, *dated* May 7. 1706. *at the* Hague.

Extract of a Letter from the Lord Halifax, *to Monſ.* ****, *at* Hannover.

"I BEG the Favour of you, that you would preſent my moſt humble Duty to Their *Electoral* Highneſſes, and the *Electoral* Prince, "with the utmoſt Reſpect, and aſſure Them, "that as I have been always devoted to Their "Intereſt, in *England*, I am now come abroad "only in Hopes, I may be ſome Way uſeful to "Them. I bring them the greateſt Proofs that "the Queen and the Nation can give them of "Their Affection and Zeal, to preſerve and "maintain the Succeſſion in that Illuſtrious Fa-"mily; And I hope that the Negociations, "which My Lord *Marlborough* is now carrying "on in this Place, will add a greater Strength "to our Laws, *&c.*

THE Proofs, *&c.* His Lordſhip mentions were the Acts of *Parliament* for the Naturalization of the *Houſe of Hannover*, and for the better Security of the Succeſſion, as alſo to preſent the Garter to the *Electoral* Prince, His preſent moſt gracious Majeſty.

THAT the Lord *Halifax* purſued the Treaty mention'd above, after his Return from *Hannover*, where he was received with many uncommon Marks of Honour, the following Extract of another Letter ſhews:

EXTRACT

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the Lord* Halifax, *to Monſ.* ****, *at* Hannover, *dated* Hague, *Aug.* 12. 1706. 1706.

"WHEN I was at the Camp, I ſpoke to the Duke of *Marlborough*, about the Title, and he is very ready to join in that, or any Thing that may be agreeable to the Prince; When I come into *England*, I ſhall not fail to repreſent it to the Queen. I intended to have gone to *England*, by *Oſtend*; But the Penſioner wrote to have me come this Way, to ſatisfy ſome Scruples that were raiſed againſt our Treaty. All the Towns of this Province have agreed to it, but *Leyden*: I have been this Morning with Monſ. *van Leeven* their Deputy, and I hope he is ſo well ſatisfied, that he will not make any Oppoſition [illegible]; If he does, it will not obſtruct above a Day or two. *Extract of another Letter from the ſame.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* continued at the *Hague*, 'till the ninth of *May*, N. S. during which Time, he had repeated Conferences, with the Deputies of the *States*, and their Generals, on the ſame Subjects. That Day, his Grace left the *Hague*, and, being accompanied by Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, arrived at *Maeſtricht*, the twelfth. Monſ. *d'Auverquerque* departed the ſame Night, and the Duke followed him, to the Army of the *States*, which was drawn together near *Tongeren*; And both repaired, the ſeventeenth, to *Liege*, to view the Citadel, and the new Works about that Place. In the mean Time, the *Engliſh* Forces having received Orders to take the Field, General *Churchill* ſet out from *Breda*, with the Troops which were there, and the Artillery, the eighth, *The Duke of* Marlborough *confers with the Deputies of the* States. *Goes to* Maeſtricht; *And* Liege.

1706. eighth, and march'd to *Wallwick*, and, the ... Day, the Reſt of them march'd out of their ... ſpective Garriſons, in Order to join at the *Bo...* which they did, the ninth. The eleventh, t... march'd to *Carnick*, and from thence continued with long Marches, 'till they arrived at *Aiſen* the nineteenth of the ſame Month. The twentieth, the Army of the *States* marched from *Tongeren* to *Borchlaem*, and, the ſame Day, the *Engliſh* joined them, between that Place and *Groſz-Waren*.

The Confederate *Army aſſembles.*

Their Force. THE *Confederate* Army then conſiſted of ſeventy-four Battalions of Foot, and 123 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, having, with them, 100 Cannon, twenty *Hawbitzers*, and 42 *Pontons*.

Deſigns and Motions of the French.

THE Court of *France*, in the mean Time, had Information, that the *Confederate* Army in the *Netherlands*, was not yet compleat; ... the *Danes* refuſed to ſtir from their Quarters 'till their Arrears were paid; And that the *Pruſſians*, for other Reaſons, were yet ſo far behind, that they could not join the Duke of *Marlborough* in ſeveral Weeks. It was confidently ſaid, that the *French* King had Penſioners in the Courts of *Denmark* and *Pruſſia*, who had promiſed him to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, to retard the March of their reſpective Maſter's Forces (which were in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*) to the General *Rendezvous*; Upon the Confidence of which they proceeded, as we ſhall preſently find they did. Others ſay, that the Court of *France* being ſenſible, a Defenſive War would, at Length, terminate in her irrecoverable Ruin, reſolved to make an extraordinary Effort, and to act everywhere offenſively. In Order hereunto, a great Council of War (ſay they) was held at *Verſailles*, where

Now moſt of the Generals aſſiſted, and form'd 1706.
ſeveral Projects to raiſe the Glory of their Grand
Monarch's Arms, and recall Fortune, which had
ſeem'd to abandon them, in the preceding Cam-
paigns. Be this as it will, the Army of the two
Crowns, under the Command of the *Elector* of
Bavaria, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, conſiſting
of 70,000 Men, being entirely aſſembled, they
flattered themſelves, that they might keep up the
ſinking Credit of their Arms, by a conſiderable
Action in the *Netherlands*. In this fond Imagina-
tion, ſuch poſitive Orders were ſent to the Marſhal
[illegible] the *Allies*, that the Duke of
Bavaria, who was then at *Bruſſels*, had juſt Time
enough to take Poſt-Horſes, to join the Army,
which paſſed the *Deule*, the nineteenth of *May*,
and poſted themſelves at *Pirlemont*, with the *Gheet*
before them.

The *Confederates*, on their Side, were no leſs eager for an Engagement; But could hardly flatter themſelves with the Hopes of having ſo early and ſo fair an Opportunity for it. The Duke of *Marlborough* being apprehenſive, that the *French* would play the ſame Game over again, and keep behind the *Deule*, as they had done the Year before, had ſeveral Times expreſs'd his Concern and Uneaſineſs about it, to thoſe who were intimate with him. And, by a wiſe Forecaſt, was already laying Schemes, to put the Enemy beſides their cautious Meaſures, when Providence threw into his Hands an unexpected Occaſion of ſignalizing again his Courage and Conduct. *The Confederates are deſirous of Engaging.*

Upon the Enemy's paſſing the *Deule*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders to the *Daniſh* Horſe, who were coming from their Garriſons, to haſten their March; And that there might not be the leaſt Pretence of Delay, he engaged his Pro- *Motions of their Army, in Order thereunto.*

miſe,

1706. miſe, with the Field-Deputies of the *States*, that their Arrears ſhould be duly paid them. The Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who commanded the Troops, that was well affected to the common Cauſe, ſeeing every Thing was complied with, that the King of *Denmark* inſiſted on, though he needed not to ſtay, 'till he ſent to that Court, nor wait for expreſs Orders. He, therefore, commanded his Troops to march, and they made ſuch Expedition, that the twenty-ſecond of *May*, N. S. being the Day before the Battle, they came up within a League of the Rear of the *Confederate* Army.

The French *come out of their Lines.*

ABOUT the ſame Time, the *French* having been join'd by the Horſe of the Marſhal *de Marcin*'s Army, and confiding in their Superiority of Number, came out of their Lines, and encamp'd between *Tirlemont*, and *Judoigne*.

The two Armies meet.

THE next Day, being *Whitſunday*, about four o'the Clock, in the Morning, the *Confederate* Army march'd, in eight Columns, towards *Ramellies*, a Village near which the *Gheet* takes its Source; That they might avoid the Inconveniency of paſſing that River. They ſoon had Information, that the Enemy's Army, having decamp'd from *Tirlemont*, was, likewiſe, on their March to meet them, their Baggage and heavy Cannon being left at *Judoigne*. The Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, not in the leaſt ſuſpecting, that the *Danes* had already join'd the *Confederate* Army, were fully bent upon engaging them, either that Day, or the following; Being apprehenſive the Duke of *Marlborough* had formed the Deſign of inveſting *Namur*.

Force of the Enemy's Army.

THE Enemy's Army then conſiſted of 76 Battalions of Foot, and 132 Squadrons of Horſe, having 62 Cannon, 12 Mortars, and 30 *Pontons*. Their

Their immediate Deſign was to poſſeſs themſelves of *Ramellies*, and the ſtrong Camp thereabouts, to prevent the *Confederates* doing the ſame; And, in this they ſo far ſucceeded, that, being nearer, they got thither firſt. But had the Mortification to be ſoon beat out of it again, as the Reader will ſee below. 1706.

THE Fears of the Enemy were, however groundleſs, concerning *Namur*; For the Duke of *Marlborough* had no ſuch Deſign. His Reſolution was the ſame with theirs, and had not they offered him Battle that Day, he would certainly have attack'd them the next. The two Armies met near the Village of *Ramellies*, from whence the Battle took it's Name: When the *Confederate* Army was advanced near this Place, they found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount *St. André*, and placing their Right to the *Mehaigne*, where they had poſted a Brigade of Foot, and filled the Space between that and *Ramellies*, which is about half a League, an open and level Ground, with near 100 Squadrons, among which were the Troops of the *French* King's Houſhold. They had likewiſe above 20 Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about 12 Pieces of Cannon, at *Ramellies*. This Place, which is render'd famous to all Poſterity, by this auſpicious Day, is but a Village, ſurrounded by a Ditch, in the Diſtrict of *Louvain*, on the Borders of the Province of *Namur*. It is ſituated at the *Source* of the *Gheet*, about a Mile and a half *North* from the Side of the *Mehaigne*, that Interval being the narrow Aperture, where this Glorious Battle was fought. The *Gheet* runs from *Ramellies* to *Autregliſe*, thro' a marſhy Ground, and beyond *Autregliſe*, the River grows wide,

Situation of the Enemy's Army.

A Deſcription of Ramellies.

1706. wide, and the Ground is unpaſſable. *Ramellies* is ſix Miles almoſt *South* from *Judoigne*, two *South* from *Tirlemont*, fourteen *Weſt-North-Weſt* from *Huy*, and eleven *North* from *Namur*.

The Famous Battle of RAMELLIES.

Preparations on both Sides, for the Engagement.

ABOUT one in the Morning, the Duke ſent the Quartermaſter-General, with the Camp Colours, and a few Squadrons, towards *Ramellies*, to make a Feint, as if they deſign'd to form a Camp there, the better to penetrate into the Enemy's Deſigns; And, about three, his Grace, and the Marſhal *d' Auverquerque* decamp'd, with the whole Army, and advanced, in eight Columns, in a great Fog.

A LITTLE after Eight o' Clock in the Morning, the advanced Guard of the *Confederates*, which conſiſted of 600 Horſe, and had been ſent with all the Quarter-Maſters of the Army, to view the Ground, arrived at the Height of *Merdop*, (or *Merdan*) from whence they perceived, that the Enemy were in Motion, and march'd in the Plain of *Mont St. André*, extending themſelves as far as the *Tomb of Hottomont*, towards the *Mehaigne*. Hereupon they halted, and ſent Intelligence to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monſieur *d' Auverquerque*, who being advanced about ten, to view the Enemy, they could not, at firſt, judge, whether thoſe Squadrons they ſaw were only to cover their March, into their Lines, or whether they were the *Van* of the Enemy, that came to offer Battle. His Grace, therefore, gave Orders to the Horſe to haſten their March, reſolving, if thoſe he ſaw had been only covering Squadrons, to attack them with his Cavalry only. But the Fog being ſoon after,

it, diſperſed, and the Army being then in full View of the Enemy, the Duke found their whole Army approach, with an apparent Reſolution to fight, upon which he made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to receive them. 1706.

THE Enemy, ſeeing the *Confederates* ſo near them, poſſeſs'd themſelves of a very ſtrong Camp; Placing their *Right* near the *Tomb of Hottomont*, againſt the *Mehaigne*; and their *Left* at *Anderkirk*, or *Autregliſe*; And poſted a good Deal of their Infantry in the Villages of *Autregliſe*, *Oſſuz*, and *Ramellies*, which laſt was near their *Center*; Beſides, which they put five Battalions, near the Hedges of the Village of *Franquenies*, which was on their *Right*. The *Confederate* Army, was, at the ſame Time, drawn up in Order of Battle, the *Right* Wing being poſted near *Foltz*, on the Rivulet *Yauſe*, with a little Moraſs in Front; And the *Left* near the Village of *Franquenies* on the *Mehaigne*; Where, beſides the Number of the Horſe, belonging to that Wing, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the *Daniſh* Squadrons, being 21 in Number, to be poſted; Righlty judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Streſs of the Action would be on that Side. All things being thus diſpoſed, it was reſolved to attack the Village of *Ramellies*, which was the Enemy's Principal Poſt; In which, as I have ſaid above, they had poſted twenty Battalions, who had entrenched themſelves, with a Battery of about twelve Pieces of treble Cannon: And from thence to *Autregliſe* they had form'd a Line of Foot, along the *Gheet*, and a Line of Horſe behind them. In order to this Attack, 20 Pieces of Cannon, of 24 Pounders, and ſome *Hawbizers*, were brought up; And 12 Battalions, who were to be ſupported by the whole

1706. whole Line, were order'd to make the first Onset, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Schultz*.

The Battle begins. ABOUT half an Hour past One, the Artillery of the *Confederates* began to play; it was immediately answered by the Enemy's Cannon, and both continued firing, with considerable Execution: Whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* was at the Head of the Lines, to give the necessary Orders every where, Velt Marshal *Auverquerque* repaired to the *Left*, where perceiving that the Enemy's Foot, posted in the Hedges of *Franquenies*, gall'd the Horse of that Wing, he commanded 4 Battalions, with two Pieces of Cannon, under Colonel *Wertmuller*, to dislodge them from thence: Which they perform'd, with great Vigour and Resolution. Hereupon the Enemy detach'd two Battalions, and 14 Squadrons of Dragoons, on Foot, to regain that important Post; but Monsieur *d' Auverquerque* commanded at the same Time, the whole Wing of the *Dutch* Horse to attack the Enemy, which not only prevented their Design, but put those Dragoons into such Disorder, that they were not able either to reach the Village, or to recover their Horses, which they had left a good Way behind the Tomb of *Hottomont*; And so were, most of them, cut in Pieces, and taken Prisoners. The *Dutch* Cavalry charg'd with a great Deal of Bravery, Sword in Hand, and soon after the Engagement was sustain'd by the *Danish* Squadrons; But having to deal with the *French* King's Houshold, *viz.* the *Mousquetaires*, *Gendarmes*, *Guarde de Corps*, Horse Grenadiers, and other Choice Troops, which were in the Enemy's *Right*, the Conflict was obstinate, and the Success doubtful, for above an Hour. The *Danish* Horse, which fought

fought on the *Left* of all, behaved themſelves with ſuch Gallantry, that they forced the Enemy to give Ground, and broke ſeveral of their Squadrons; But, at the ſame Time, the *French* had almoſt an equal Advantage againſt the *Dutch* Horſe of the *Right* of the *Left* Wing: Whom they put into great Confuſion. To remedy this, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanced that Way, ſent for twenty Squadrons of Horſe from the *Right* Wing, where they could not engage the Enemy's *Left*, by Reaſon of a Moraſs which ſeparated them: And with theſe he re-inforced his *Left*, adding to them his Body of Reſerve. 1706.

FRENCH Writers, who have given a Deſcription of this Battle, allow of this as a very prudent Part of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct; But to cover the Diſgrace of their Favourite Troops, pretend his Grace ſent for fifty, and not twenty, Squadrons from his *Right*, and made four Lines of them, beſides a Column compoſ'd of his Body of Reſerve. "Thus (ſays "*F. Daniel*) the whole Weight of the Battle fell "upon the Right Wing of the *French* Army, "where the *Troops of His Majeſty's Houſhold* "were placed. This Body *(continues he)* which "had hitherto been invincible (*he forgets* Blein-"heim) enter'd the Enemy's Troops, and over-"threw the three firſt Lines; But finding a "fourth, and the Column above-mention'd, "beſides, which, was moving to fall upon them "in the Flank, they were obliged to give Way; And juſt in the ſame Strain the Marquis *de Quincy* argues. But to proceed, *Prudent Conduct of the Duke of* Marlborough.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, while theſe Troops were advancing from the *Right*, rallied ſome of the broken Squadrons, and gave his Orders for others to charge: In this Place his

1706. Grace was in the Extremity of Danger: For being ſingled out by ſeveral of the moſt Reſolute of the Enemy, and having the Misfortune, as he was leaping a Ditch, to fall from his Horſe, he had, either been killed or taken Priſoner, if ſome of the *Confederate* Foot, that were near at Hand, had not come very ſeaſonably, to his Aſſiſtance.* After this, his Grace had ſtill a narrower Eſcape; A Cannon Ball taking off the Head of Colonel *Briendfield*, his Grace's Gentleman of the Horſe, as he was holding the Stirrup for the Duke to remount.

The Duke of Marlborough *twice in great Danger.*

The Advantage begins to declare in Favour of the Confederates.

THE twenty Squadrons his Grace had ſent for from the *Right*, to re-inforce the *Left*, had but little Share in the Defeat of the Enemy's *Right*: For by that Time they were come up, the *Dutch* and *Danes*, having charg'd them both in Front and Flank, had almoſt compleated that ſignal Piece of Service, cutting in Pieces the beſt Part of the *French* King's Houſhold; Inſomuch that they could never be fully re-eſtabliſhed during the Remainder of the War. In the mean Time, the Village of *Ramellies* was vigorouſly attack'd by General *Schultz*, with the 12 Battalions under him. The Enemy, having the Advantage of the Ground, defended themſelves with great Reſolution and Obſtinacy, till ſeing the whole Line of the *Confederate* Infantry in Motion to ſupport General *Schultz*, and the *Dutch* and *Daniſh* Horſe advancing to ſurround them, they bethought themſelves of making their Retreat;

* *Thus the Relation printed by Authority in* England *has it: But it has been ſaid by ſome Officers who were in the Engagement, that the Duke was born down by ſome of the diſorder'd* Dutch *Horſe.* It is not impoſſible but both might be true.

But

But they found their Error was too late: For they were intercepted by the victorious Horſe, and, moſt of them, either kill'd, or taken Priſoners. 1706.

The Enemy flee on all Sides.

THE Reſt of the Enemy's Infantry endeavour'd likewiſe to make their Eſcape, which they did in better Order, being favour'd by the Horſe of their *Left* Wing, who being covered by a Rivulet and Moraſs, had not yet been attack'd, and form'd themſelves in three Lines, between *Offuz* and *Autregliſe*. But the *Engliſh* Horſe having found Means to paſs the Rivulet, charg'd the Enemy with ſuch unparalleled Briskneſs and Courage, that they entirely abandon'd their Foot. And our Dragoons, puſhing into the Village of *Autregliſe*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. The Reſt of the Enemy, who were, at the ſame Time, attack'd by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot, with equal Bravery, gave Way on all Sides. Their Horſe rallied again, in the Plains, to cover the diſorderly Retreat of their Foot; But they were ſo cloſely purſued, by the *Confederate* Cavalry, that they were forced to divide themſelves into three ſmall Bodies, that they might flee the better, three different Ways. Thoſe that took to the *Left*, were purſued by the *Dutch* and *Danes*, who made great Slaughter amongſt them, and took Abundance of Priſoners: And thoſe that fled to the *Right*, were chas'd by the Regiments of *Lumley*, *Hay*, and *Roſs*; Which two laſt fell in with the Foot *Regiment du Roy*, of whom having kill'd many, the Reſt threw down their Arms and begg'd Quarter, which was generouſly granted. Upon this, they delivered their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hay*'s Dragoons. But when theſe Dragoons faced about, in order to purſue the Enemy, they treacherouſly attempted to take up their Arms again; In

1706. which, however, they were prevented, and ſuffer'd ſeverely for their Perfidy.

THE headmoſt Regiments of the *Engliſh* Horſe, that purſued the Enemy's *Center*, were that of Lieutenant General *Wood*, commanded by himſelf, and *Wyndham*'s (afterwards *Palm*'s) Carabineers, headed by Major *Petry*. When they came upon a riſing Ground, they eſpied ſeven Squadrons of the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Guards, among which was the *Elector* himſelf, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, who hoped, with theſe few choice Troops, to make good their Retreat, and ſave their Cannon, which was marching in a Line before them. General *Wood* galloped with his own Regiment upon the Enemy's *Left*, and charg'd them ſo vigorouſly, that he broke them all to Pieces, killing many of them, and taking not a few Priſoners, among whom were two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, four Captains, and ſeveral Subaltern Officers. He alſo took the Standard of the *Elector*'s Guards, two of his own Trumpets, and kill'd his Kettle-Drummer: The *Elector* himſelf and the Marſhal *de Villeroy* very narrowly eſcaping. Major *Petry*, at the Head of *Wyndham*'s Carabineers, fell upon the Enemy with equal Briskneſs and Reſolution; Put many of them to the Sword, and took ſeveral Priſoners, particularly the Major of the *Spaniſh* Guards, Monſ. *de la Guertiere*, and Monſ. *de Bruan*, Cornet of the ſame; Beſides four Officers, and 46 private Men, of the Royal Bombardiers, with their Colours. The *Engliſh* Horſe and Dragoons followed the Chace thro' and by *Judoigne* till two of the Clock in the Morning, as far as *Meldert*, being five Leagues from the Place where the Action happened, and two from *Louvain*. During this Retreat, a Misfortune happened

See Letter D *below.*

The Confederates gain a compleat Victory.

penetrated to the Enemy, which contributed not a little to compleat the Victory. Several Waggons of their *Van-guard*, breaking down, ſtopp'd the Way, ſo that their Baggage and Artillery, which followed, could not paſs; Nor could their Troops retire in good Order. Perceiving that the *Confederate* Horſe, having got Intelligence of this Accident, purſued them cloſe, they threw down their Arms, that they might eſcape with the greater Eaſe, and retreated, without any Order, and in the greateſt Confuſion. Here it was that the moſt Priſoners were taken; For in the Action little or no Quarter was given, the *Confederate* Horſe having been highly provok'd by the idle *Gaſconades* of the *French Muſquetcers* and *Gens d' Armes*, of which they were very full when they came to the Attack; But paid dearly for it in the Sequel. In ſhort, never was Victory more compleat; The *Confederates* made themſelves Maſters of all the Enemy's Cannon, excepting two or three, to the Number of about 50 Pieces; Moſt of their Baggage; About 120 Colours or Standards, and ſeveral Pair of Kettle-Drums. The Enemy's Loſs of Men, according to the moſt general Computation, amounted to 8,000 ſlain, and among them, Prince *Maximilian* and Prince *Monbaſon*; And about 6,000 private Soldiers, and near 600 Officers taken Priſoners; Which, with their Deſerters and Wounded, made their Loſs not leſs than 20,000 Men. Some Accounts make the Number of Deſerters ſo great, to aver, that hardly half of their Troops ever returned to their Colours. The Perſons of Note among the Priſoners, were Meſſieurs *Palavicini* and *Mezieres*, Major-Generals; The Marquis *de Bay*, Brigadier-General of Horſe; The Marquis *de Nonan*, Brigadier-General of Foot; The 1706.

See Letter C. *below.*

1706. Marquis *de La Baume*, Son of the Marſhal *de Tallard*; Monſ. *de Montmorency*, Nephew to the late Duke of *Luxemburg*, a Nephew of the Lord *Clare*, and ſeveral others.

HAVING given the moſt circumſtantial Account I have been able to collect of this remarkable Action, from the ſeveral Relations publiſh'd here and in *Holland*, and from other authentick Papers; I ſhall now add a Word or two of what the *French* have ſaid to leſſen their Misfortune. Their Terror and Amazement was, beyond all Queſtion, very great; However, they put the beſt Face upon it they could, and, at firſt, endeavour'd to conceal their Loſs, by giving only a very ſlight and general Account of the Battle. One of their Prints ſays no more than that, "On the 23d, the King's Army advanc'd from "*Goſſencourt* to the *Mehaigne*, and was attack'd "by the *Confederate* Army. That the *Confede-* "*rates* were poſſeſs'd of ſeveral Poſts, out of "which they were driven by our Foot, who, for "about an Hour and a half, fought the Enemy's "Foot, with Advantage, at the Villages of "*Ramellies* and *Jandrenouille*; So that, for a "long Time, there was Ground to hope the "Victory would have been theirs; But that "while moſt of the Troops were engag'd in "the *Center*, one of the Enemy's Battalions at- "tack'd and forced the Village of *Taviers*. That "their Horſe attack'd the *French* Horſe, on the "*Right*; Who not ſuſtaining their *Effort*, with "like Vigour, gave the *Confederates* ſuch Ad- "vantage, as obliged their Army to retire, after "a pretty equal Loſs, on both Sides: That the "Retreat was made, at firſt, in good Order; "But the difficult Ways occaſioning a Confu- "ſion, ſome Troops betook themſelves to "Flight,

French *Accounts of this Action.*

Fight, which was the Cauſe of farther Loſs, 1706.
" and obliged their Army to abandon Part of
" their Cannon, and ſeveral Waggons.

In other Relations, the Reader is amus'd with pompous Accounts of the ſuperior Valour of their Troops. Tho', in the very ſame Periods, they are oblig'd to allow they were beaten. I ſhall mention only one or two Inſtances of theſe *Gaſconades* from the *Mercure Galant* of that Month: " The Duke of *Marlborough (ſays* " *this Author)* having ſeen with what Valour " the *French* had fought, could not forbear " ſaying, That, with 30,000 ſuch Men, he " could go to the End of the World." What muſt not we then ſuppoſe he could do with thoſe Troops, who beat and triumph'd over theſe more than Men, if we will believe them? In another Place, ſpeaking of the *Troops of the King's Houſhold*, he makes our brave General own; " That they were more than Men; And that " he knew them, as well as what they were " capable of doing, ſo well, that he judg'd it " proper, to order Six to One to oppoſe them." The *Paris Gazetteer*, however, tho' not the moſt " modeſt of News Writers, is oblig'd to own, that the *Troops of the Houſhold*, did not behave themſelves very well: " The Cavalry on the " *Right (ſays he)* where the *Troops of the King's* " *Houſhold* were poſted, did not withſtand the " Enemy's Attack with the ſame Vigour that " the Reſt did.

But to leave theſe Triflers, let us hear what an Author of ſomething more Credit, and Reputation, tho' not the moſt impartial neither, on that Side, ſays, I mean the *Marquis de Quincy*, who begins the fifth Volume of his Hiſtory, and his

1706. Relation of this Campaign, in the following Words.

" I AM now to give an Account of the most " diſadvantageous Campaign, for *France*, that " has ever happen'd during this King's Reign, " which brought on ſuch a Chain of terrible " Conſequences, as chang'd the very Face of " Affairs in this Kingdom. And yet never was " there more Reaſon to believe, that the Prince, " who directed it, (*viz.* the *French* King) would " have brought His Enemies to Reaſon, and " would have obliged them to acquieſce in a " Peace, ſuch as His Majeſty was willing to " give to *Europe*, which began to ſtand in need " of it.

" AT the Concluſion of the preceding Cam- " paign, Orders were immediately given to " recruit the Troops, and raiſe freſh Ones; And " uncommon Diligence was uſed, during the " whole Courſe of the Winter, as well in this, " as in filling the Magazines, in thoſe Places " where the ſeveral Armies were to aſſemble; " That they might be early in a Condition to " execute thoſe great Projects, which the King " himſelf had form'd, with infinite Pains, and " for which he had put his Armies in ſuch " a State, that they might triumph, in every " Place, whereſoever he had any Enemies. —— " I may very well ſay, that the Court never " form'd ſuch well-laid Deſigns, as thoſe which " were intended to be put in Execution this " Campaign; And that never Meaſures were " better taken, nor purſued with greater Secrecy, " to carry ſo many great Points at one and the " ſame Time." (*Here my Author gives an Account of theſe vaſt Projects, and then proceeds.*) " Theſe were the Deſigns which were to have " been

" been executed during the Course of this Year, 1706.
" which, if they had succeeded, as it was reason-
" able to hope, would have produced the Ad-
" vantages *France* expected from them: But we
" shall soon see, by the Relations I am going to
" give, that the Events were so far from an-
" swering the Expectations so justly conceived,
" that never Campaign was so disadvantageous
" to the two Crowns. ——— Of all the fatal
" Accidents of this Campaign, (continues my
" Author,) the Loss of the Battle of *Ramellies*,
" which, if I may be allow'd to say it, was ha-
" zarded without any Necessity, was that which
" was most sensibly felt; Because the Conse-
" quence of it was the Loss of a great Number
" of Places, in the *Low-Countries*." Here our Author goes on to give an Account of this Battle, in which he confirms almost every Circumstance, I have mention'd in my Relation; Excepting that he affirms the *Confederate* Army to have been far superior to that of the *French*, and asserts, that there were not above 6,000 kill'd on both Sides, of which he reckons but a third Part on his Side, and two thirds on that of the *Allies*, a Supposition so monstrously ridiculous, that it refutes it self. He likewise runs into the same absurd *Rhodomontades*, which I have mention'd above, with Regard to the more than human Courage of the *Troops of the King's Houshold*, against whom he, with the Rest of his Countrymen, affirms, the Duke of *Marlborough*, knowing what sort of People he had to do with, opposed six to one. But as, if there had been any Truth in this Assertion, the Duke must, for this Purpose, have weakened some other Part of his Army, why did not they take that Advantage, and fall upon the weaken'd Part? He has no

other

1706. other Way to come off, but by pretending a two great Dependance on their Troops b this Misfortune on the whole Army.

Juſt Praiſes of the Generals and other Officers.

THIS Compleat and Memorable Victo to the Bleſſing of Heaven, (*which du whole Courſe of this War, ſeemed ſtrictly to a the Juſtice of the* Confederate *Cauſe*,) was princi pally owing to the great *Courage*, *Prudence*, *Vigilance* and *Experience* of the Chief Commander, the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*, who was perſonally preſent in the hotteſt of the Action, and gave his Orders, with wonderful Sedateneſs and Preſence of Mind. And his very Enemies were obliged to acknowledge, that his Conduct and Bravery, in this *Great Day*, ſhone in the moſt conſpicuous Manner. The ſecond Honours of this *Glorious Day* were undoubtedly due to Monſ. *d'Auverquerque*, Velt-Marſhal of the *Dutch* Troops, who acted with all the Valour, Conduct, and Vigour, that became a great and experienc'd General. The other Generals, likewiſe, diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and, among the Reſt, none more than his Grace, the Duke of *Argyle*, who expoſed his Perſon to the greateſt Danger, and received ſeveral ſlight Wounds; Nor were the Inferior Officers leſs worthy of Commendation, every one behaving, in their reſpective Stations, as became Men, who were reſolved to conquer or dy.

And of the Troops.

ALL the Troops, that engaged, fought, likewiſe, with the greateſt Bravery and Reſolution, and like Men who were reſolutely bent to maintain the Reputation they had acquired at *Schellenberg* and *Bleinheim*. Each had their Part of this Glorious Victory, tho' in different Manners. It muſt be acknowledged, to the eternal Glory of the *Dutch*, both Horſe and Foot, that they bore

HOC PRÆF · PATRIÆ · SERVO · HOC DUCE REGNI FIRMO · INTAMINATIS FULGEANT HONORIBUS
MARI
AUE
CONCORDIÆ ANGL · ET BAT · BRABANT · ET HISPAN · LEGITIMO DOMINO RESTI

DE MALE QUÆSITIS NON GAVDET TERTIUS HÆRES
XXIII MAII
GALL · BAV · ET HISPAN APVD RAMILLIAS
VNO PRÆLIO VEL CAPTIS VEL
DELETIS VEL FVGATIS
1706

Clark sc.

1706.

bolmost the whole Brunt of the Fight, hawled to deal with the *French King's Houshold*, "ablder choice Troops, which composed the "vanty *Right* Wing. The *Danish* Horse were a great Weight to incline the Victory, on the Side of the *Confederates*; And the *English* had the Honour to compleat it, by having the greatest Share in the Pursuit; As some of their Regiments of Foot had in the Engagement. Among the Rest, Colonel *Charles Churchill*, who commanded General *Churchill's* Regiment, signaliz'd himself, by driving, with his Battalion, supported by the Lord *Mordaunt*'s Regiment, three *French* Regiments into the Morass, where most of them were either destroyed, or taken Prisoners.

THE Honour of this Day was the greater to the *Confederates*, as the *Elector* of *Bavaria* had been heard to say, the Enemy's Army was the best he had ever beheld; And as they lost not only their Camp, Baggage, and Artillery, but all that they had left in *Judoigne*. To which we may add; *That this Victory decided the Destiny of the* Low-Countries, *as the Battle of* Hochstadt *did that of* Bavaria.

See Letter E *below.*

ON Account of this Battle, was struck a large *Medaillon* in *Holland*: On the Face is represented two Nymphs shaking Hands, representing *Great-Britain* and *Holland*. Behind *Great-Britain* is a Column, bearing a *Busto* of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, with his Name on the Pedestal, and an *Unicorn* lying at the Foot of it. Behind *Holland* is another Column supporting a *Busto* of the Velt-Marshal *d'Auverquerque*, with his Name on the Pedestal, and the *Batavian Lion* at the Foot of it. And, round the Medal the Inscription:

Medals struck on this Occasion.

Hoc

1706. HOC PRÆFECTO PATRIAM SERVO. HO[illegible] REGEM FIRMO. INTAMINATIS FU[illegible] HONORIBUS.

Under his Command, I defend my Country. Under his Conduct I ſupport the King. (ſc. Charles III.) *May the Luſtre of their Glory never fade.*

IN the *Exergue:*

CONCORDIA ANGLIÆ ET BATAVIÆ, BRABANTIA ET FLANDRIA LEGITIMO DOMINO RESTITUTÆ.

By the Union of Great-Britain *and* Holland, Flanders *and* Brabant *are reſtor'd to their rightful Sovereign.*

ON the *Reverſe*, is a Plan of the Battle of *Ramellies*, with that Village in View. On the Front, ly great Numbers of the Enemy's Dead, and Quantities of their Arms left a Spoil to the *Allies*; With the following Inſcription round it:

DE MALE QUÆSITIS NON GAUDET TERTIUS HÆRES. MAII D. 23.

Ill-gotten Goods never deſcend to the third Heir. May 23.

IN the *Exergue*, is the following Inſcription.

GALLIS, BAVARIS, ET HISPANIS, APUD RAMELIUM, UNO PRÆLIO VEL CAPTIS, VEL DELETIS, VEL FUGATIS. 1706.

The

ANNA·D:G·MAG·BR· FRA·ET·HIB·REGINA·

CALLIS·AD·RAMELLIES·VICTIS·XII·MAII·MDCCVI·
FLANDR·ET·BRABANT·
RECEPT·

B: Cole Sculp.

1706.

The French, *the* Bavarians, *and the* Spaniards, *were either taken, defeated, or put to the Flight, in the ſingle Battle of* Ramellies, 1706.

THERE likewiſe appear'd, at the ſame Time, a Medal of a ſmaller Size, on the Face of which is repreſented a *Buſto* of Her Majeſty, with Her Title. And, on the Reverſe, two flying Fames, ſounding their Trumpets, and holding a Plan of the Battle of *Ramellies*, with a Map of the Provinces of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, the Gaining of which was the Conſequence of this Battle. With the following Inſcription over them:

GALLIS AD RAMELIES VICTIS.
12 MAII, 1706.

The French *vanquiſh'd at* Ramellies.
May 12, 1706.

IN the *Exergue* was the following Inſcription:

FLANDRIA ET BRABANTIA RECEPTIS.

Flanders *and* Brabant *recovered.*

There were likewiſe, ſeveral other mix'd Medals ſtruck at the ſame Time, on which mention is made of this Compleat Victory.

THE Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, with the greateſt Part of the broken Remains of their Army, continued their precipitate Flight, 'till they were got to *Louvain*; where having held a Sort of a tumultuous Council of War, by Torch-Light, in the Market-Place,

The French *abandon Louvain.*

Precipitate Flight of the Elector of Bavaria.

1706. Place, they reſolved to abandon that Place, and to retire towards *Bruſſels*. This was immediately put in Practice; but the *Elector* of *Bavaria* thought himſelf ſo little ſecure there, that he ſpent the whole Night in packing his Papers, Jewels, Plate, and valuable Furniture, to be pack'd up, and ſent away for *Ghent*, whither he himſelf follow'd, with all imaginable Precipitation. On the other Hand, the victorious *Confederates*, having purſued the Fugitives, 'till two, in the Morning, reſted a little near *Meldert*, and, at Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Army to encamp at *Bouchien*, for the Refreſhment of the Troops. In the mean Time, his Grace diſpoſed all Things for their March, early the next Morning, in order to force the Paſſage of the *Deule*; but he received Advice, in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, and abandon'd *Louvain*; upon which, Bridges being laid over that River, a Detatchment of 500 Men was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of *Louvain*; and the whole Army paſs'd the River, the next Day, about Noon, and took the Camp of *Bethlem*.

See Letter B. *and* F. *below.*

The Confederates *take Poſſeſſion of* Louvain.

A ſhort Deſcription of it. *LOUVAIN*, which was the firſt Fruits of this Victory, is a very large and pleaſant City of the *Low Countries*, ſituate on the River *Deule*, eleven Miles *South-Eaſt* of *Mechlin*, fifteen *North-Eaſt* of *Bruſſels*, ſeven and twenty *North* of *Namur*, and eight and thirty *North-Eaſt* of *Mons*.

A LATE Author, ſpeaking of this Battle, ſays, the Duke of *Marlborough* had told him, "That the *French* Army look'd the beſt of any he "had ever ſeen; but that their Officers did not "do their Parts, nor ſhew the Courage, that "had appeared among them, on other Occa- "ſions."

ſion ." To this we may add, and account it a very great Error, on their Parts, that they placed ſo entire a Dependance on the Troops of the King's Houſhold, as was, in a great Meaſure, ſo near Ruin. For had they been as vigilant to ſupport them, with a Re-inforcement of Horſe from their *Left*, which was, in the mean Time idle, as the Duke of *Marlborough* was in ſupporting his Cavalry who attack'd them, by a Supply of freſh Troops, from his *Right*, the Victory would probably have been more doubtful, or, at leaſt, would have been bought, by the *Allies*, at a dearer Rate. Thus the high Idea the *French* Officers had conceiv'd of the Valour and Conduct of theſe Troops, turn'd to their own Diſadvantage. This high Opinion, however, appear'd to be too raſhly and immaturely formed, and would better have been left to Time: For it is next to an Impoſſibility to reſtore a Nation, that has had the Misfortune to be ſo often defeated, ſo ſoon to their Priſtine Valour. Princes, who are not preſent, at the Defeat of their Troops, are apt to imagine, that Fortune may be more favourable to them, another Time; but they are very often deceived. Their Fate is generally the ſame with that of thoſe unfortunate Gameſters, who, notwithſtanding their ill Turn of Fortune, hazard on, thinking to recover their Loſs, 'till they have nothing more to loſe.

1706.

An Overſight of the French *Generals.*

A Remark thereupon.

THE Loſs of the *Confederates*, in ſo bloody and obſtinate a Conflict, could not but be great; Yet did not much exceed 1,000 kill'd, and about double that Number wounded, moſt of them in the *Dutch* Service. Among the ſlain, were reckoned Prince *Lewis* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, Colonel of Foot; Col. *Van Driebergen*; Col. *Leerſe*; Col.

The Loſs of the Confederates.

See Letter A. *below.*

1706. Col. *Gammel*; Col. *Van Schoonbeyde*; Col. *Le Grou*, Col. *Bortwigh*; Col. *Hirſel*; Col. *Murray*, Junior; Col. *Bisberg*; Col. *Fabrice*; Lieut. Col. *Baker*; Major *Boncoeur*; Major *Roer*; Major *Noorman*; Count *Van Warfuze*, a Major; Meſſieurs *Bentingh*, *Piper*, *Smirſer*, *Hinckins*, and *Strater*, Captains of Horſe; Meſſieurs *Schimmelpennigh*, *Beckman*, *d'Qzallier* and *Clerc*, Captains of Foot; Monſieur *Winterkamp*, a Cornet; Monſieur *Roer*, and *Croonbreecker*, Enſigns; and Adjutant *Piper*. Among the wounded, were reckoned, Col. *La Rocque Servier*; Major Count *Vander-nat*; Major *St. Pol*, who died of his Wounds; Major *Swerin*, who was alſo taken Priſoner; Major *Larny*, mortally wounded; Major *Cunningham*; Monſieur *Van Berghem*, Captain of Horſe; And Monſieur *Sutherland*, Captain of Foot. Col. *Schravemore* was taken Priſoner, but came back upon his *Parole*. Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, who purſued the flying Enemy, 'till One the next Morning, was like to have been ſtabb'd by a baſe *Bavarian* Captain, to whom he had generouſly given Quarter, and ſuffered him to keep his Sword; But the Villain was prevented by one *Violette*, a *Frenchman*, Groom to that General, who ſhot the *Bavarian* dead upon the Spot.

HAVING thus given a Succinct Account of this Glorious Action, I ſhall now add the ſeveral Pieces and Letters, refer'd to there, and then give an Account of the Conſequences of it, which proved greater, than even the moſt ſanguine Hopes could ſuggeſt.

1706.

A.

A LIST (printed at the *Hague*) of the kill'd and wounded of the Army of the *Allies*, in the Battle of *Ramellies*, the 23d of *May*, 1706.

HORSE.

TWO *Colonels kill'd*, 3 *wounded*; 3 *Lieutenant-Colonels wounded*; 4 *Majors kill'd*, 3 *wounded*; 10 *Captains kill'd*, 24 *wounded*; 6 *Lieutenants kill'd*, 27 *wounded*; 4 *Cornets kill'd*, 28 *wounded*; 8 *Subalterns kill'd*, 18 *wounded*; 343 *Troopers or Dragoons kill'd*, 695 *wounded*; 990 *Horses kill'd*, 351 *wounded*.

FOOT.

THREE *Colonels kill'd*, 3 *wounded*; 1 *Lieutenant-Colonel kill'd*, 3 *wounded*; 2 *Majors kill'd*, 3 *wounded*; 9 *Captains kill'd*, 38 *wounded*; 7 *Lieutenants kill'd*, 49 *wounded*; 8 *Enfigns kill'd*, 40 *wounded*; 18 *Subalterns kill'd*, 70 *wounded*; 641 *Soldiers kill'd*, 1590 *wounded*.

OFFICERS *of Horfe and Foot*; 82 *kill'd*, 282 *wounded*.

TROOPERS, *Dragoons, and Foot Soldiers*, 984 *kill'd*, 2285 *wounded*.

Total, 1066 *kill'd*; 2567 *wounded*.

B.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the States.*

"MONSIEUR, the Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, having ſent Monſieur *de Waſſenaer*, to inform Your *High Mightineſſes* of the Victory, which GOD was graciouſly pleaſed to give us over the Enemy on *Sunday* laſt, I deferred my Congratulations, 'till to Day, that I might be able, at the ſame Time, to acquaint Your *High Mightineſſes*, with the Succeſs of our Deſign to paſs the *Deule*, which we had determin'd to attempt this Morning. But the Enemy have thought fit to ſpare us that Trouble, having left us an open Field, by their Retreat towards *Bruſſels*; So that, with double Joy, I have the Honour to write this Letter to Your *High Mightineſſes*, from *Louvain*, *where*, *for the Good of the Common Cauſe*, *I had long wiſh'd to be.* 'Tis certain, that all the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have done all that was poſſible for Men to perform, on that *Glorious Day*; and their Conduct and Bravery cannot be ſufficiently praiſed. I make no Manner of Doubt, but that Meſſieurs, the Deputies, and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, have done Juſtice to Your own Troops, and that Your *High Mightineſſes* will ſeek Occaſions to acknowledge and reward the Deſerts of ſo many brave Men. I have made Choice of Colonel *Chanclos*, to carry this agreeable News to Your *High Mightineſſes*, both by Reaſon of his Merit in the laſt Campaign, and of his Service in this. He will acquaint Your *High Mightineſſes* with the Particulars of all that has paſs'd, and the preſent

" Poſture

" Poſture of the Enemy, whom we are reſolved " to purſue. It ſhall always be my greateſt De- " light to ſhew to Your *High Mightineſſes* my " inviolable Adherence to your Intereſt, and " that I am, with great Reſpect, Your *High* " *Mightineſſes*, &c." 1706.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Louvain, May 25, 1706.

THE Reader will remember, that in my Account of the Tranſactions of the Year 1703, among other Pieces, I inſerted the Reaſons alledg'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſeveral other Generals, in a Council of War held the 24th of *Auguſt*, of that Year, why they were for forcing the *French* Lines; And the Reaſons given by the *Dutch* Deputies and Generals, for not attempting them. The Duke's Words were: *A Remark upon Part of this Letter.*

" IF we attempt their Lines, ſhould they " pretend to defend them, we may, with the " Aſſiſtance of the ALMIGHTY, hope to gain " a compleat Victory, *the Conſequences of which* " *may be of more Importance than can be foreſeen*; " And ſhould they think beſt to retire, there is " Ground to hope, *we might puſh forward very* " *ſucceſsfully, and draw mighty Advantages from* " *it.*"

IN Anſwer to this, the Words of the *Dutch* Deputies and Generals are:

" SUPPOSING the Lines forc'd, it is to be " conſider'd what Advantage will come of it, " and whether we ſhall then be able to penetrate " into the Country, and to march to *Tiriemont* " and *Louvain*. What gives Ground to appre- " hend we ſhall not, is, that the Enemy, a lit-

1706. " tle within their Lines, have Poſts to retire to,
" that are more defenſable than their Lines.
" For Inſtance, *that of* Ramellies; *Where their*
" *Right being extended to the* Mehaigne, *near*
" Taviers, *and their Left towards* Ramellies *and*
" Autreglise, *they will have a narrow Aperture*
" *of but* 1200 *Paces to defend.*"

NOW upon that very Spot were the Enemy fought and beaten, at this Time. The great Share the *Dutch* had, in gaining this Victory, makes ſome Amends for the wrong Judgment they form'd in 1703, and the Conſequences of it (which the Reader will ſee below) are a ſhining Proof of the Duke's Excellent Judgment and Foreſight: Upon which *His Grace had much Reaſon to value himſelf, and remind the* States General, (as he does in the above Letter) *that he was, at length arrived, where he had long wiſh'd to be, for the Good of the Common Cauſe.*

C.

MONSIEUR *d' Auverquerque* wrote alſo the following Letter to the *States.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A Letter from Monſ. d'Auverquerque *to the* States General.

" IT has pleaſed GOD ALMIGHTY to grant to
" the Arms of the *States*, and thoſe of the
" *High Allies*, on the twenty-third of this
" Month, being *Whitſunday*, a Compleat Victory
" over our Enemies, for which Bleſſings we
" ought to return *Him* our Praiſes and Acknow-
" ledgments. I have given myſelf the Honour
" to congratulate Your *High Mightineſſes*, and
" to cauſe an Account of the Particulars of that
" Action to be given to You, by my Adjutant,
" Monſieur *de Waſſenaer*. We ſhall uſe all poſ-
" ſible

" ſible Diligence to improve this Advantage, 1706.
" by vigorouſly purſuing the Enemy. We
" paſs'd the *Deule* this Morning, and are come
" to encamp near *Tor-Banch*, having *Louvain*
" behind us. The Enemy retired upon our
" Approach, and are, at preſent, encamped
" beyond the Canal, near *Grimbergen*. I muſt
" do Juſtice to the Bravery and Reſolution of
" Your Troops, Generals, and Subaltern Offi-
" cers, by aſſuring Your *High Mightineſſes*;
" That they have, in Truth, a great Share in
" the Victory. The *Engliſh* and Auxiliary Troops
" have alſo maintain'd their Reputation; and
" gain'd no leſs Honour. My Lord Duke of
" *Marlborough, according to his laudable Cuſtom,*
" *has perform'd all that could be expected from a*
" *great Captain.* The Enemy have really ſuf-
" fered a great Loſs: But I cannot yet acquaint
" Your *High Mightineſſes* with the exact Number
" of their Slain; They could only ſave 2 or 3
" Pieces of Cannon; The Reſt, to the Number
" of 50, being fallen into our Hands; We
" have, likewiſe, taken 70 Standards and Co-
" lours, and 200 high and ſubaltern Officers,
" without reckoning what the *Engliſh* have
" taken. I have given Leave to many of my
" Priſoners to go home, upon their Parole, for
" 3 Months; Some of them being much wound-
" ed, and others having, by the Fate of War,
" been ſtripp'd of their Cloaths. The Number
" of Soldiers taken Priſoners, amounts to three
" Thouſand, whom I have ſent to *Maeſtricht*,
" by the Way of *Liege*, to be diſperſed in other
" Places. We have, on our Side, loſt ſeveral
" good Officers of Note; And, among the
" Reſt, Prince *Lewis* of *Heſſe*, Colonel of Foot;
" I ſhall order an exact Liſt to be given me, of

1706. " the Officers and Soldiers that have been kill'd
" and wounded in this Action, which I ſhall
" give myſelf the Honour to tranſmit to Your
" *High Mightineſſes*. I hope and pray, that GOD
" will continue His Bleſſing, upon Your Arms,
" and thoſe of Your *Allies*, in Order to attain
" the deſir'd End. I am of Opinion, that this
" Army ought to be forthwith re-inforced, as
" much as poſſible, both to maintain our Ad-
" vantages, and puſh them farther on; And,
" in Order to that, Troops muſt be drawn out
" of the Garriſons; Since they are now ſuffi-
" ciently out of Danger. The Enemy will do
" their utmoſt to make themſelves ſtronger, here,
" and the Marſhal *de Marſin* is to join them in
" a Day or two, with a great Detachment. I
" remain, with much Reſpect, *&c.*

Sign'd,

At the Camp near Louvain,
May *the* 26th, 1706.

AUVERQUERQUE.

D.

EXTRACT *of a Letter, from Lieutenant-General* Wood, *to a Noble Friend.*

Extract of a Letter from General Wood *to a Friend.*

" ONE of the Lieutenant-Colonels, who
" was much wounded, remembring me,
" ſince the laſt War, called out to me to ſave
" his Life, as I did: The other Lieutenant-
" Colonel came to me, and yielded himſelf Pri-
" ſoner alſo. Both theſe aſſured me, the Day
" after the Battle, that the *Elector* himſelf, and
" the Marſhal *de Villeroy* were in the Croud, and
" not ten Yards off from me, when they two

" called

" called out to me for Quarter, and that they 1706.
" narrowly eſcap'd: Which had I been ſo for-
" tunate as to have known, I had ſtrain'd *Caro-*
" *lianus (his Horſe)* on whom I rode all the
" Day of Battle, to have made them Priſoners."

E.

THE Elector *of* Bavaria's *Letter to the* French *King.*

SIR,

" IF the Events of the Battle of *Ramellies* had *A Letter from the* Elector *of* Bavaria *to the* French *King.*
" anſwered the Hopes we expected from
" it, it would not have been the Loſs, but the
" Gain of a Battle, that I ſhould have acquaint-
" ed Your Majeſty with. There is no Fault to
" be imputed to the Generals, who have com-
" manded, nor the Troops who have fought,
" but to a Fatality without Example. I have a
" Heart ſo full of this Misfortune, that I cannot
" expreſs to Your Majeſty the Burden I labour
" under. The Loſs, Sir, of the Battle of *Ra-*
" *mellies*, which has been as fatal as that of
" *Hochſtadt*, convinces me, that it is not the
" Number of an Army, nor the advantageous
" Situation of a Camp, nor the Courage of Sol-
" diers, that give the Victory, but GOD alone.
" When I ſeriouſly conſider all that has paſs'd
" in this great Action (where Your Majeſty's
" Houſhold, and my Cuiraſſiers, broke no leſs
" than three Times the Enemy's *Left*,) I muſt
" confeſs I do not comprehend the Buſineſs of
" War. The only Conſolation that remains,
" SIR, in my Misfortunes, is, that I have done
" nothing contrary to Your Orders, which Mar-
" ſhal *Villeroy* cannot but acknowledge, as well

1706. " as all the Officers of the Army, who have
" ſeen me expoſe myſelf as much as the meaneſt
" Soldier; And if the Peril of my Life would
" have purchas'd a Victory, it would aſſuredly
" not have been my Fault, that Your Majeſty's
" Arms had not been triumphant: But the Evil
" is befallen us, and what remains is to ſeek the
" Means of remedying it. I expect, in all this
" Chaos of Confuſion, Your Majeſty's Orders,
" and am,

SIR,

Near LOUVAIN,
May 23, 1706. *Your Majeſty's*, &c.

The Elector *of* BAVARIA.

F.

THEIR High Mightineſſes *return'd the follow-Anſwer to the Duke of* Marlborough's *Letter.*

SIR,

A Letter from the States *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

" THE News brought, the Day before
" Yeſterday, by Adjutant General *de*
" *Waſſenaer*, of the great and ſignal Victory,
" which the Army of the *Allies*, under your
" wiſe and courageous Conduct, has, by the
" Bleſſing of GOD, gained over that of the
" Enemy, has fill'd our Hearts, and the Hearts
" of all the good Subjects of our Common-
" wealth, with unſpeakable Joy, which is now
" redoubled, by the Confirmation of it in your
" Excellency's Letter, of the 25th Inſtant,
" which was delived to us before the Arrival of
" Colonel *de Chanclos*, and, at the ſame Time,
" acquaints us with your Glorious Entry into
" *Louvain*, from whence we have a long Time
" as much wiſh'd to hear from you, as your
" Excellency has deſir'd to be there, for the

" good

" good of the *Common Cauſe*. We do, in Re- 1706.
" turn, congratulate with your Excellency, for
" the happy Succeſs of this great and glorious
" Action; A Succeſs principally owing, after
" the *Divine Benediction*, to your Conduct and
" Valour, which will render your Glory Immor-
" tal. It is a particular Satisfaction we receive
" from the Teſtimony which you have given of
" the Courage and Bravery of our Troops;
" For tho' we never doubted but they would
" follow the Steps of ſo great a Captain, as
" your Excellency is, yet this Teſtimony is ex-
" treamly advantageous to them, and acceptable
" to us. We will not forget the Services which
" they have performed on this great Occaſion.
" We pray GOD to bleſs more and more all
" your Deſigns and Enterprizes: And ſince
" your Glory, after the Battles of *Schellemberg*,
" *Hochſtadt*, and *Ramellies*, can receive no Ad-
" dition, by the Greatneſs of Victories, we wiſh
" it may by their Number. We deſire you to
" believe, that the Eſteem, we have for your
" Excellency's Perſon, and rare Merit, cannot
" be greater. We are

Your Excellency's

Moſt Affectionate to ſerve you,

The States General *of the*

At the Hague, May 27, 1706. United Provinces *of the*

Low Countries;

G. de Suylt de Serofskercke

By their Command,

F. Fagel.

A FINE

1706. A FINE *Medal* was ſtruck, at *Utrecht*, on Occaſion of the Victory at *Ramellies*:

A Medal on the Battle of Ramellies.

THE *Face* repreſents a General arm'd, and fallen on the Ground, his Shield and Sword dropp'd, holding up his Hand in a Supplicant Poſture; And *Pallas* ſtanding over him, her left Hand on his Shoulder, keeping him down, her right Hand elevated, with a Palm-Branch in it, denoting Victory. Over the General are the Words LUDOVICUS MAGNUS; (*Lewis the Great*;) And over *Pallas*, ANNA MAJOR; (*Greater* ANN.)

ON the *Reverſe* is the Story of *Abimelech*'s being kill'd, in attacking the Tower of *Thebez*, as it is related in the ninth Chapter of *Judges*; And repreſents a Tower attack'd; The Aſſailants are endeavouring to ſet it on Fire, in one Part, in another they aſſault it with miſſive Weapons, and are oppos'd from the Battlements, by the Defendants, among whom is a Woman, with her Arms ſtretch'd out, as in the Action of having juſt thrown down a Stone, which lighting on the Head of *Abimelech*, who is near the Gate of the Tower, makes him drop his Sword and Shield, and, in a ſinking Poſture, he is turning towards his Armour-bearer, who ſtands near him, in the Action of drawing a Sword. Above are the Words, PERCUTE ME, NE DICATUR QUOD A FOEMINA INTERFECTUS SIM. Jud. Cap. 9. (*Thruſt me thro', leſt Men ſay of me, I was ſlain by a Woman.*) On the Edge of the Medal are the Words, DOMINUS TRADIDIT EUM IN MANUS FOEMINÆ. Jud. Cap. 16. (*The* LORD *has deliver'd him into the Hands of a Woman.*)

The Conſequences of the Battle of Ramellies.

AFTER the Battle of *Ramellies*, a General Revolution followed, throughout the *Low Countries*, and the *Allies* were bleſs'd with a continued Chain of Conqueſts.

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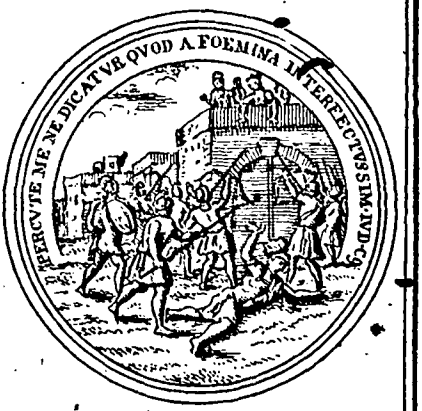


Conqueſts. The Inhabitants of thoſe Provinces (weary of the *French* Government) received the *Confederate* Generals every where as their Deliverers, who had redeem'd them from Slavery, and recover'd their ancient Liberty. 1706.

THE *French* having abandon'd *Louvain*, as we have heard above, and being retired over the Canal of *Bruſſels*, the Duke of *Marlborough* purſued them, without Loſs of Time, and having decamp'd from *Bethlem*, advanced to *Digham*, the 26th of *May*, N. S. In this March, his Grace received the following Letter, from the Marquis *de Deynſe*, Governour of *Bruſſels*.

SIR, *Bruſſels, May 26, 1706.*

The Marquis de Deynſe's Letter to the Duke of Marlborough.

" THE States of *Brabant*, and the Ma-
" giſtracy of *Bruſſels*, have taken the
" Reſolution to ſend Deputies to you: They
" have deſired me, Sir, to write to you, moſt
" humbly to deſire you to ſend a Trumpeter,
" to conduct them in Safety, to the Place where
" you ſhall think fit to receive them. I have
" not the Honour, Sir, to ſay more to you, con-
" cerning my particular Intereſts, and thoſe of
" other Perſons of Quality, who ſeem reſolved
" to ſtay there, if you approve of it. I have
" the Honour to be, with Reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt humble,

and moſt obedient Servant,

The Marquis *de Deynſe.*

THE

1706. THE Duke, hereupon, ſent Colonel *Panton*, one of his *Aids de Camp*, with a Compliment to the Marquis, and the *States* of *Brabant*, to let them know he ſhould be glad to ſee them in the Afternoon. According to this Invitation, they came to his Grace's Quarters, near *Eighem*, with two other Deputations, one from the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, the other from the Burgo-Maſters, and City of *Bruſſels*. They all expreſs'd, as well their Satisfaction at their being delivered from the *French* Yoke, as their deep Senſe of the Obligations they owed to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *States General*. As ſoon as they were gone, his Grace, in Conjunction with the Field Deputies of the *States*, wrote the following Letter to the States of *Brabant*.

The Deputies of Brabant, *&c. wait on the Duke of* Marlborough.

GENTLEMEN,

His Grace's and the Field Deputies Letter to the States of Brabant.

"GOD ALMIGHTY having bleſs'd the Arms of the *Allies*, in Behalf of His Majeſty, King CHARLES the third, and the Retreat of the Army of *France* having given us the Opportunity of approaching your Capital, I come to aſſure you of the Intentions of the Queen, my Miſtreſs, as the Deputies do, on the Part of the *States General*, their Maſters; And, in the firſt Place, to tell you, that Her Majeſty, and Their *High Mightineſſes*, have ſent us to maintain the juſt Rights of his ſaid *Catholick* Majeſty, *Charles* the 3d, to the Kingdom of *Spain*, and to all that depends thereon; And that Her Majeſty, the Queen, and Their *High Mightineſſes*, nothing doubting, but that you being likewiſe convinced of the lawful Sovereignty of His ſaid Majeſty, will, with Pleaſure, embrace this Occaſion of ſubmitting your-

ſelves

" ſelves to His Obedience, as faithful Subjects. 1706.
" We can aſſure you, Gentlemen, at the ſame
" Time, on the Part of the Queen, and the
" States, that his *Catholick* Majeſty will maintain
" you in the entire Enjoyment of all your an-
" cient Rights and Privileges, as well Eccleſia-
" ſtical as Secular, That we will be very far from
" making the leaſt Innovation in what concerns
" Religion; And that his *Catholick* Majeſty will
" cauſe thoſe Conceſſions to be renewed, which
" are termed, *The joyful Entry of* Brabant, in
" the ſame Manner, as they were granted by His
" Predeceſſor, *Charles* the 2d, of Glorious Me-
" mory. As to our ſelves, we aſſure you, That
" the Army ſhall be employed every where for
" your Protection, in ſuch Manner as you deſire
" it; And that we will moſt earneſtly ſeek, in
" every thing, the Opportunities of ſhewing the
" Reſpect, and ſincere Eſteem, wherewith we
" have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

At the Camp of Beaulieu, May 26, 1706.

Your moſt Humble, and moſt Obedient Servants,

The Prince and Duke of *Marlborough.*

Ferdinand van Collen.

Sieur *Goſlinga.*

An Inſtance of the Duke's Prudence and Aſſiduity.

His Grace judg'd it neceſſary to write this Letter to the States of *Brabant*, not only to enable them to aſſemble, but likewiſe to prompt them to declare immediately for King *Charles* III. before the Enemy had recovered their Conſternation, and could make a Stand. Two other

Letters,

1706. Letters, of the like Tenor, were alſo ſent to the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, and to the City of *Bruſſels*, all which had the deſired Effect: For, the very next Day, the three Deputations attended his Grace, and the *Dutch* Deputies, with three Letters; The firſt from the Chancellour, and Members of His Majeſty's Sovereign Council, which was as follows:

OUR LORDS,

A Letter from the Sovereign Council to the Duke and the Deputies.

"WE have, this Morning, received the "Letter, which Your Highneſs, and "Your Excellencies, were pleaſed to write to "us, at the Camp of *Beaulieu*, Yeſterday; Upon "which we have the Honour to tell you, that "we ſubmit our ſelves to the Obedience of His "Majeſty *Charles*, the third, and that we will, "upon all Occaſions, give Him ſincere Teſti-"monies of the ſame Fidelity, which we have "paid to His Majeſty, *Charles*, the ſecond, of "Glorious Memory. We thank Your High-"neſs, and Your Excellencies, for the Aſſu-"rances which You give us, on the Part of Her "Majeſty, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the "*High* and *Mighty Lords*, the *States General*, "and particularly for that his Majeſty *Charles*, "the third, will maintain us in the entire En-"joyment of all our ancient Rights and Privi-"leges, as well Eccleſiaſtical as Secular; That "no Attempt ſhall be made upon our Religion, "and that His Majeſty will renew the Conceſ-"ſions, called *The Joyful Entry*, in ſuch Manner "as the ſame were ſworn by His late Majeſty, "*Charles*, the ſecond. We ſend Deputies of our "Body to expreſs theſe our Thoughts, by Word "of Mouth, to Your Highneſs, and Your Ex-

"cellencies,

" cellencies, to make our Acknowledgements 1706.
" for the Protection, which you have been
" pleaſed to promiſe us, upon all Occaſions;
" And to aſſure You, that we are, with great
" Reſpect,

MY LORDS,

Your Highneſs's and your Excellencies,

Bruſſels, May 27, 1726. *moſt humble and moſt obedient Servants,*

Ordered in Brabant. The Chancellour and Members of His Majeſty's Sovereign Council.

J. GILSON.

THE 2d Letter from the Members of the three Eſtates of *Brabant*, to his Grace, and the Deputies, was in theſe Words.

OUR LORDS,

A Letter from the States *of* Brabant *to the ſame.*

" WE have received, with all poſſible Re-
" ſpect, the Letter which Your High-
" neſs, and Your Excellencies did us the Honour
" to write to us, the 26th Inſtant, and ſhall,
" without any Loſs of Time, communicate it in
" the uſual and requiſite Form, to the other
" Members of the Three States of this Country,
" whom it may concern. In the mean Time,
" we are come, *Our Lords*, to return You a
" Thouſand moſt humble Thanks, for the ob-
" liging Offers, and the moſt honourable Marks,
" we have received, of the Protection, which
" Your Highneſs, and Your Excellencies are
" pleaſed to grant us, on the Part of her Ma-
" jeſty, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and their
" High Mightineſſes, the *States General*; As
" alſo, for the ſincere Aſſurances given, That

" His

1706. " His *Catholick* Majeſty, King *Charles* the third,
" will maintain us in the full Enjoyments of our
" ancient Rights and Privileges, both Eccleſia-
" ſtical and Civil, without permitting the leaſt
" Innovation to be made, in any Thing that re-
" lates to the Church; And that His ſaid Maje-
" ſty will cauſe the Conceſſions, known under the
" Name of *The joyful Entry of Brabant*, to be
" renewed in the ſame Manner, as was done by
" King *Charles*, the 2d, of Glorious Memory.
" We do not doubt, but the other Members of
" the *States*, in the Day of their General Aſſem-
" bly, will expreſs (as we do at this preſent)
" their perfect Submiſſion and Obedience, which
" ſhall be follow'd by that Loyalty and fervent
" Zeal, which we have always ſhewn for Him,
" whom GOD has granted to us, to be our
" Maſter and Sovereign. We are alſo pene-
" trated with a lively Senſe, of all the Goodneſs
" and Favours, wherewith Your Highneſs and
" Your Excellencies, in particular, have been
" pleaſed to honour us; And we humbly pray,
" that You will be fully perſuaded, that we have
" the Honour to be, with Eſteem,

OUR LORDS,

Your Highneſs's and Your Excellencies
moſt humble and moſt obedient Servants,

May 27, 1706. The Members of the Three States of this Country and Dutchy of *Brabant*, who are now in this City of *Bruſſels*.

By their Command,
H. Van Brocke.

THE

THE third Letter was from the Burgo-Maſters, Sheriffs, and Council of the City of *Bruſſels*, as follows: 1706.

OUR LORDS,

" 'TIS with profound Reſpect, that we have received Your very obliging Letter, by which Your Highneſs, and Your Excellencies, have been pleaſed to aſſure us, of the generous Protection of Her Majeſty of *Great Britain* and Their *High Mightineſſes*, the *States General*; And that His *Catholick* Majeſty, *Charles* the third, will maintain us in the entire Enjoyment of our ancient Rights and Privileges, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, without ſuffering the leaſt Innovation to be made in what concerns Religion; And that His Majeſty will renew the Conceſſions, known under the Name of *The joyful Entry of Brabant*, in as full and ample Manner, as they were granted to us by King *Charles* II. of Glorious Memory. We aſſure You, Our Lords, that, on our Part, we will give You the moſt lively Marks of our Fidelity, Zeal, and Obedience to His ſaid *Catholick* Majeſty. We are likewiſe very ſenſible of all the Marks Your Highneſs, and Your Excellencies, in particular, have been pleaſed to give us of Your Goodneſs, Favour and Protection, and ſhall eternally acknowledge the Infinite Obligations we have to You; And are with moſt profound Veneration, *From the City of* Bruſſels,

OUR LORDS,

Your Highneſs's, and Your Excellencies,

moſt humble and moſt obedient Servants,

The Burgo-Maſters, Sheriffs, and Council of the City of Bruſſels.

H. Jacobs.

1706. BESIDES the Contents of theſe Letters, the reſpective Deputies repeated the great Senſe they had of Her Majeſty's Goodneſs, in relieving them from the Oppreſſion of the *French* Government.

Great Dexterity in the Management of this Affair. THE Submiſſion of *Bruſſels*, which had afterwards ſo great an Influence on the other Towns in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, being one of the moſt curious Points of the Hiſtory of this Campaign, I ſhall add, in this Place, the following memorable Letter, from the Field-Deputies of the *States*, to Their *High Mightineſſes*, on that Subject, than which there can be no greater Teſtimony and Monument of the Prudence and Dexterity, with which his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, with their Aſſiſtance, proceeded in an Affair of ſo nice a Nature; As well as becauſe it gives not only ſome farther curious Circumſtances of this Matter, but of the Battle, of which this was the happy Conſequence: And what might farther be expected from this Glorious Beginning of the Campaign.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

The States Deputies *Letter to their* High Mightineſſes. "AFTER having given the neceſſary Orders in *Louvain*, to preſerve the Reſt of the Magazines of Meal and Oats, and diſcover the Proviſions the *French* had put into ſeveral Monaſteries, we marched from that Camp (that is *Bethlem*) and, being on our March, my Lord Duke received a Letter from the Marquis *de Deynſe*, Governour of *Bruſſels*, in the Name of the Deputies of the *States* of *Brabant*, and the Magiſtrates of *Bruſſels*, wherein they deſired my Lord Duke to appoint an

"Hour

" Hour and Place to receive a Deputation of 1706.
" the ſaid *States*, who being now abandon'd by
" the *French*, were willing to ſubmit to the Arms
" of *England*, and the *States General*. The ſame
" Evening, about Six, my Lord Duke did us
" the Honour to come to our Quarters, and
" bring along with him the ſaid *States* of *Bra-*
" *bant*. But before we receiv'd them, we had a
" private Conference with my Lord Duke, who
" told us, That he found them in a favourable
" Diſpoſition, to cauſe, upon the Demand of his
" Grace and the Deputies of Your *High Mighti-*
" *neſſes*, the Three States of *Brabant* to meet, with
" all poſſible Expedition, to proceed to the Re-
" cognition of K. *Charles* the third, for their law-
" ful Sovereign, in a moſt ſolemn Manner;
" Whereupon, we thought it of the higheſt Im-
" portance to the Common Cauſe, in this Jun-
" cture, to improve their favourable Diſpoſition,
" in Hopes that the Example of *Brabant*, and
" the Capital City in particular, will be followed
" by the other Provinces. This will give us,
" likewiſe, an Opportunity to perſuade them to
" re-call their Troops in the Service of *France*:
" And beſides, we do not Queſtion, but this will
" have another good Effect, *viz.* to encourage
" the *Spaniards* and *Walloons*, and even the *Ba-*
" *varians*, to deſert: The two former, becauſe
" they may have the ſame Employments under
" their lawful Prince, and the latter becauſe they
" are exaſperated againſt the *French*, whom they
" charge not to have done their Duty in the
" late Battle. The *Elector* himſelf has expreſs'd
" the ſame Things, in very plain Terms. Theſe
" are the chief Things that were agreed upon,
" between my Lord Duke and us, which being
" ſet down in Writing, and communicated to

1706. " the Deputies of the *States* of *Brabant*, &c.
" aforeſaid, who approved the ſame, Letters
" were directed to the ſeveral Members thereof,
" to cauſe their reſpective Bodies to be aſſembled
" To-morrow, or next Day. We hope, that
" Your *High Mightineſſes* will approve our Con-
" duct in this Affair, which is ſo nice in it ſelf,
" that it would not admit of any Delay, and
" that you will ſend us Your farther Orders and
" Inſtructions, with all poſſible Speed. Having
" in one of our former, repreſented the Neceſſity
" to cauſe the Artillery to be brought from
" *Coblentz*, we ſhall add in this, That having
" conferr'd with my Lord Duke, on that Sub-
" ject, we have pitched upon *Dort*, as the moſt
" convenient Place, where that Artillery is to be
" brought. Your *High Mightineſſes* will give us
" Leave to complain, once more, that there is
" not here any one Preſident of the Council of
" War, nor Fiſcal or Provoſt, nor any Perſons
" belonging to the Hoſpitals, tho' the former
" are abſolutely neceſſary for keeping the
" Troops under a good Diſcipline, and the
" other for looking after the wounded, and to
" take Care of ſo many gallant Men, who have
" ſo bravely and ſo joyfully expos'd their Lives,
" for the Service of the *State*. We cannot like-
" wiſe forbear, on this Occaſion, to deſire Your
" *High Mightineſſes* to take into Conſideration,
" whether it will not be fitting to give ſome
" Gratuity to Your brave Soldiers, as it has
" been ſometimes practis'd, on the like Occa-
" ſion; For we dare ſay, that their Bravery
" cannot be ſufficiently praiſed, and our Ene-
" mies admire it, and commend it them-
" ſelves.

" THE

" THE Enemy had all the Troops of the 1706.
" Houſhold, and the choiceſt Regiments of all
" their other Forces, in that Place; And having,
" beſides, the Advantage of the Ground, and 50
" Pieces of Cannon in Front, to cover them, they
" thought themſelves Invincible, but notwith-
" ſtanding the ſame, the Army of the two
" Powers, (*England* and *Holland*) and in parti-
" cular the Troops of Your *High Mightineſſes*,
" which being poſted on the *Left*, had the *Right*
" of the Enemy to engage, where the Troops
" of the Houſhold, with their Armours on, were,
" attacked them, with ſo much Vigour, in *Front*
" and *Flank*, that they facilitated the Victory to
" our *Right* Wing; Therefore we take the Li-
" berty to recommend theſe brave Troops to
" Your *High Mightineſſes*, that they may be en-
" couraged to behave themſelves in the like
" Manner, on the like Occaſion, as it may very
" well ſtill happen this Campaign, which in all
" Probability will decide the Fate of this War.
" We cannot, on the other Hand, forbear to
" acquaint Your *High Mightineſſes*, that ſeveral
" Generals of the Cavalry of the *Left* Wing,
" and even all the Brigadiers, except one, are
" abſent, as are alſo a great many Officers of
" leſſer Rank, of whom we have order'd a Liſt
" to be made. We have order'd ſome Regi-
" ments out of the Frontier-Places, which are
" now out of all Danger, by this Victory, to
" march, and we deſire Your *High Mightineſſes*
" to give Orders to all the Troops in the Pro-
" vinces, *&c.* to march, with all ſpeed, that this
" unſpeakable Conſternation of the Enemy, and
" the favourable Seaſon, may be rightly impro-
" ved to the beſt Advantage. The Confuſion
" the Enemy were in, after the Battle, cannot

1706. " be expreſſed, as we are informed by the Sieur " *St. Gravenmoer*, who was an Eye-Witneſs there- " of, having been taken Priſoner when the " Enemy broke thro' our firſt Line. He Re- " ports, that the *Elector*, notwithſtanding his " great Courage, and the Bravery he expreſs'd " in the Battle, could not forbear to melt in " Tears, in his Preſence, as did alſo ſeveral other " Generals. In ſhort, the Victory is compleat, " and the happy Conſequences thereof begin to " appear. We congratulate Your *High Mighti-* " *neſſes* on that Account, and hope to have Mat- " ter enough to repeat the Compliment, the Con- " juncture being very favourable, and the Duke " applying himſelf to it with all poſſible Zeal. " We ſhall, on *Sunday* next, return our ſolemn " Thanks to GOD ALMIGHTY, to whom theſe " great Succeſſes are owing, and offer up our " Prayers, that he would be pleaſed to continue " to bleſs the Arms of the *Allies*, and put a Stop, " by Means of a laſting and honourable Peace, " to the Effuſion of *Chriſtian* Blood. We re- " main, *&c.*

Ferdinand van Collen.

F. A. Baron *van Rheede.*

S. Van Goſlinga.

P. S. " THE Towns of *Malines* and *Aloſt* " have ſubmitted themſelves, the City of *Bruſ-* " *ſels*, and the Court of Juſtice being aſſembled, " while we were writing the Letter above, have " declar'd themſelves for King *Charles*; But " the other three *States* cannot meet till within " 8 Days. There is no Doubt but they will " ſubmit likewiſe. There being a great Num-

" ber

"ber of Colours and Standards taken by Your 1706.
" own Troops, we deſire the Inſtructions of
" Your *High Mightineſſes* about the Diſpoſal
" thereof. We have order'd to take a Liſt of
" the Names of who have taken them, that
" they may receive the Reward promiſed for
" their Encouragement.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* being deſirous to give all the Security and Satisfaction he poſſibly could to the ſeveral Towns and Countries, which had ſubmitted to the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign, King *Charles* III. And that they might have an entire Dependance upon the Aſſurances given them by his Grace, and the Deputies of the *States General*, thought fit to publiſh the following Order, at the Camp at *Beaulieu*.

" JOHN, Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, Prince
" of the *Holy Roman Empire*, Marquis of
" *Blandford*, Baron *Churchill* of *Aymouth*, one
" of Her *Britannick* Majeſty's moſt honour-
" able Privy Council, Knight of the moſt
" *Noble Order of the Garter*, Maſter-General
" of the Ordnance, Colonel of the firſt Regi-
" ment of Her Majeſty's Guards, Captain-
" General of Her Land Forces, and Com-
" mandes in Chief of the Army of the *Allies*.

The Duke of Marlborough's Order for ſtrict Diſcipline.

" WHEREAS, GOD has graciouſly bleſs'd the
" juſt Arms of the *Allies*, with a Victory
" over the *French* Forces, and thereby brought
" us into the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which Pro-
" vinces we acknowledge to belong rightfully to
" His *Catholick* Majeſty, King *Charles* the IIId,
" we are reſolved to protect theſe Provinces, and
" maintain all their Inhabitants in the quiet Poſ-

1706. "ſeſſion of their Effects and Eſtates, as good "Subjects of his ſaid Majeſty. Wherefore, by "theſe Preſents, we forbid all the Officers and "Soldiers of our Army, to do the leaſt Hurt "to the ſaid Inhabitants; But, on the contrary, "command them, to give them all the Help "and Aſſiſtance they ſhall require: And declare, "that if any Soldier ſhall be taken plundering, "or doing any other Damage to the ſaid Inha-"bitants, their Houſes, Cattle, Movables, or "other Goods, he ſhall immediately be puniſh-"ed with Death; And, the more effectually to "reſtrain Maroders, and oblige the Officers to "keep their Soldiers under ſtrict Diſcipline, We "further declare, that the Regiments or Corps, "to which any Soldiers taken, tranſgreſſing this "our Order, belong, ſhall be obliged to make "good to the ſaid Inhabitants, all the Loſs and "Damage they may have ſuſtain'd, without any "other Form or Proceſs, than the apprehending "ſuch Soldiers in the Fact, who, (as is above-"ſaid) ſhall ſuffer Death without Mercy. And "that no Perſon may pretend Ignorance hereof, "we command that theſe Preſents be forthwith "read and publiſh'd, at the Head of each Squa-"dron and Battalion of our Army, and that a "printed Copy be diſtributed to each Company. "Given in our Camp at *Beaulieu*, the 26th of "*May*, 1706.

Sign'd,

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

Mechlin *ſubmits.* THE ſame Day, in the Evening, the Inhabitants of *Mechlin* (or *Malines*) waited upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field Deputies,

and made their Submiſſion; Whereupon his Grace ſent Colonel *Durel*, Adjutant-General, with a Detachment of 200 Horſe, to take Poſſeſſion of that Town, whoſe Governour ſurrender'd himſelf Priſoner. 1706.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having ſent his Brother, General *Churchill*, with four Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe, to command in *Bruſſels*, cauſed the Army, the ſeven and twentieth of *May*, N. S. to paſs the Canal of that City, and to encamp at *Grimberg*, where his Grace and the Field-Deputies, received the three Deputations and Letters abovementioned, and where it was thought reaſonable, after the Great Fatigue, the Troops had undergone, to give them two Days Repoſe. From *Grimberg*, his Grace wrote the following Letter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*. *The Army marches to* Grimberg.

HIS *Grace the Duke of* Marlborough's *Letter to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* Harley.

SIR, *Camp at* Grimbergh May 28, 1706.

" I HOPE Colonel *Richards* will be with you, " in a Day or two, with the good News of " our Victory over the Enemy, which, by the " Event, appears to be much greater than we " could well have expected. For on *Monday* " Night, while we were making our Diſpoſition " to force the Paſſage of the *Deule*, by Break of " Day, the next Morning, we had Advice, " that the Enemy, having abandon'd *Louvain*, " were retired towards *Bruſſels*, ſo that we made " our Bridges, and paſs'd the River, without " any Oppoſition. We encamped, that Day, " at *Bethlem*; and continued our March next " Morning early. About 10 o'Clock, I received " the *A Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough *to Mr. Secretary* Harley.

1706. " the enclosed Letter by a Trumpet from the
" Marquis *de Deynse*, Governour of that Place:
" Whereupon I sent Colonel *Panton*, one of my
" *Aids de Camp*, with a Compliment to him and
" the *States*, to let them know, I should be
" glad to see them in the Afternoon. About
" 4 o'Clock, they came to *Dighem* with two
" other Deputations, one from the Sovereign
" Council of *Brabant*, and the other from the
" Burgo-masters and City of *Brussels*. They all
" shew'd great Satisfaction at their being deli-
" vered from the *French* Yoke, and expres's'd,
" with a very becoming Respect, the Obliga-
" tion they owe to Her Majesty, on this Occa-
" sion. As soon as they were gone, I writ a
" Letter, in Conjunction with the Deputies of
" the Army, to the *States*, whereof you have
" here a Copy. I was advis'd to it as necessary,
" not only to enable them to assemble, but like-
" wise to prompt them to declare immediately
" for King *Charles*, before the Enemy came to
" make a Stand. We wrote two other Letters,
" of the like Tenor, to the Sovereign Council,
" and to the City, which have all the good Ef-
" fect we could wish: For Yesterday, in the
" Afternoon, the three Deputations returned
" with the Letters, whereof you have likewise
" Copies, owning His *Catholick* Majesty in
" Form. They repeated again the great Sense
" they have of Her Majesty's Goodness, in re-
" lieving them from the Oppression of the
" *French* Government; And I can assure you,
" there seems to be an universal Joy among all
" Sorts of People. The Magistrates of *Mechlin*,
" and those of *Alost*, have likewise been with
" me, and made their Submission. The Ene-
" my have abandon'd *Liere*, and carried all their
" Artillery

Artillery and Stores to *Antwerp*, which, I 1706.
" reckon is now the only Place in *Brabant* we
" are not Maſters of. The Army paſs'd the
" Canal of *Bruſſels* Yeſterday, and came and en-
" camped at this Place, where we halt To-day
" and To-morrow, to refeſh the Troops, who
" have marched ſix Days together, without any
" Reſt. Nothing could excuſe the giving them
" ſo great a Fatigue, eſpecially after a Battle,
" but the Neceſſity of purſuing the Enemy,
" and getting hither. However, I ſhall ſend a
" Detachment To-morrow, to poſſeſs themſelves
" of *Aloſt*. I leave my Brother *Churchill* to
" command at *Bruſſels*, with four Battalions of
" Foot, and two Squadrons. Our haſty Purſuit
" of the Enemy obliged them to leave a great
" Number of wounded Officers there, who are
" made Priſoners of War, among others the
" Count *de Horn*, a Lieutenant-General, and
" the Earl of *Clare*, a Major-General; But the
" latter died, on *Wedneſday*, of his Wounds.
" There are likewiſe great Numbers in other
" Places.

" ON *Sunday*, we ſhall continue our March to
" *Aloſt*, and ſo on towards *Gand*, (or *Ghent*) to
" preſs the Enemy whilſt the Conſternation con-
" tinues among them. I cannot help ſaying,
" That, I think a Victory was never more com-
" pleat, nor greater Advantages made of the
" Succeſs, in ſo ſhort Time. I hope GOD will
" continue to bleſs Her Majeſty's Arms, 'till
" the Enemy be reduced to a firm and ſolid
" Peace. Beſides the great Slaughter that was
" made in the Battle, of their beſt Troops, we
" have an Account from all Parts of great Num-
" bers of Deſerters, that are gone to *Liege*,
" *Maeſtricht*, and other Frontier Places, ſince
" the

1706. " the Action, whereby their Army muſt be " much weakened.

I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Bruſſels.

THE ſeven and twentieth, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent his Brother, General *Churchill*, with four Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe, to command in *Bruſſels*; And the eight and twentieth, his Grace made his Publick Entry into that City with Great State; He was met at the Gate, by the Magiſtrates, who preſented him with the Keys; Which he return'd, with Aſſurance of Her Majeſty of *Great Britain*'s Protection. After having received the Compliments of ſuch of the Nobility, as had not followed the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, who, at the ſame Time, expreſs'd their Affection and Fidelity to King *Charles* III. and having paid Viſits to ſeveral Ladies of the higheſt Diſtinction, being every where highly careſs'd, and received with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy and Reſpect, his Grace returned, in the Evening, to the Camp, where he received Advice, that the Enemy, having carried away their Cannon and Ammunition from *Liere*, had quitted that Place; Upon which his Grace ſent, the nine and twentieth, a Detachment of 200 Men, to take Poſſeſſion of it.

Liere *abandon'd by the Enemy.*

An Inſtance of the Duke of Marlborough's *Generoſity and Politeneſs.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the Duke of *Marlborough* had Cauſe, at the Opening of the Campaign, to complain of the Conduct of the Court of *Denmark*, which, either in Favour to *France*, as ſome ſurmized, or out of a too great and ill-timed Caution, on Account of Arrears, had like

to have hemm'd the Courſe of his Glory, and hinder'd the Battle and Victory which enſued, or might have expoſed the *Confederate* Army to the greateſt Hazard; Yet his Grace was ſo far from ſhewing any Reſentment, that the *Daniſh* Troops, having had a great Share in the Victory gained at *Ramellies*, the Duke not only acknowledged that ſignal Piece of Service, by the Praiſes he gave them himſelf; But, according to his uſual Politeneſs wrote the following Letter to the King of *Denmark*: 1706.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the King of* Denmark.

SIR,

" BEING inform'd, that the Letter which " I did myſelf the Honour to write to " Your Majeſty, the next Day after our Victory, " happen'd to fall into the Hands of the Enemy, " I take the Liberty to addreſs this ſecond Let- " ter to Your Majeſty, to congratulate You, " with all Submiſſion and Reſpect, upon the " happy Succeſs which GOD has been Graciouſly " pleaſed to give the Arms of the high *Allies* " over the Enemy, the Particulars of which I " forbear to repeat, well knowing Your Majeſty " has had a full Account of them from other " Hands. We have already reap'd all the Fruit " of it, that we could wiſh for, in ſo ſhort a " Time; The Capital City of *Bruſſels*, and all " the other Towns of *Brabant*, *Antwerp* except- " ed, having ſubmitted to His *Catholick* Majeſty, " King *Charles*, the Third. *A Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough *to the King of* Denmark.

" AFTER the Troops have had a little Re- " freſhment, we ſhall advance again towards the " Enemy, without giving them Time to reco-

" ver

1706. "ver themſelves, relying entirely on the Bleſſing "of Heaven, and the Bravery of the Troops, "*particularly thoſe of Your Majeſty, who diſtin-* "*guiſhed themſelves ſo eminently, and acquir'd ſo* "*much Glory in the Battle, that I cannot excuſe* "*myſelf from writing this ſecond Letter to Your* "*Majeſty, to do Juſtice to the Duke of* Wirtem- "berg, *who, that Day, gave ſhining Proofs of* "*his Capacity and Valour; As alſo to all the other* "*Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, of Your Maje-* "*ſty's Troops, under his Command, who well de-* "*ſerve all the Praiſes I can give them, and if I might* "*preſume to ſay it, all the Regard Your Majeſty* "*ought to ſhew for ſuch brave Men.* I have not been "wanting to do them this Juſtice to the Queen, "and his Royal Highneſs, and I hope Your "Majeſty will excuſe the Liberty I take in re- "commending them to Your Favour, and alſo "in beſeeching Your Majeſty to believe, that I "am inviolably, with moſt ſubmiſſive Reſpect,

Your Majeſty's

moſt humble,

and moſt obedient Servant,

From the Camp at Grimberg, *the* 29th *of* May, 1706.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

THIS Letter was ſo well taken by his *Daniſh* Majeſty, that, in a Letter He wrote in Anſwer to it, (which, however I have not ſeen,) it is ſaid, He treated the Duke in the Stile of *Couſin*.

The Army encamps near Aloſt.

THE ſame Day, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was detach'd, with 2,000 Grenadiers, 1,000 Horſe, and ſix Pieces of Cannon, to take Poſt at *Aloſt*; That Place having declared, for King

Charles III. two Days before. The thirtieth, the Army march'd from *Grimberg*, and encamp'd near *Alost*; The Duke of *Wirtemberg* advancing, with his Detachment, towards *Gavre*, with the Pontons, for laying Bridges over the *Scheld*, near that Place, in Order to intercept the Enemy's Retreat, towards their own Frontiers: But as soon as they heard of the *Confederate* Army's Motion, they quitted their Camp, between St. *Dennis* and *Ghent*, and march'd, the thirty-first, at three o'Clock, in the Morning, towards *Courtray*. The Duke being advised of this, and that the Enemy had evacuated *Ghent* (leaving only a *Spanish* Battalion in the Castle, with the Duke *de Vintemille*, Governour of the Town) his Grace advanc'd near that City, and pitch'd his Camp, the same Day, at *Meerlebeck*. Brigadier *Cadogan* approaching *Ghent*, with some Horse, when the last Battalion of *French* were marching out of it, the Inhabitants appeared, in great Numbers, on the Walls, and calling out, with great Joy, *Welcome*, *Welcome!* would have let him into the Town; Telling him, there were in the Castle only some few *Spanish* Soldiers, who were enclin'd to lay down their Arms: But the Brigadier contented himself with making his Report to the General, and the Deputies of the *States*, who were soon after attended by the Magistrates of that City. The first Day of *June*, being appointed, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, as a Day of Thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the late *Compleat Victory*, at *Ramellies*, and the great Advantages that had attended it, the same was observed with as much Devotion as can be expected in a Camp. The same Day the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter to the *States General*.

1706.

And marches to Meerlebeck.

A Thanksgiving celebrated in the Army.

HIGH

1706.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the States.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

"I RETURN you my moſt humble Thanks, for the Letter Your *High Mightineſſes* have done me the Honour to write to me, bearing Date the 27th paſt. The Satisfaction you expreſs of the Services we have done to Your Republick, affects us with the due Senſe thereof, and will encourage us more and more to continue to uſe our utmoſt Efforts for the Common Cauſe. Since my laſt, from the Camp of *Grimberg*, we are come near *Ghent*, having ſent a Detachment of 2,000 Grenadiers, and 4,000 Horſe, under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with the Pontons, to lay a Bridge on the *Scheld*, at *Gavre*, to endeavour thereby to cut off the Retreat of the Enemy, whoſe Army was then encamped near the City; But as ſoon as they had Notice of our Deſign, they abandon'd the ſame, and march'd, Yeſterday Morning, at 3 of the Clock, towards their old Lines, near *Courtray*. Yeſterday, after our Arrival in this Camp, in the Afternoon, the Magiſtrates of the City came to make their Submiſſion, and we have written to them, in Concert with Meſſieurs the Deputies, a Letter to the ſame Effect, as we did to the City of *Bruſſels*, and we doubt not but they will follow their Example. The Prince of *Vintimiglia*, Governour thereof, who has been left in the Caſtle, with a Battalion of *Spaniards*, had ſent to us ſome Propoſals, but I am perſuaded he will ſurrender, as well as the Marquis *de Deynſe*, Governor of *Bruſſels*. We are ſending a Detachment to *Bruges*, to receive their Submiſſion, and I have juſt now written two Letters,

" one to the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governour of 1706.
" the Citadel of *Antwerp*, wherein are four
" *Spaniſh* Battalions; And the other to the Ma-
" giſtrates, to exhort them to ſubmit. Quarter-
" Maſter-General *Cadogan* is entruſted with thoſe
" Letters, from which I expect a good Succeſs.
" I will, with all Speed, impart to Your *High*
" *Mightineſſes*, the Anſwers I ſhall receive. I
" am, with all poſſible Reſpect, *&c.*

At the Camp at Meerlebeck, *near* Ghent, June 1, 1706.

Signed,

The Prince and Duke of

MARLBOROUGH.

HIS Grace ſent, the ſame Day, Major-General *Roſs*, with a Detachment of 600 Horſe to *Bruges*, with Letters to invite the Magiſtrates of that City, and the *Franc*, to the Obedience of King *Charles* III. And, at the ſame Time, Brigadier *Dewitz* was detached, with ſix Squadrons, to ſummon the Governour of *Oudenard*. The ſame Day, likewiſe, the Magiſtrates of the City of *Ghent* came again to the *Confederate* Camp, to compliment his Grace, who exhorted them to follow the Example of the Cities of *Brabant*, and acknowledge their lawful Sovereign, King *Charles* III. Count *Corneille* of *Naſſau*, Son to Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, with two Battalions, marched into that City; Upon which, the next Day, early in the Morning, the Prince *de Vintimiglia*, after making ſome Difficulties, gave up the Caſtle, and the Regiment of the Marquis *de Los Rios*, which was in Garriſon there, ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War. *The Caſtle of Ghent ſurrenders.*

1706. THE Duke of *Marlborough* went, about Noon, to the City, and was met, at the Gate, by the Magiſtrates, who preſented to him the three Keys, which his Grace returned, and was afterwards entertained, at Dinner, by the Count *de Naſſau*. In the Evening, the Magiſtrates again attended his Grace, at his Quarters, and made their formal Submiſſion to King *Charles*. Brigadier *Dewitz* ſent to acquaint his Grace, at the ſame Time, That, at his Coming before *Oudenard*, he had ſummoned the Garriſon, conſiſting of one *Spaniſh*, and two *French* Battalions, who refuſed to ſurrender; But that he had Intelligence, if a ſmall Body of Foot, with Cannon, appeared before the Place, they would certainly capitulate. Upon this, Lieutenant-General *Scholten* marched, with ſeven Battalions, four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, upon whoſe Appearance, the Garriſon ſurrendered, the next Morning, being permitted to march out.

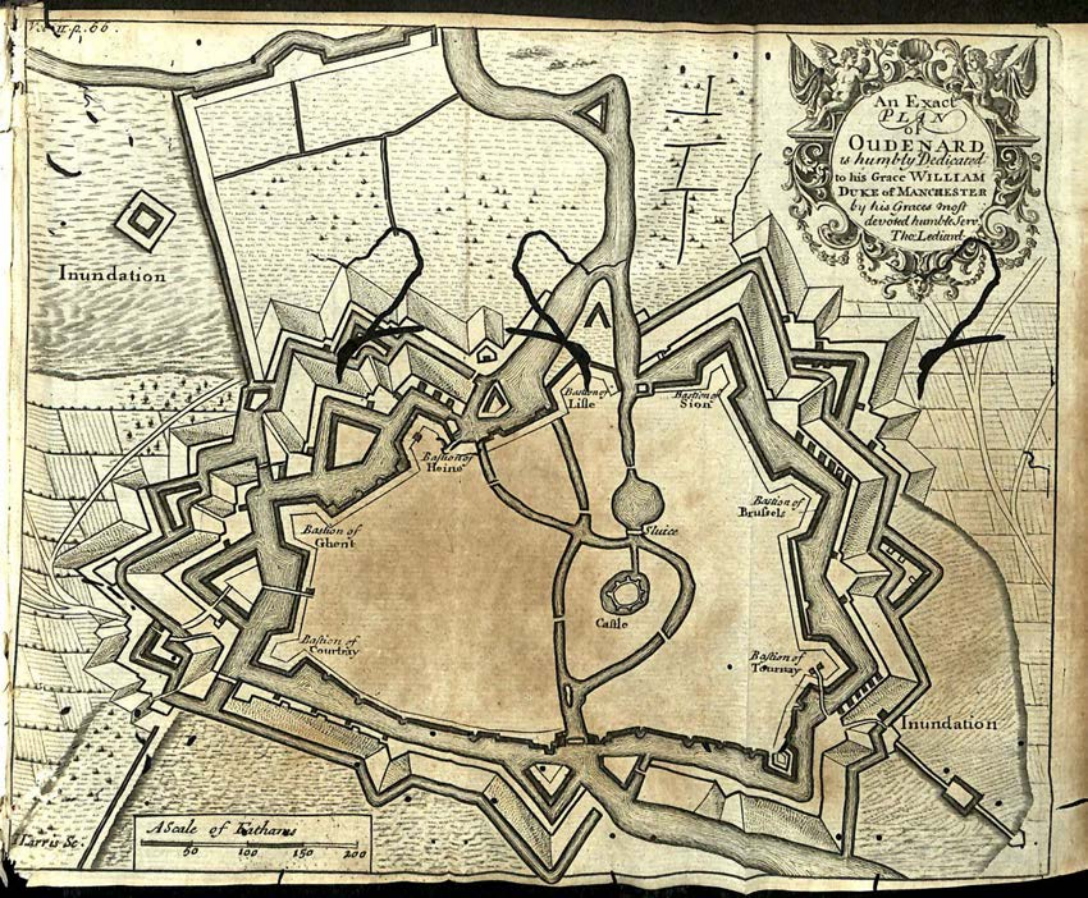
The Duke of Marlborough *makes his Entry into that City.*

Oudenard ſurrenders.

THE ſame Morning early, his Grace received Letters, from Major-General *Roſs*, and Brigadier *Cadogan*; The firſt adviſing, That, upon his approaching *Bruges*, the *French* Battalion, which was retired thither, and the Magiſtrates, were deſirous to ſubmit themſelves, to King *Charles* III. The latter, acquainting his Grace, that there were ten Battalions, in the City and Caſtle of *Antwerp*, who ſeem'd willing to ſurrender upon honourable Terms; Upon which, the Duke ſent the Brigadier an Authority to treat with them. The ſame Day, likewiſe, about nine o'Clock, the Magiſtrates of *Bruges*, and of the *Franc*, waited on his Grace, to deſire his Protection, and to make their Submiſſion in Form to King *Charles*. His Grace alſo received

Bruges, and the Franc, *ſubmit to King* Charles.

Notice,


An Exact
PLAN
of
OUDENARD
is humbly Dedicated
to his Grace WILLIAM
DUKE of MANCHESTER
by his Graces most
devoted humble Serv.
The: Lediard
Inundation
Bastion of
Lille
Bastion of
Sion
Bastion of
Heine
Bastion of
Ghent
Sluice
Bastion of
Brussels
Castle
Bastion of
Courtray
Bastion of
Tournay
Inundation
A Scale of Fathams
50 100 150 200
Tarris Sc.

Notice, That the Enemy had quitted *Damme*, and that fifty Dragoons of Major-General *Ross*'s Detachment took Poſſeſſion of that Place, who were relieved by a *Dutch* Regiment, out of *Flanders*; And another march'd into *Bruges*. In the Afternoon, his Grace ſent Colonel *Durel*, with a Detachment of 150 Horſe, and a Letter, to the Governour of *Dendermonde*, to ſummon that Place to acknowledge King *Charles* III. And a Letter was, likewiſe, ſent to Major-General *Ross*, for the Governour of *Oſtend*, to the ſame Purpoſe. All which Tranſactions being very conſiderable, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought fit to inform the *States General* of them, which he did in the follow Words: 1706.

Damme *abandon'd by the Enemy.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

"ACCORDING to what I gave my ſelf the Honour to write to Your *High Mightineſſes*, on the firſt Inſtant, the Caſtle of *Ghent* was obliged to ſurrender, the next Day. The *Spaniſh* Battalion, conſiſting of 400 Men, with the Colonel, the Marquis *de Los Rios*, and all the Officers, being made Priſoners of War; But all the Soldiers except 50, declar'd for King *Charles*: The Summons we ſent to *Bruges*, and the County of *Franc*, has had the deſired Effect: The Magiſtrates came hither, this Morning, to make their Submiſſion, and acknowledged their lawful Sovereign, in a due Form. We cauſed a Battalion of the Troops of *Flanders* to march thereinto, and another was ſent to *Damme*, which the Enemy had abandoned; But what is more ſurprizing ſtill, is, that having Yeſterday cauſed *Oudenard* to be ſummoned, and upon their Refuſal, or-

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the* States, *dated from the Camp at* Meerlebeck, June 3*d N. S.*

1706. " der'd, that Day, Lieutenant-General *Schelten*,
" to march thither, with 7 Battalions, 4 Pieces
" of Cannon, and two Mortars, the Garriſon
" conſiſting of 3 Battalions, has immediately
" capitulated, and a *French* Battalion therein, has
" obtained Leave to retire. The other two
" Battalions being *Spaniards*, and the Governour,
" have declared for King *Charles*, and, at this
" Inſtant, I am informed that our Men are got
" into the Place. This Morning I received a
" Letter from Brigadier *Cadogan*, whom I had
" ſent to ſummon *Antwerp*, whereby it appears,
" that we had not been rightly informed of the
" Strength of that Garriſon; Since he informs
" me, that there are five *French*, and as many
" *Spaniſh* Battalions therein. However, he ac-
" quaints me, that they ſeem diſpoſed to ſur-
" render upon honourable Terms; Whereupon,
" having adviſ'd with Meſſieurs the Deputies,
" and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and conſidered
" the Importance of that Place, and how pre-
" cious Time is to us, We have ſent a full
" Power to the Brigadier aforeſaid, to grant
" them reaſonable Terms, of which we expect
" an Account To-morrow.

" THE Hand of GOD appears viſibly in all
" this, ſtriking the Enemy with ſuch a Terror,
" as obliges them to deliver up ſo many ſtrong
" Places, and large Countries, without offering
" the leaſt Reſiſtance.

" THIS has encouraged me to ſummon the
" Towns of *Dendermond* and *Oſtend*; And, for
" that Purpoſe, I have ſent Detachments, with
" Letters for the Governours. We ſhall ſoon
" know, what this will produce, and I ſhall not
" fail to impart this to Your *High Mightineſſes*.
" We have made our Bridges, and the neceſſary

" Diſpo-

" Diſpoſitions, to paſs the *Scheld*, and the *Lys*, 1706.
" To-morrow, to encamp between *Deynſe* and
" *Nivelle*. The Enemies are retired beyond
" *Courtray*. I am, *&c.*

Signed,

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

P. S. " I am informed from Monſ. *Scholten*
" that the 3 Battalions of the Garriſon of *Ouder-*
" *ard*, are all march'd away, the *French* to
" *Courtray*, and the other towards *Mons*.

The Enemy's Army ſeparates.

IT will not be improper to obſerve here, that the Enemy's Army did not continue long near *Courtray*; Monſ. *de Chamillard*, the *French* King's Prime Miniſter, coming to their Camp, the firſt of *June*, had a Conference with the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, and it was concluded between them, that to prevent the farther great Deſertion of their Men, and to ſecure the Frontier-Places, as well as others of *Hainault*, and *French Flanders*, the Army ſhould ſeparate, and only leave two Flying Camps, one at *Mortagne*, on the *Scheld*, and the other at *Armentiers*, on the *Lys*. Purſuant to this Reſolution, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* march'd, and reinforced the Garriſon of *Mons*, where he took up his Reſidence. Detachments were likewiſe ſent to *Tournay*, *Liſle*, *Ipres*, *Menin*, and other Places.

Farther Motion of the Confederate Army.

THE fourth of *June*, N. S. the *Confederate* Army march'd from *Meerlebeck*, and having, (as the Duke of *Marlborough* adviſed in his Letter to the *States General*,) paſs'd the *Scheld* and the *Lys*, encamp'd between *Deynſe* and *Nivelle*, where

1706. the Magiſtrates of *Oudenard* came to wait upon the Duke, to entreat his Grace's Protection, and aſſure him of their Fidelity to His Catholick Majeſty, *Charles* III. The next Day, the Army march'd again, and encamp'd with the *Left* at *Arſeele*, and the *Right*, at *Caneghen*. In the Morning, Baron *Schelde*, Treaſurer of *Antwerp*, with an Officer of the Garriſon, came to the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Letters from the Magiſtrates of the City, and the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governour of the Citadel; Praying, That thoſe Gentlemen might have Leave to go to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to receive his Directions, how they were to behave themſelves, with Relation to the Summons, which they had received from his Grace. The Duke did not, however, think fit to grant their Requeſt, (and, indeed, it is to be wonder'd how they could hope it) but ſent them back to *Antwerp*, with Anſwers to the Letters they brought; And thereupon, immediately detach'd the Lord *Orkney*, with 1,000 Horſe, to join Brigadier-General *Cadogan*, and inveſt the Place; Giving them Orders, at the ſame Time, to form the Siege, as ſoon as his Lordſhip could be joined with ſixteen Battalions of Foot, who were ordered to march, for that End, from *Flanders*. In the mean Time, his Grace diſpatch'd Orders to Brigadier *Cadogan*, to give the Garriſon no more than four Hours Time, to conſider of the Capitulation which was offer'd them.

They encamp at Arſeele.

Preparations made to beſiege Antwerp.

Dendermond refuſes to ſurrender.

THE ſame Day, Colonel *Durel* ſent an Expreſs to acquaint his Grace, with the Anſwer of the Governour of *Dendermond*, which was, "That the Place being well garriſoned, and "provided with all Neceſſaries, for it's Defence, "he hoped to merit his Grace's Eſteem, by diſ-

"charging

" charging his Duty, and the Truſt repoſed in him. 1706.

THE ſixth of *June*, the Duke of *Marlborough* had the Satisfaction, to receive the News of the Relief of *Barcelona*, which had been reduced almoſt to the laſt Extremity, by the *French* and *Gallo-Spaniards*; But what heightened the Joy was, that the Expreſs by which he received this News, directly from thence, thro' *Genoa* and *Germany*, brought him two Letters from King *Charles*, of which as they are a Monument of Honour to his Grace, I ſhall inſert tranſlated Copies, at large. *The Duke receives Advice of the Relief of* Barcelona.

THE *firſt Letter was to this Purpoſe*.

MY LORD DUKE AND PRINCE;

" YOU could never have given me more convincing Proofs of your Zeal and Concern for my Service, and the Good of the Common Cauſe, than by interpoſing your good Offices with the Queen, your Miſtreſs, in Order that the Fleet and Forces, ſhe had deſign'd for My Service, might uſe the Diligence they have ſhewn to come hither. My City of *Barcelona* wherein I choſe to continue, to encourage the Garriſon and Inhabitants, to a long and vigorous Defence, was reduced to ſuch Extremities, that without the Arrival of this Fleet and Succours, it was to be feared, that the Enemies, who were actually lodged on the Point of the Counterſcarp, and had made a ſufficient Breach, would have taken the Place in a very little Time. I do hereby acquaint you with ſo fortunate an Event; And while I hope, that the Reſt of the Campaign will anſwer *King* Charles's *Letter to the Duke of* Marlborough.

1706. "ſwer this noble Beginning, I flatter Myſelf to "hear, likewiſe, in a ſhort Time, good News "from you, and the Glorious Operations you "have performed, by your own Valour; and "that of the Troops under your Command. "The Queen, your Miſtreſs, and *Meſſieurs* the "*States General*, could not oblige Me more, "than in ſending hither the Count *de Noyelles*, "and Brigadier *Stanhope*, aſſuring you, that their "Perſons have always been, and always will be "acceptable to Me. I do not queſtion, but you "intereſted your ſelf, in the Choice of both, as "you do in every Thing that may promote My "Intereſt, and that of the *Common Cauſe:* Where-"upon I pray GOD to keep you, my Lord Duke "and Prince, in His holy Protection, and I aſſure "you of My perfect Eſteem and Gratitude.

Barcelona,
May 10, 1706.

The other Letter was as follows:

MY LORD DUKE AND PRINCE;

Another from the ſame to the ſame.

"BY theſe few Lines, which you ſhall receive "with a Letter of the 10th Inſtant, I have "been willing to ſhare with you the new Joy "I have of ſeing my City of *Barcelona* entirely "freed from the Siege. Never was Retreat "made with ſo much Precipitation, as that the "Enemy made juſt now; Having left us all "their Artillery, conſiſting of 140 Pieces of "Braſs Cannon, and a vaſt Quantity of all "Manner of Ammunition, and Proviſions, be-"yond Belief. I do not doubt, but you ſhall "receive, from other Hands, the Particulars of "this Siege: Wherefore I write this the ſhorter,

"Praying

"Praying GOD to keep you, my Lord Duke "and Prince, in His holy Protection. 1706.

CHARLES, R.

Barcelona, May 12, 1706.

For the Particulars of this great Event, I refer the Reader to *Ledlard's Naval Hiſtory*, where they are related at large.

UPON the Receit of this joyful News, the Troops and Artillery were drawn out, the next Morning, and a triple Diſcharge made of the Artillery and ſmall Arms. The ſame Day, at Noon, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice from Brigadier *Cadogan*, That, the Day before, the Governours of the Caſtle and City of *Antwerp* had ſigned the Capitulation, by which the Garriſon, conſiſting of ſix *French*, and as many *Spaniſh* Regiments, was allowed to march out in three Days, and was to be conducted to *Le Quenoy*.

Rejoicings on Account of this News.

The Garriſon of Antwerp *capitulates.*

THE Marquis *de Quincy* gives us the following Account of the Surrender of this important Place. "The Troops (ſays he) ſent by the "Duke of *Marlborough*, for that End, having "ſeiz'd all the Avenues to this Place, the Officer "who commanded them, ſummon'd the City "to ſurrender. The Garriſon conſiſted of ſix "*French* and ſix *Spaniſh* Battalions. The Mar- "quis *de Terracena*, to whom the King of *Spain* "had confided the Government of the Citadel, "whether of his own Motive, or gain'd by the "Citizens, who were unwilling to expoſe their "Houſes to the fatal Events of a Siege, gave "evident Proofs to the *French* Troops, that he "was not inclin'd either to defend the Place, "himſelf,

French *Account of the Surrender of this Place.*

1706. " himſelf, or to leave it to the Care of Monſ. *de*
" *Pontis*, Captain of the Guards, who command-
" ed them; So that, as he was Maſter of the
" Citadel, Monſ. *de Pontis* was obliged to capi-
" tulate, without ſtanding an Attack. It was
" ſtipulated in the Capitulation, that the *French*
" Troops ſhould march out, with their Arms
" and Baggage, and all other Marks of Honour,
" with four Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars,
" and each Soldier Ammunition for twelve
" Diſcharges. They were conducted to *Quenoy*
" and *Landrecy*. As for Monſ. *de Terracena*,
" it was agreed, that he and his *Spaniſh* Troops
" ſhould keep Poſſeſſion of the Citadel, till
" farther Orders from the Archduke; (King
" *Charles* III.) An evident Proof of the Go-
" vernour's Treachery, and that he had made
" his Agreement with the *Allies*, before they
" ſent their Troops thither.

Oſtend *refuſes to ſurrender.* AT the ſame Time, another Expreſs arrived, from Major-General *Roſs*, with the Governour of *Oſtend*'s Anſwer, to the Summons made him to ſurrender, which was: " That he had ſent
" to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and hoped he would
" be excuſed, if he defended the Place, as be-
" came him, 'till farther Orders." Upon which, a Detachment was commanded to march, and poſſeſs it ſelf of *Plaſſendael*, a ſtrong Fort upon the Canal, a ſmall League from *Oſtend*, to facilitate the Siege of that Place. The Day before, the Aſſembly of the *States* of *Flanders* paſſed the following Reſolution, concerning the Recognition of King *Charles* III.

" THE

1706.

The States of Flanders Recognition of K. Charles III.

"THE Letter which his Highneſs, my Lord "Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*, and their "Excellencies, Meſſieurs the Deputies of the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, have "been pleaſed to write to the Aſſembly of this "Province of *Flanders*, having been read, with "due Reſpect, and the advantageous Contents "thereof being taken into Conſideration; "It has been unanimouſly reſolved, to acknow- "ledge, as the ſaid Aſſembly acknowledges, by "theſe Preſents, the Sovereignty of His *Catho- "lick* Majeſty, *Charles* III. to whom they ſub- "mit, as good and faithful Subjects, in Hopes, "and in Confidence, that His Majeſty will "maintain this Province in all their Privileges, "Uſes and Cuſtoms, as well in Temporal as "Spiritual Concerns. That his Majeſty, as "Count of *Flanders*, will not ſuffer that any "Thing, relating thereunto, be any ways chan- "ged or leſſened, and that he will agree to, "and approve, the Conſtitution of the Govern- "ment of the ſaid Province, Courts, Countries, "Towns, Chatelenies, Offices, and generally all "the Diſtricts of the ſame, either as to the "Farms of the Revenue of the Province, or the "Sums borrowed to this Day, upon what Account "ſoever they be, without any Exception, for "the Security of the Publick in general, and "the Security of private Men in particular. "And for the Performance of what is here above "expreſſed, his Highneſs, my Lord Prince, "Duke of *Marlborough*, and their Excellencies, "Meſſieurs the Deputies of the *States General* of "the *United Provinces*, are moſt humbly deſired, "to be pleaſed to ratify what they have had "the Kindneſs already to grant to the Col-

"leges

1706. " leges and Cities of this Province, upon the
" Prayers and Repreſentations made unto them.
" And foraſmuch as many Inhabitants of this
" Province, as well Clergymen as Secular, find
" their Eſtates were confiſcated and ſeiz'd, 'tis
" hoped, that theſe Confiſcations and Seizures,
" will entirely ceaſe from the Date of this pre-
" ſent Submiſſion, done in the Aſſembly of the
" Deputies, Spiritual and Temporal, of the Pro-
" vinces of *Flanders*, in the Town-Houſe of
" *Ghent*, *June* the 6*th*, 1706.

Signed, *T. Thysbaert*, and ſealed by the great Seal of the Province of *Flanders*.

" The whole granted, in the Name of His
" *Catholick* Majeſty, King *Charles* III.

At the Camp of Arſeele, *June* 7, 1706.

Signed,

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Ferdinand van Collen.

F. H. Baron *van Renſwoude*,

J. van Goſlinga Cuyper.

Rapidity of the Duke of Marlborough's *Succeſs.*

THUS, within the Space of fourteen Days, the Duke of *Marlborough* entirely defeated and diſperſed one of the moſt gallant, and beſt appointed Armies, that ever *France* brought into the Field, and recovered the whole *Spaniſh Brabant*; The Marquiſate of the *Holy Empire*, with it's Capital, the famous City of *Antwerp*; The Lordſhip and City of *Mechlin*, and the Capital City, with the beſt Part of *Spaniſh Flanders*. An Event, which can hardly be parallel'

IOH·D·G·S·R·I·PR·D·
IARL·EXERC·ANGL·C·G·

PRETIVM NON VILE LABORVM
GALLIS ACIE DEVICTIS BRA
BANTIA FLANDR·ET ANT
WERP·XV DIEB·SP·
ERE PT 1706

1706.

IT is ſaid, upon this Occaſion, that the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* was propos'd to the Duke of *Marlborough*; But he generouſly refuſing the Offer, it was ſettled, by his Grace and the Deputies of the *States General*, and the Adminiſtration was given to a Council of State, conſiſting of natural born Subjects of the *Spaniſh* Provinces, who took the Oath of Fidelity to King *Charles*, in the Preſence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies, and the *States*.

The Duke of Marlborough *refuſes the Government of the* Spaniſh Netherlands.

LEWIS the XIV. was ſo ſurpriz'd, when the News was brought him of theſe Succeſſes of the Duke of *Marlborough* that he would not give Credit to it; But ſent Monſ. *de Chamillard*, his Miniſter of War, to examine into the Truth, Circumſtances, and Cauſes of it, and to give the neceſſary Orders on the Spot: But this being before the Surrender of *Antwerp*, what muſt not His Surprize have been upon receiving Intelligence of that?

The King of France *will hardly give Credit to the News of the Duke's Succeſſes.*

ON Occaſion of this Succeſs, the following Medal was ſtruck:

A Medal ſtruck on Occaſion of them.

ON the *Face* is repreſented a *Buſto* of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the following Title:

JOHANNES, DEI GRATIA, SACRI ROMANI IMPERII PRINCEPS, DUX MARLBOROUGH, EXERCITUUM ANGLORUM COMMENDATOR GENERALIS.

John, *by the Grace of* God, *Prince of the* Holy Roman Empire, *Duke of* Marlborough, *and* Generaliſſimo *of the* Engliſh *Armies.*

ON

1706. ON the Reverſe, is a Pile of Trophies, among which are the Arms of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, erected in Honour to our *Hero*, with the following Inſcription:

PRETIUM NON VILE LABORUM.

The worthy Reward of his Labours

AND, in the *Exergue:*

GALLIS ACIE DEVICTIS, BRABANTIA, FLANDRIA ET ANTVERPIA, 15 DIERUM SPATIO EREPTIS. 1706.

The French *being conquer'd in Battle*, Brabant, Flanders, *and the Marquiſate of* Antwerp, *were recover'd in the Space of* 15 *Days, in* 1706.

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to the* Hague.

THE Artillery and Proviſion-Waggons could not poſſibly keep Pace with the rapid March of the *Confederate* Army, which being therefore unable to undertake any Thing for ſeveral Days, the Duke of *Marlborough*, whoſe active Genius would never let him ſpend a Day in vain, reſolv'd to employ that Time in a Journey to the *Hague*, to confer with the *States General*, about the farther Operations of War, and other Concerns of Importance. Some were of Opinion, that the Duke had been thwarted by the *Dutch* Deputies and Generals, in a Council of War, and hinder'd from purſuing his good Fortune, in ſome Enterprizes, which they thought too hazardous, and that this occaſion'd his Journy. But this as it will, he left the Army at *Arſeele*, under the Command of Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, and ſet out,

out the eighth of *June*, for that Place, where he arrived the next Day; Accompanied only by Mr. *Cardonnel*, and Colonel *Durel*. The tenth, in the Afternoon, ſeveral Deputies of Their *High Mightineſſes* waited on his Grace, and had a Conference with him, concerning the farther Operations of the Campaign, and whether they readily concurr'd in whatever he propos'd, or not, it is certain they did in ſome Things; And, in particular, it was ſaid, they conſented to the Siege of *Menin*, provided he would engage to reduce *Oſtend* firſt; Which we ſhall ſee he did. Here I ſhall leave his Grace a while, and return, in the mean Time, to *England*. 1706.

News of the Duke's Succeſs arrives in England.

THE firſt News of the ever-memorable Victory of *Ramellies* was brought to *England* by Colonel *Richards*, *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who arrived in *London*, the ſixteenth of *May*; And his Account was confirmed, the twenty-firſt, by Captain *Pit*, another of his Grace's *Aids de Camp*, with a farther Relation of the Glorious Progreſſes of Her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of Her Allies. Her Majeſty having, at the ſame Time, received an Account of the Succeſs of Her Fleet and Forces in *Spain*, the ſame Day Captain *Pit* arrived, at *Kenſington*, a Proclamation was ordered, in Council, to be publiſhed, for a Publick Thankſgiving, to be held the ſeven and twentieth Day of *June*. At the ſame Time, another Order was made in Council, and publiſh'd, to open a free Trade with the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which was another happy Conſequence of the Succeſs of Her Majeſty's Arms, under the wiſe Conduct of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Proclamation for a Thankſgiving.

A free Trade with the Spaniſh Netherlands *opened.*

THE ſame Day, Monſ. *Vryberg*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States General* had, private

The Dutch *Envoy congratulates with Her Majeſty on Account of the Victory.*

1706. vate Audience of the Queen and Prince, to congratulate with them, in the Name of Their *High Mightineſſes*, upon the ſignal Victory obtained by the Arms of Her Majeſty, and Her *Allies*, in *Brabant*. Two Days after, Her Majeſty, and Her Royal Conſort went to *Windſor*, where Her Majeſty was attended by Congratulatory Addreſſes, from moſt Parts of Her Dominions. Among the Reſt, the Loyal City of *London*, as on all other, ſo on this Occaſion, was moſt forward to expreſs their Zeal and Affection to Her Majeſty's auſpicious Government, by an Addreſs, in which they had the following Words, in Honour to his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*. "We humbly congratulate Your "Sacred Majeſty, on the *Amazing and late Glo-* "*rious Victory* over the *French* Army, by the "ſignal Bleſſing of ALMIGHTY GOD, upon the "Potent Arms of Your Majeſty, and Your "*Allies*, under the *Prudent Conduct* of his "Grace, *the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH, YOUR "MOST UNDAUNTED *and* RENOWNED GENE-"RAL; *&c.*

Congratulatory Addreſſes from all Parts.

Particularly from the City of London.

THE ſeven and twentieth of *June*, the Day appointed for a Publick Thankſgiving, was celebrated with the uſual Solemnities; And Her Majeſty repair'd, for that End, to the Cathedral of *St. Paul*'s, with the ſame State She had done, upon the like Occaſions, in preceding Years.

CHAP. II.

The Siege of OSTEND.

IN the foregoing Chapter, I mention'd, that the *French* and *Spaniſh* Armies, in the *Netherlands*, were ſeparated, and the greater Part of them put into Garriſons, as not being then in any Condition to withſtand the Torrent of Succeſs, which attended the Victorious Army of the *Confederates*. They did not, however, yet give up all Pretence to the Succeſs of this Campaign: They had, indeed, put their Troops into Garriſons; But it was only to refreſh and recruit them, in Order to take the Field again as ſoon as poſſible. They even boaſted, that, by the Middle of *July*, they would have an Army of 60,000 Men, ready to oppoſe the Allies; And, in Order to this, great Detachments were ordered from the *Upper Rhine*, and from the King of *France*'s Houſhold, to join the *French* Army in *Flanders*. It was, likewiſe, thought neceſſary to make an Alteration in the Command of their Forces; A Thing ſcarce ever before practiſed in the Middle of a Campaign. The Duke *de Vendôme* being their moſt Proſperous, if not their Ableſt General, he was ſent for out of *Italy*, to command on this Side, in Order to ſtop the Progreſs of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the *Allies*; But we ſhall not find him to have anſwered the Expectations, which his Maſter conceived of him, as we may ſee in the Preamble

1706.

Proceedings of the French.

The Duke de Vendôme *called out of* Italy.

And appointed to command in Flanders.

1706. to his Patent, where the *French* King ſays; "There was a Neceſſity of putting, at the Head "of His Troops in *Flanders*, a General, who "might gain the Confidence of the Officers and "Soldiers, and reſtore to the Troops, that Spi- "rit of Fortitude and Boldneſs ſo natural to the "*French* Nation, And that the Knowledge He "had of no one being more capable to anſwer "His Expectations, had determined him," *&c.* His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty did not conſider, that the Duke *de Vendôme* would not here have to encounter with tatter'd (tho' valiant) *Germans* and *Huſſars*, who were in Want of every Thing but Courage, ſuch as he had to do with in *Italy*: No, he was here to oppoſe a Gallant Army, conſiſting of Experienc'd Officers and Reſolute Soldiers, fluſh'd with repeated Victories, well cloathed, and as regularly paid, and provided with all Neceſſaries for carrying on any Manner of Warlike Exploit whatſoever. He was, therefore, deceived in his Expectations, and the Duke *de Vendôme* made but an indifferent Figure in *Flanders*; As we ſhall now ſoon ſee. In the mean Time, to ſalve Monſieur *de Villeroy*'s Honour, it was given out at *Paris*, that he had deſir'd to be recall'd.

The Duke of Marlborough *ſets out from the* Hague.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* concerted, in one Day, with the Deputies of the *States*, the farther Operations of the Campaign, and agreed about the Government of the Cities and Towns lately conquered; For they agreed to every Thing he propoſed, and ſent him back with full Powers. This done, he ſet out, the eleventh of *June*, N. S. from the *Hague*, in Order to return to the Army, and lay, that Night, at *Moer-Dyke*.

His Reception at Antwerp. The next Day, as his Grace was proceeding on his Journey, he was met, at *Merxem*, two Leagues

Leagues from *Antwerp*, by the Biſhop of that City, attended by all the Clergy, both Secular and Regular, who aſſured his Grace of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles*, III. and to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; Acknowledging, at the ſame Time, his Grace to have been the Glorious Inſtrument of their happy Deliverance from the Tyranny of *France*, under which they had labour'd ever ſince the Death of King *Charles*, II. The *Margrave* of *Antwerp*, with the Burgo-maſters, and the Reſt of the Magiſtrates, attended his Grace, at ſome Diſtance from the City, where the firſt Penſionary, in the Name of the Reſt, made a Speech, to the ſame Purpoſe, as the Clergy had done before, and preſented his Grace the Keys of the Town, telling him, *They had never been deliver'd up to any Perſon, ſince the Great Duke of* Parma, *and that after a Siege of twelve Months:* A great Honour to his Grace, who became Maſter of the Place, in a leſs Number of Days, almoſt in a leſs Number of Hours. At his Entrance into the Town, the Duke was received, with all the Honours and Ceremonies, which were uſually paid to their Sovereign Princes, 150 of the principal Citizens going in Proceſſion before the Coach his Grace was in, with lighted Torches, to the Biſhop's Palace, where he was ſplendidly entertained, and lodg'd that Night. The Marquis *de Terracena*, *Grandee* of *Spain*, and Governour of the Citadel, who had declared for King *Charles*, III. waited on his Grace, during the whole Solemnity; And the Streets were crowded with an infinite Number of People, continually repeating, with the greateſt Marks of Joy and Satisfaction imaginable, *Long live King* Charles III. 1706.

1706. HIS Grace left *Antwerp*, the thirteenth, early in the Morning, and arrived, the ſame Evening, in the Camp at *Arſeele*. When the Garriſon of *Antwerp* was to march out, according to the Capitulation, one *Spaniſh*, and one *Walloon* Regiment ſtaid behind entire; And of the other Regiments of thoſe Countries, there were ſcarce 150 left, when they paſs'd by *Bruſſels*, moſt of the Officers and Soldiers entring into the Service of His *Catholick* Majeſty; As did, likewiſe, the Marquis *de Winterfeld*, Lieutenant General, and Governour of *Lier*, who commanded the Garriſon, in the City of *Antwerp*, and the Baron *de Wrangle*, a Major-General, a Perſon of the firſt Quality, and of great Credit among the Troops.

He arrives at the Camp at Arſeele.

Almoſt the whole Garriſon of Antwerp *enters into the Service of the* Confederates.

ON the 14th of the ſame Month, General *Churchill*, Governour of *Bruſſels*, cauſed a Proclamation to be affix'd, at the uſual Places; Importing, "That he judg'd it neceſſary, for the "Service of his *Catholick* Majeſty, *Charles*, III. "and to prevent many Inconveniencies, to com- "mand all *Frenchmen*, Military or others, not "Burghers, or Houſe-keepers, in that City, "not to ſtir out of their Dwellings, on the ſaid "14th of *June*, 1706. in the Afternoon, on "Pain of Impriſonment; Having directed Paſ- "ſes, for their retiring ſafely, to be given "to all ſuch as ſhould deſire the ſame; Declar- "ing, that if 24 Hours after that Time, any "*Frenchmen*, not Burghers or Houſe-keepers, "ſhould be found in that City, they ſhould be "treated as Spies, and hang'd. All Inn-keepers, "and other Inhabitants of that City, were that "Morning to deliver to his Excellency a perfect "Liſt of all the *French*, who lodg'd in their "Houſes, purſuant to an Ordinance of the Ma-

All French, *not Inhabitants, baniſh'd the City.*

giſtrates

" giſtrates of that City, publiſh'd the Day be- 1706.
" fore: All *Spaniards*, who were come thither
" from the Garriſon of *Antwerp*, and would
" not acknowledge *Charles* III. for their lawful
" Sovereign, nor could produce Paſſes from
" Brigadier *Cadogan*, ſhould be treated as the
" aforeſaid *Frenchmen*; And the Wives of all
" *French* Officers, or Soldiers, except ſuch as,
" by Reaſon of Sickneſs, were confined to their
" Beds, were to retire from thence in three Days,
" on Pain of Impriſonment, and Forfeiture of
" all their Goods and Effects."

Both Armies re-inforc'd.

WHILE the Enemy lay near *Courtray*, they were reinforced by the Detachment of Foot, which Monſieur *de Marſin* was leading from *Germany*, the Horſe of that Detachment having joined them before the Battle of *Ramellies*: And ſeveral other Detachments, both from the *French* Army on the *Upper Rhine*, and from the *King's Houſhold*, were order'd to *Flanders*. The *States General*, on the other Hand, cauſed twenty Battalions to march out of ſeveral Garriſons, to reinforce the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*; And, at the ſame Time, the Troops of *Hannover*, and thoſe of the King of *Pruſſia*, advanced towards *Brabant*, with haſty Marches, to make amends for their former Slowneſs. The *Confederates* being, therefore, ſtill ſuperiour, the Reſolution, which the Duke had concerted, with the *States*, at the *Hague*, to beſiege *Oſtend*, was put in Execution. This Place was more famous for the Siege it ſuſtain'd, in the laſt Age, for above three Years, againſt all the Forces of *Spain*, than for the Goodneſs of its Fortifications; Tho' even they were ſtronger, at this Time, than at that Siege. It was, however, very conſiderable, on

The Siege of Oſtend reſolved on.

1706. Account of its Situation, which covers great Part of *Flanders*, (ſtanding about nine Miles *North-Eaſt* of *Newport*, eleven *Weſt* of *Bruges*, twenty *South-Weſt* of *Sluys*, 24 *North-East* of *Dunkirk*, and 35 almoſt *Weſt* of *Ghent*;) And as it was a Sea-Port, and a Neſt of Privateers, which very much annoy'd the Trade of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*.

And that of Dunkirk *rejected.*

IT had been propos'd to the Duke of *Marlborough* to lay Siege to *Dunkirk*; But whether his Grace look'd upon that Enterprize as too difficult and hazardous, or whether he thought it might be reduced with more Eaſe hereafter, the Reſolution for beſieging *Oſtend* took Place.

The Fort of Plaſſendael *taken.*

THE greateſt Difficulty in this Enterprize was, becauſe the Place could be attack'd only on one Side, and that within a very narrow Compaſs: However, whilſt the Grand Army was taking ſome Refreſhment, General *Fagel*, who was encamp'd at *Oudenberg*, took the Fort of *Plaſſendael*, Sword in Hand; Which Place, not being far from *Oſtend*, very much facilitated the Taking of that Town.

A Deſign on Newport *laid aſide.*

IT had been reſolved, to make an Attempt, at the ſame Time, on *Newport*, in Order to which, Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, with one and forty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, came before that Place, the eighteenth of *June*, and made ſome Preparations to attack it: But ſeveral unforeſeen Difficulties occurring, eſpecially that of letting out of the Sluices, which would have made the Siege tedious, the Deſign was abandon'd, and it was reſolved to turn that Force againſt *Oſtend*. *French* Writers inſinuate, that this was only a Feint, and no real Deſign of the *Allies*; Since, notwithſtanding they had attack'd and taken the Redoubt before the Fort of *Nieuwendam*,

wenlam, and ſeveral other Poſts, leading from thence to *Oudenburg*, they quitted the Enterprize. 1706.

ACCORDINGLY, the Velt-Marſhal decamp'd, the nineteenth, from before *Newport*, and encamp'd at *Marienkirk*, near Fort *Albert*, within half a League of *Oſtend*. It was intended to open the Trenches, the twentieth; But the Ground being very low, and as it was impoſſible, in ſome Places, to dig a Foot and a half, without finding Water, it was put off, 'till they had got a ſufficient Number of Faſcines and Gabions, to cover the Workmen and Soldiers. All poſſible Diligence was uſed to get theſe, and every Thing elſe, in a Readineſs; Yet, in the Council of War, which was held, on the twenty-third, it was found neceſſary to ſuſpend the Opening of the Trenches ſome Days longer, 'till they had received all their Artillery, and other Neceſſaries, for carrying on the Siege, with Vigour: Sir *Stafford Fairborn*, with a Squadron of nine large *Engliſh* Men of War, four Bomb-Ketches, and two Fire-Ships, at the ſame Time, block'd up the Harbour, being appointed to batter the Town by Sea. *The Siege of Oſtend.*

THE Night between the five and twentieth and ſix and twentieth, the Enemy having erected a Battery of five Pieces of Cannon, without the Town, towards the Sea-Side, to hinder the Barks from Landing, the Advanced Guard march'd thither, nailed up thoſe Cannon, and retired again by Break of Day. The Beſiegers, in the mean Time, having Intelligence, that the Seamen and Citizens intended to aſſiſt the Garriſon, in defending the Place, the Velt-Marſhal let them know, he would ruin the Town, and burn all their Ships, if they ſhould offer to lend any *Some of the Enemy's Cannon nailed up.*

1706. Aſſiſtance to the Enemy, and this Meſſage had its deſired Effect upon them; For they not only laid aſide their Deſign; But, the eight and twentieth, the four Burgo-maſters came to the Camp, and humbly entreated, that their Town and Ships might be ſpared, the Bomb-Ketches having already thrown in ſome Bombs: But as they made no Overtures of Surrendering, they were obliged to return as they came.

The Trenches opened. IN the Night, between the eight and twentieth and the nine and twentieth, the Trenches were opened, within Muſket-Shot of the Place, by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, who had, under him, Major-General *Lauder*, and Brigadier *Amama*, with two Colonels, and 2,000 Soldiers or Pioneers, ſupported by four Battalions, two *Engliſh* and two *Dutch*. The Enemy made a great Fire from the Town; But that did not hinder the Works from being carried on, with great Succeſs, and the Loſs of the *Confederates*, on this Occaſion, was not above ſixty Men, kill'd and wounded. The nine and twentieth, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Oxenſtiern*, Major-General *Murray*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, Brigadier, with a Colonel, four Battalions, and 1,800 Pioneers. The thirtieth, General *Spar*, with Major-General *Collier*, and Brigadier *Litten*, with a Colonel, four Battalions, and 1,500 Pioneers, relieved the Trenches: And theſe three Lieutenant-Generals commanded, in the Trenches, in their Turns, 'till the Place ſurrendered.

The Batteries finiſh'd. BY the firſt of *July*, N. S. the Batteries were finiſhed, and the Beſiegers planted Cannon upon them. The third, Sir *Stafford Fairborn* came a-ſhoar, to confer with Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and they agreed, that, the next Day, the Bomb-Veſſels

Veſſels ſhould draw near the Town, to bombard it. The ſame Day, the Trenches, on the *Left*, were carried on, within 150 Paces of the Glacis of the Place; And the Line of Communication being finiſh'd, the Attacks were purſued, with ſuch Vigour, that the Beſiegers ſoon covered themſelves from the Cannon of the Town. The four Batteries they had erected were one of eight Pieces of Cannon, one of eighteen Mortars, the third of eight and thirty Pieces of Cannon, and the fourth of ſeven. Theſe, being all ready, began to batter the Place, by Break of Day, and continued the Fire, with ſuch uninterrupted Fury, that the Flames appeared in ſeveral Places, before eight in the Morning. Before Night, the Battering by Sea, having, likewiſe, done great Execution, a great Part of the Cannon of the Beſieged was diſmounted, and the Place near reduced to a Heap of Rubbiſh. The fourth, the Firing and Bombardment was continued, with great Vigour; And, the Night following, an Aſſault was made on the Counterſcarp. 1706.

The Town battered and bombarded, with great Fury.

THE Attack was begun by fifty *Engliſh* Grenadiers commanded by a Lieutenant, and ſupported by a Battalion of the *Dutch*. It was carried on with all poſſible Courage and Reſolution, and the Enemy being beaten from their Works, the *Allies* made a Lodgment upon the Counterſcarp.

A Lodgment made on the Counterſcarp.

THE ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by the Princes of *Heſſe* and *d' Auvergne*, the Count *Van der Nat*, and Count *Naſſau*, Son of General *d' Auverquerque*, came to the Siege. His Grace was ſaluted by the Guns of all the Ships of the Fleet, under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Fairborn*, who, likewiſe, came on Shoar, and having dined with the Duke, held a Conference with him.

The Duke of Marlborough *viſits the Camp before* Oſtend.

THE

1706. THE next Morning, the Beſieged ſallied out with 900 Men, in Order to diſlodge the Beſiegers, and endeavour the Regaining of the Poſt, they had taken: But the Battalions, which were in the Trenches, advancing to their Succour, after a ſmall Encounter, the Enemy retired, without having gained any other Advantage by their Sally, than Killing and Wounding about fifty of the Beſiegers. During this, all poſſible Diligence was uſed, to perfect two Batteries on the *Glacis*, one of twelve, and the other of eight Pieces of Cannon.

Oſtend ſurrenders. THE ſixth, at nine in the Morning, the Beſieged finding it was to no Purpoſe, to hold out any longer, againſt the Fire of ſix and forty heavy Cannon, eighteen Mortars, and ſeveral Hundreds of ſmall *Cohorn* Mortars, beat a Parly. The Capitulation being, thereupon, agreed to and ſign'd, at eleven, the ſame Night, the next Morning, the *Allies* took Poſſeſſion of *Oſtend*, in the Name of King *Charles*, III.

Honour gained in this ſhort Siege. THE Taking of this Place, in ſo ſhort a Time, was ſo much the greater Honour to the *Confederates*; Becauſe, in the Year 1601, 1602, and 1603, it held out a Siege againſt the *Spaniards* above three Years; During which, the Beſiegers loſt near fourſcore Thouſand Perſons before it: Whereas now, the ſame Place, tho' defended by a ſtrong Garriſon, commanded by two Generals, one a *Frenchman*, the other a *Spaniard*, and provided with Artillery and Ammunition in Abundance, ſurrender'd to the *Allies*, after having been batter'd no more than three Days, and ſome few Hours.

Reaſons aſſign'd by the French *for ſurrendring ſo ſoon.* THE *French*, to juſtify Monſ. *de la Motte*, their Governour, from any Imputation, for delivering up this important Place, in ſo ſhort a Time,

Time, ſay, that the Place being entirely ruin'd, by above 10,000 Bombs which were thrown into it, the Menaces of the Inhabitants to revolt, the Miſunderſtanding between the *French* and *Spaniſh* Garriſons, and the Want of Arms for the Soldiers, oblig'd him to capitulate. To all which, Monſ. *de Quincy* adds, that the Place was very ill provided with every Thing, and that the Garriſon, which conſiſted only of eight Battalions, and four Regiments of Dragoons, were all either new Levies, or diſaffected *Walloons*. How little Truth there was in ſome of theſe Aſſertions, the Reader has already ſeen. 1706.

The Capitulation.

ACCORDING to the Capitulation, the Garriſon, conſiſting of two *Spaniſh* Battalions, four Troops of Dragoons of the ſame Nation, and four *French* Regiments, march'd out, the eighth of *July*, N. S. without any Marks of Honour, their Swords and Baggage only excepted, having firſt been obliged to promiſe, that they would not bear Arms againſt King *Charles*, III. or His *Allies*, for the ſix Months following; But moſt of the *Spaniards* enter'd into the Service of the *Allies*. In this Capitulation, no mention was made of the Shipping in the Harbour; In which, however, were found two Men of War, one of eighty, the other of fifty Guns, and about five and forty ſmall Veſſels. This important Conqueſt did not coſt the *Allies* above 500 Men, killed and wounded. They found, in the Place, four and twenty Colours, and one Standard; Fifty Pieces of Braſs, and forty Iron-Cannon; Ammunition in Abundance; And 300,000 *lb.* of Powder.

Loſs of the Allies.

ON the Surrender of this Place, the following Medal was ſtruck.

1706. ON the Face are two *Buſto's*, repreſenting the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Velt-marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, with the Inſcription:

A Medal ſtruck on the Surrender of Oſtend.

JOHANNES, DUX MARLBOROUGH, HENRICUS D'AUVERQUERQUE, SIDERA ANNI, 1706.

John *Duke of* Marlborough, *and* Henry d'Auverquerque, *the two Conſtellations of the Year*, 1706.

ON the Reverſe, the Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, on Foot, placing the Cap of Liberty on the Head of a Nymph ſtanding before him, with her Hands bound, repreſenting the City of *Oſtend*, which appears at a Diſtance, with the Inſcription:

LIBERAT, NON MUTAT JUGUM, DIE, 6. JULII

He delivers her from, but does not exchange, her Yoke, July 6.

Verſes made on the Marſhal de Villeroy.

THE following Lines, upon the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, were handed about at *Paris*, ſoon after the Defeat of the *French* Army, at *Ramellies*.

C'EST *à ce Coup, que* Villeroy
Ce Marechal incomparable,
Pour avoir bien ſervi le Roy,
Aura l' Epée de Connetable:
Car pour un moindre Evenement
Tallard *eut un Gouvernement.*

VARUS *rends moi mes Legions!*
S'ecrioit l' Empereur Auguſte;
Tallard *rends moi mes Battalions!*
Dit Louis, *à Titre plus juſte:*
Tallard *repond— He! Grand Roi,*
Demandez les à Villeroy.

THE

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HENRICVS D'AVVERQVERQVE · IOHANNES DVX MARLBOROVGH
SIDERA ANNI MDCCVI

LIBERAT NON MVTAT IVGVM · DIE VI IVLII

THE Approaches before *Oſtend* being levell'd, and a good Garriſon left in that Town, and in *Plaſſendael*, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Spar*, Monſ. *d'Auverquerque* march'd, the twelfth of *July*, with the Troops under his Command, to joyn the Duke of *Marlborough* whom we left at *Arſeele:* And of whoſe Proceedings, in the mean Time, I am now to give an Account. 1706.

Monſ. d'Auverquerque *rejoins the Duke of* Marlborough.

HIS Grace broke up from *Arſeele*, the eighteenth of *June*, and march'd to *Rouſſelaer*, where he encamp'd, to cover the Siege of *Oſtend*. The twenty-ſecond, he received Advice from Brigadier *Meredith*, who commanded the Troops which blockaded *Dendermond*, That the Enemy having ſent a Detachment of 2,000 Horſe, and 2,000 Foot, from *Mons*, hoping to ſurprize him, he, having timely Notice of their Approach, had retired from *Lebbeeke* to *Baeſtroo*, a Poſt ſo advantageous, that the Enemy did not think fit to attack him there, tho' ſo much ſuperiour in Number. Of fifty Men he had left, in a Redoubt, to cover his Retreat, only five Men were killed, and the Captain, who commanded them, with ſeven of his Men, were taken Priſoners. The Enemy put about 400 Foot, and 100 Dragoons, into the Town; And, upon Sight of Brigadier *Cadagon*, with ſix Squadrons, who came from *Oudenarde*, about an Hour too late to ſecure the Bridge of *Aloſt*, they retreated, in the greateſt Hurry, to *Mons* again, having loſt, in this Expedition, near 700 Men, moſt of whom deſerted.

Motions of the Duke's Army during the Siege.

An unſucceſsful Attempt of the E[illegible]

THE eight and twentieth, the Duke of *Marlborough* received a Letter from Brigadier *Cadogan*, with an Account, that the Town of *Dendermond* having been ſet on Fire, in ſeveral Places, by

Dendermond refuſes a ſecond Time, to ſurrender.

1706. the Bombs, he had, the ſeven and twentieth, by the Advice of the Marquis *de Terracena*, written a Letter to the Governour, the Marquis *Delwalle*, to acquaint him, that the Garriſon was to expect no other Conditions, than to remain Priſoners of War, if they obſtinately perſiſted to maintain the Place any longer; Upon which the Governour deſired a Ceſſation of Arms for four and twenty Hours, to aſſemble and conſult with his Officers. The Ceſſation being expired, his Anſwer to the Marquis *de Terracena* was; "That having "call'd a Council of War, it was there reſolved; "ſince the Town had a ſtrong Garriſon, and "was otherwiſe well provided, for a good De- "fence, it was their Duty to hold out to the laſt.

After this Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter to the Earl of *Peterborough.*

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH*'s Letter to the Earl of* PETERBOROUGH.

A Letter from the D. of Marlborough *to the E. of* Peterborough.

MY LORD,

"THO' we have no direct Account of your "Lordſhip's Progreſs, ſince the Relief "of *Barcelona*, yet the Advices from ſeveral "other Parts, as well as the Enemy's Frontiers, "agree ſo well, and we are naturally ſo inclined "to believe readily what we wiſh, that I perſuade "myſelf, there is no Reaſon to doubt of your "having, ſome Time ſince, brought the King to "*Madrid.* As this good News has been in- "dulg'd here, with the greateſt Satisfaction, I "do, with no leſs Pleaſure, take this freſh Op- "portunity of congratulating your Lordſhip on "the glorious Occaſion, which is by all Hands "chiefly attributed to your *Valour* and *Conduct.*

" *Conduct.* The whole Confederacy is full of 1706.
" Joy, for the Advantages this wonderful Suc-
" ceſs will produce to the Publick, and I aſſure
" you, I am no leſs ſo, for the Addition it has
" made to your Lordſhip's Glory; in which no
" Man alive takes more Part than I do. After
" ſuch *ſurprizing* Events, there is nothing that
" we may not expect from you; Therefore, I
" hope, your Lordſhip will not think us unrea-
" ſonable in our Expectations, that we ſhall
" ſoon hear of the entire Reduction of *Spain*
" to the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign,
" for which you ſeem deſign'd, by Providence,
" to be the happy Inſtrument; and I heartily
" wiſh you all Manner of Succeſs in the accom-
" pliſhing this great Work.

" WE have reduced *Oſtend*, and are now
" making all poſſible Diligence in the neceſſary
" Preparations for the Siege of *Menin*, and hope,
" with the Bleſſing of God, we ſhall not end
" our Campaign there. I am with Truth and
" Reſpect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt

Faithful humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

So ready was his Grace in Acknowledging Merit in others, and in Rejoycing at their good Succeſs.

ORDERS were diſpatch'd to block up *Dender-monde* very cloſely, 'till there ſhould be a proper Seaſon for attacking it in Form. The Troops of *Pruſſia* and *Hannover*, came that Day *Farther Proceedings of the Confederate Army.*

1706. to *Aloſt*, and Orders were ſent them, to encamp there, 'till further Orders. The ſecond of *July* at Night, the Lord *Raby*, Her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the King of *Pruſſia*, came from *Weſel*, to the Camp at *Rouſſelaer*, to wait upon the Duke of *Marlborough*. The fourth, in the Morning, when his Grace went to Monſ. *d'Auverquerque*'s Camp, before *Oſtend*, as I have ſaid above; as he paſſed thro' *Bruges*, he was ſaluted with a triple Diſcharge of the Cannon of that Place. His Grace, likewiſe, paſs'd thro' *Bruges*, in his Return, where he was again ſaluted, with a triple Diſcharge of the Artillery. The Clergy met him, at ſome Diſtance, out of the Town, as the Magiſtrates of that City, and the *French*, did at the Gates. They all made their Excuſes, that they did not know of his Grace's coming the Day before, 'till he was at their Gates. They preſented him the Keys of the City, and aſſured him of their Zeal and Loyalty to their lawful Sovereign, King *Charles* III. acknowledging, at the ſame Time, the great Obligations they had to his Grace, as the happy Inſtrument of their Deliverance from the Tyranny of *France*. Theſe Ceremonies being paſs'd, his Grace arrived, about ſix in the Evening, at the Camp.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Reception at* Bruges.

The Allies *take Poſſeſſion of* Courtray.

BEFORE the Duke went to *Oſtend*, he had ordered the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, Lieutenant-General, to march, with eight Battalions, and take Poſſeſſion of *Courtray*, where he arrived, accordingly, the fifth. The Detachment, under the Command of Major-General *Berenſdorff*, which lay near *Oudenarde*, was ordered, at the ſame Time, to take the Camp of *Harlebeck*, near *Courtray*, his Grace deſigning to march thither, with the Army. The Troops of *Hannover* and *Pruſſia* were ordered, the ſame Day, to march to

to *Minove*. The ſixth, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Army under his Command, march'd from *Rouſſelaer*, and encamp'd, with the *Right*, at *Courtray*, and the *Left*, at *Harlebeck*, having the River *Lys* in the *Rear*. His Grace having Notice, that the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia* intended to ſee the Army, ſent away Colonel *Durel*, Adjutant-General, the eighth, in the Morning, to *Cleves*, to compliment his Royal Highneſs, and to conduct him to the Camp. The tenth, Colonel *Lalo*'s Regiment march'd from the Camp towards *Oſtend*, there to embark, together with Brigadier-General *Farringdon*'s, and Brigadier-General *Maccartney*'s Regiments, in Order to join the Troops in *England*, which were appointed for a Deſcent. The eleventh, the Army march'd from *Harlebeck* and came to *Helchin*, near which Place four Bridges were laid, by his Grace's Directions, over the *Scheld*. In the Evening, Count *Maffei*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, came thither, to wait on his Grace, by particular Orders from his Royal Highneſs. The thirteenth, Brigadier *Cadogan* was ſent, by the Duke, with 400 Horſe, to mark out a Camp for the Army, near *Gramont*, in caſe the Enemy's Motions ſhould make it neceſſary to march that Way: Which being done, and Directions, likewiſe, given, for the widening and repairing the Ways thither, he returned, with his Detachment, in the Evening, to the Army. The *Elector* of *Bavaria*, in the mean Time, having Advice, that the *Allies* had laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, and that ſome of their Troops had appeared about *Gramont*, retired, with his Court, the thirteenth, at Night, with great Precipitation, from *Mons* to *Valenciennes*. 1706.

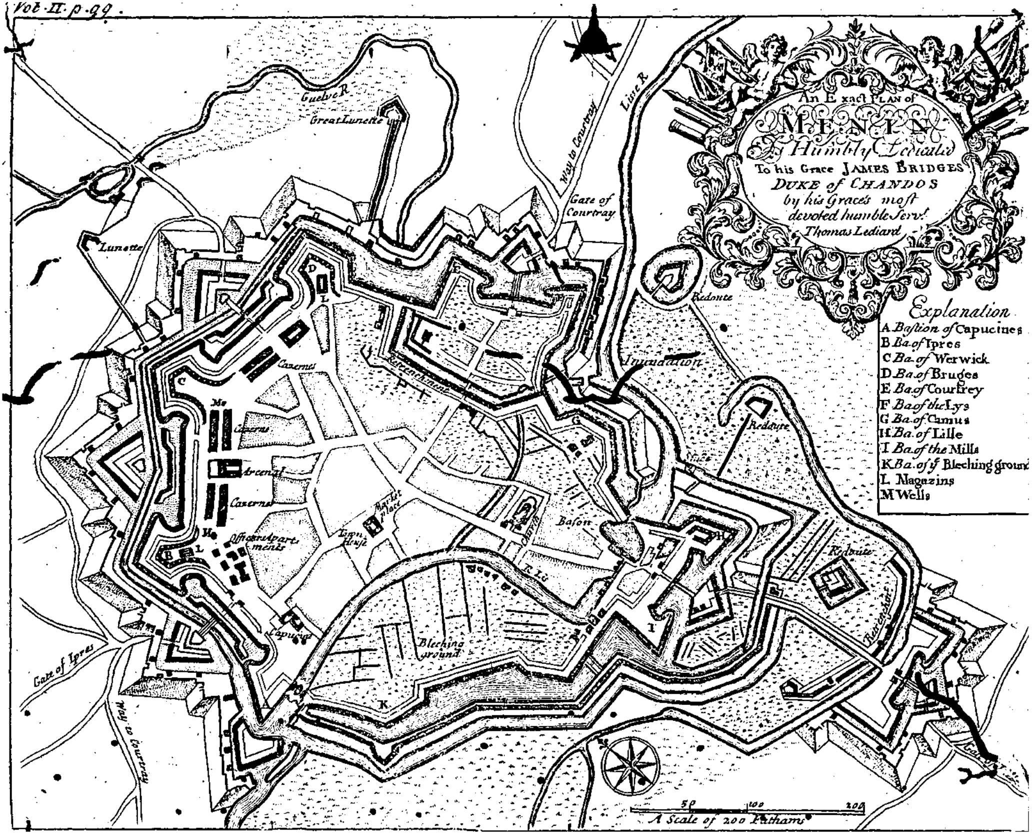
The Elector *of* Bavaria *retires from* Mons *at the Approach of the* Confederate *Army.*

1706.

The Prince Royal of Prussia *comes to the Army.*

THE sixteenth, the Prince Royal of *Prussia* arrived at the *Confederate* Camp, with his Court. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Rest of the Generals, met Him, at some Distance from the Camp, and his Grace conducted his Royal Highness to his Quarters, where he was splendidly entertained at Dinner. The next Morning, his Grace ordered the first Line of the Army to draw out, and pass in Review before his Royal Highness. The eighteenth, in the Morning, the Duke, with the Prince Royal, and several General Officers, having with them a Guard of 2,000 Horse, and 600 Foot, went to a rising Ground, within a Mile of *Tournay*, where they took a View of that Place, and returned to the Camp, about Noon. The nineteenth, early in the Morning, his Grace went to view Monsr. *d'Auverquerque*'s Army, which came, the seventeenth to *St. Eloy-Vive*, beyond *Harlebeck*, on the *Lys*, where they continued, for the better Subsistence of the Troops. At the same Time, his Grace ordered that River to be view'd; And finding, that the Enemy, by making Sluices, had so drained the Water, that instead of the Depth necessary to bring up the Boats with the Artillery, in many Places, there was not one Foot left; General *Salisch* was ordered, the twentieth, to take a strong Detachment under his Command, and destroy all the Sluices, between *Lisle*, *Armentiers*, *Menin* and *Courtray*. Three Days before, the Troops of *Prussia* and *Hannover*, with 3000 *Palatines*, marched from *Alost*, and, the nineteenth, arrived, in the Rear of the second Line.

The Duke and Prince take a View of Tournay.


An Exact Plan of
MENIN
Humbly Dedicated
To his Grace JAMES BRIDGES
DUKE of CHANDOS
by his Grace's most
devoted humble Serv.t
Thomas Lediard
Explanation
A Bastion of Capucines
B Ba. of Ipres
C Ba. of Werwick
D Ba. of Bruges
E Ba. of Courtrey
F Ba. of the Lys
G Ba. of Camus
H Ba. of Lille
I Ba. of the Mills
K Ba. of ye Bleching ground
L Magazins
M Wells
Guelve R
Great Lunette
Lunette
Way to Courtray
Lisse R
Gate of Courtray
Redoute
Inundation
Caserns
Retrenchment
Arcenal
Market place
Town House
Church
Officers Apartments
Capucins
Bason
Bleching ground
Gate of Ipres
A Scale of 200 Fathams
50
100
200

CHAP. III.

The Sieges of MENIN, DENDERMOND, *and* AETH, *with other Tranſactions to the End of the Campaign.*

THE *Confederate* Army, being now conſiderably re-inforced, his Grace thought fi 1706.

The Siege of Menin reſolved

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Caraman; And Monſieu
chief Engineer, had two
Note under him. All theſe T
it was thought, by many, too b der
taking to beſiege it; But then, e ne other
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The Sieges of MENIN, DENDERMOND, *and* AETH, *with other Tranſactions to the End of the Campaign.*

THE *Confederate* Army, being now conſiderably re-inforced, his Grace thought fit to employ moſt of the Troops, that had no Share in the former Services and Fatigues of this Campaign, in ſome conſiderable Enterprize; And none could be greater, at this Juncture, than the Siege of *Menin*, which was reckoned a Key to the *French* Conqueſts in the *Netherlands*; And on which, the celebrated *French* Engineer, Monſieur *de Vauban*, had beſtowed his utmoſt Skill. It was built after the Peace of *Nimeguen*; And nothing that Art could invent was wanting, to render it impregnable. It was, beſides, defended, by a Garriſon of 6,000 Men; (*Rouſſet* ſays, 4,326 private Men, commanded by 574 Officers, including Sergeants;) The Marquis *de Bully*, who was Governour, had under him, Lieutenant-General *Caraman*; And Monſieur *de Valloris*, who was chief Engineer, had two other Engineers of Note under him. All theſe Things duly weigh'd, it was thought, by many, too bold an Undertaking to beſiege it; But then, on the other Hand, it was conſidered, that the Reduction of ſo important a Place would not only add great Reputation to the Arms of the *Allies*, but would

1706. *The Siege of Menin reſolved on.*

Strength of that Place.

1706. be a great Help to ſecure their late Acquiſitions. It being ſituated on the River *Lys*, five Miles *South-Weſt* of *Courtray*, nine almoſt *North* of *Liſle*, and twelve almoſt *South-Eaſt* of *Ypres*. Upon theſe, and other Conſiderations, this Siege being reſolved upon, Part of the Forces, which were appointed for that Service, with Meſſieurs *des Rocques* and *Hertel*, the two chief Engineers, and fourteen other Engineers, march'd, the twenty-firſt of *July*, N. S. to *Courtray*; Having with them, 12 Pieces of Cannon, 8 ſmall Mortars, and 12 *Pontons*. The next Day, General *Saliſch*, to whom the Command and Direction of this Enterprize was confided, march'd, with the Reſt, being together two and thirty Battalions, and five and twenty Squadrons: Twelve Thouſand Pioneers were, likewiſe, appointed to work on the Lines of Circumvallation. The Place was inveſted, the twenty-third of the ſame Month; But, the Artillery from *Ghent* not being come up, the Trenches were not opened, 'till the fourth of *Auguſt*, in the Night.

The Trenches opened.

THE Principal Officers, who were appointed to command, at this Siege, under General *Saliſch*, were Lieutenant-Generals *Scholtz*, and Lord *Orkney*; Major-Generals *Erbervld*, *Rantzau*, *Weck*, *Villate*, *Pallandt*, and the Prince of *Sonderburg*; And the Brigadiers *Capol*, *Schurel*, *Naſſau-Woudenburg*, *Amama*, *Argile*, *Trouſiel*, and *Schwartzel*.

The Counterſcarp taken by Storm.

THE Approaches were carried on, in the uſual Forms, without any remarkable Occurrence, 'till the 18th of *Auguſt*, when the Saps on the *Right* and *Left* being advanced, as far as the Salliant Angles of the Counterſcarp, the Diſpoſition was made for attacking it, in the Evening. This Action proving the moſt bloody, that happen'd

1706.

ver'd at any Siege, ſince that of the cover'd Way of *Huyſerſwaert*, I ſhall be the more particular in my Relation of it. Lieutenant-General *Schultz* (or *Sholten*) commanded the Attack on the *Right*, having under him Major-General *Pallandt*, and Brigadier *Schwarlzel*; The Earl of *Orkney* commanded the Attack on the *Left*, with Major-General *de Villate*, and the Duke of *Argile*, Brigadiers; And at each Attack, were 300 Grenadiers, as many Workmen, and a Detachment of the like Number of Fuſileers, to cover them; The whole being ſuſtained by the 9 Battalions that relieved the Trenches, four on the *Right*, and five on the *Left*, *viz.* thoſe of *Lottum*, *Ingoldſby*, *Pallandt*, *Fagel*, *Lauder*, *Vogelin*, *Goven*, *Ranck*, and *Leers*: And four other Battalions were order'd to ſupport them, in Caſe of Need: The Duke of *Marlborough* was that Day himſelf at the Camp, and aſſiſted at making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for this famous Action. The Attack began about Seven o'Clock, upon a Signal of a Mine the Beſiegers ſprung up, at each of the two Salliant Angles of the cover'd Way, which had a good Effect. Their Men behaved themſelves with great Bravery; The Grenadiers, eſpecially, advanced with an uncommon Intrepidity to the *Palliſadoes*, and, throwing their Grenadoes into the cover'd Way, leap'd in after them, killing all that oppos'd them. The Enemy made a gallant Reſiſtance, and the firſt five Battalions ſuffer'd very much, by the exceſſive Fire which was made from the Place; But the Grenadiers preſſing on, with great Fury, they ſoon beat the Enemy out of the cover'd Way, with a terrible Slaughter, and made Lodgments cloſe to the *Palliſadoes*, on the four Angles of the Counterſcarp. The Enemy ſprung

37332

1706. two Mines, during the Attack, which did the Beſiegers but little Harm; But they were expoſed to the Fire of the Ravelins, and other Works, for near two Hours, before the Men could cover themſelves. This occaſion'd the greateſt Part of their Loſs, which was little leſs than 1400 Men, kill'd or wounded; With three Engineers kill'd, and three wounded. However, it was as little as could be expected in ſo warm a Service. The Deputies of the *States*, and the Generals, expreſſed themſelves extreamly well ſatisfied, with the Gallantry of the Troops, on this Occaſion. Among the Reſt, the Duke of *Argile* diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much in this Action. The ſame Night, the Beſieged made ſeveral Signals to give Notice, as it was believ'd, that they were reduced to the laſt Extremity; And they were anſwer'd from all the Neighbouring Places.

The Duke of Argile *diſtinguiſhes himſelf.*

In the mean Time, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, continued encamped at *Helchin*, only the *Left* Wing was extended to *Lauwe* near *Menin*, in Order to oppoſe any Attempt, that might be made by the Duke *de Vendôme*, who being arrived at *Valenciennes*, the 4th of *Auguſt*, was drawing together an Army, with which he threatned to relieve *Menin*. On the 16th of the ſame Month, Brigadier *Cadogan*, being out near *Tournay*, with a few Horſe, to cover the Forragers, was ſurpriz'd and ſurrounded by a ſuperior Number of the Enemy's Cavalry, and carried Priſoner into *Tournay*; But, the 18th, the Duke *de Vendôme* ſent him back, on his *Parole*; Being willing to contend with the Duke of *Marlborough*, if not in the Field, at leaſt in Generoſity. On the other Hand the Duke of *Marlborough* releaſed Baron *Palevicini*, a Major-

The Duke de Vendôme *arrives at* Valenciennes.

Brigadier Cadogan *taken Priſoner.*

But releas'd upon Parole.

Major-General in the *French* Service, taken at the Battle of *Ramellies*, by way of Exchange. 1706.

THE Nineteenth of *Auguſt*, N. S. the *Confederate* Troops before *Menin* began two Saps, in Order to make a Deſcent into the Ditch, and work'd, at the ſame Time, upon the Batteries on the Counteſcarp. The next Day, they finiſhed two Batteries, one of ſix, and the other of five Pieces of Cannon, which began to fire upon the Baſtion and the *Ravelin*, next Morning, at Break of Day; And two more Batteries, being perfected, were ready to play, the twenty-ſecond, in the Morning. The Duke of *Marlborough* going thither, to ſee what Progreſs was made, the Governour beat a Parly, upon which Hoſtages were exchanged about nine, that Morning. The Garriſon deſired, among other Things: *The Siege of Menin carried on.* *The Town capitulates.*

" THAT they might be allowed 4 Days, from " the Date of the Capitulation, to expect Succours, and that, if they were not relieved in " that Time, a Gate ſhould then be delivered " up; That the Garriſon ſhould march out with " Arms and Baggage, and all the uſual Marks " of Honour, ſhould carry away with them " twelve Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars, " and ſhould be conducted to *Liſle*; That they " ſhould be furniſhed with Waggons and Boats " for their Baggage, and their Sick and Wounded; And ſuch of them, as were not in a Condition to remove, ſhould be taken Care of, " in the Town, at the Expence of the *Allies*: " That none of the Garriſon ſhould be ſtopp'd " for Debt, giving Notes under their Hands, " for what they might owe. That 12 cover'd " Waggons ſhould be allowed the Garriſon, " which ſhould not be viſited: That Priſoners " taken on both Sides ſhould be ſet free: That " no *Their Demands.*

1706. "no Enquiry ſhould be made after any De-
"ſerters, on either Side: That ſuch of the Garri-
"ſon as had Eſtates or Effects, in the Countries
"which were under the Obedience of the *Allies*,
"ſhould not be moleſted in their Perſons or
"Eſtates, and might continue in the *French*
"Service, and enjoy their Eſtates and Effects:
"That as many Perſons might march out with
"the Garriſon, maſk'd, as the Governour ſhould
"think fit. That the Guard to conduct them
"to *Liſle* ſhould conſiſt of no more than 4
"Squadrons of Horſe, That the Burghers ſhould
"be maintained in their Privileges, and thoſe
"who would might depart: That all the Ge-
"nerals of the *Confederate* Forces ſhould ſign
"the Capitulation, and that the *Allies* ſhould
"not take any of their Men out of their Ranks,
"as they march'd out, under any Pretence what-
"ſoever." In the Evening the Capitulation was concluded; The firſt Article they propoſed was refuſed, and it was agreed: "That they ſhould
"deliver up the Gates of *Bruges* the next Day,
"being the 23d, at Nine in the Morning: That
"they ſhould march out in the Manner deſired,
"but ſhould carry away with them only 4 Pieces
"of Cannon, and two Mortars, and ſhould be
"conducted to *Douay:* That they ſhould be
"provided with Waggons and Boats; That
"their Sick and Wounded, who could not be
"removed, ſhould be taken Care of, in the
"Town, at their own Charge. That, as to
"the Debts of any of the Garriſon, the latter
"ſhould not be ſtopp'd, provided they gave
"ſuch Security for Payment thereof, as ſhould
"be accepted by their Creditors. That only
"eight cover'd Waggons ſhould be allow'd
"them; That the Priſoners on both Sides
"ſhould

Terms granted them.

" ſhould be ſet at Liberty, as deſired:" The Articles alſo demanded concerning the Deſerters, the Effects of any of the Garriſon continuing in the *French* Service, and Perſons marching out maſk'd, were rejected: " The Guard to " conduct them to *Douay* was agreed to be 200 " Horſe. What was deſired in Favour of the " Inhabitants was granted, provided thoſe who " retired ſhould declare their Intention of ſo " doing, within a Month. It was agreed, that " the Capitulation ſhould be ſigned by the Ge- " neral who commanded the Siege, as uſual in " like Caſes:" The laſt Article they propoſed was refuſed; " But it was promiſed, that Care " ſhould be taken to prevent any Diſorder, and " Juſtice ſhould be done immediately upon any " Complaint." 1706.

THE Surrender of this Place happen'd ſooner, by ſome Days, than the Beſiegers could reaſonably have expected, conſidering the Strength of it, and the Number of the Garriſon, who beſides had very conſiderable Magazines, both of Proviſions and Ammunition.

PURSUANT to this Capitulation, the Duke of *Argile* took Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates, call'd the Gate of *Bruges*, the twenty-third, in the Morning, with a Guard of 200 Men, and, on the five and twentieth, the Garriſon, conſiſting of twelve Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of diſmounted Dragoons, making in all, about 4,300 Men, march'd out, with all the uſual Marks of Honour, under a Guard of 200 *Confederate* Horſe, who conducted them, the next Day, to *Douay*. It had been agreed, that the Garriſon ſhould march thro' the Breach; But it appearing not to be wide enough, they march'd thro' the *Liſle*-Gate. The ſame Day, Major-General

The Duke of Argile takes Poſſeſſion of the Town.

1706. General *Welderen*, being appointed to command in *Menin*, took Poſſeſſion of the Town, with five *Dutch* Battalions of Foot. The Duke of *Marlborough* found, upon viſiting the Place, 55 Braſs Cannon, 10 Iron Cannon, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Muſket-Balls, with a great Quantity of all Sorts of Proviſion. Among the Artillery, were, likewiſe, found four Pieces of Cannon, with the Arms of *England*, taken at the Battle of *Landen*, which his Grace ordered to be ſent to *England*; And, at the ſame Time, gave Directions for Levelling the Approaches, and Repairing the Fortifications of *Menin*. The Loſs which either Party ſuſtained in this Siege, the Reader will ſee, in the following Letter, from General *Saliſch* to Monſieur *Fagel*, Secretary to the *States General*.

SIR,

General Saliſch's *Letter to Mr. Secretary* Fagel.

" I GIVE myſelf the Honour to acquaint you, " that the Garriſon of *Menin* march'd out " Yeſterday, about ten in the Forenoon, accord- " ing to the Capitulation, making in all, about " 4000 Men; So that they had in this Siege " 1300 Men killed or wounded. My Lord " Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monſieur the " Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, ſaw the Garri- " ſon march out, and every Thing was done in " good Order. As to the Loſs we have ſuſtained " in this Siege, Your Honour may ſee it in the " following Liſt. We have found in the Place " 55 Pieces of Braſs Cannon, and 10 of Iron; " Beſides ſeveral other Pieces that were buried " under Ground, 6 Mortars, 810 double Bar- " rels of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Muſket- " Balls. Beſides a great Quantity of all other " Sorts of Ammunition and Proviſions, of

" which

which I have not yet an exact Liſt: The Bat- 1706.
" talions of *Heyden*, *Sachſen-Eyſenach*, *Cham-*
" *brier*, *Offlingen*, and *Floor*, are march'd into
" the Place, to remain there in Garriſon, 'till
" farther Orders, I am, *&c.*

From the Camp before Menin,
Aug. 26, 1706.

Sign'd,
E. W. Saliſch.

ACCORDING to this Letter, my Account of the Force of the Garriſon, at the Beginning of the Siege, will appear large; But as I had it from good Authority, I ſhall leave it as I found it, without determining on either Side.

AS for the Loſs of the Enemy, during this Siege, the *French* themſelves allow it to have been greater than General *Saliſch* makes it. Monſieur *de Quincy*, gives us the following State of it. Dragoons, kill'd or wounded, 93; Sick, 28; Officers kill'd, 49; Soldiers wounded, 802; Soldiers kill'd, 560. Together, 1532. Officers and Men, killed, wounded, and Sick. *Loſs of the Enemy.*

A true LIST *of all the Wounded and Slain in the Siege of* Menin, *ſince the Place was inveſted, 'till the Capitulation.* *Loſs of the* Confederates.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Colonels	00	03
Lieutenant-Colonel	00	01
Majors	00	04
Captains	13	22
Lieutenants	13	27
Enſigns	06	26
Sergeants	34	69
Private Soldiers	517	1872
Run away to the Enemy		21
	583	2045

THE

1706. THE Duke *de Vendôme* having aſſembled an Army of 155 Squadrons, and 73 Battalions, it was thought he would have made ſome Motion to diſturb the Progreſs of the Confederate Arms; But he had the Mortification to be only a Spectator of the Siege, and Surrender of *Menin*, and continued quiet in his Camp, behind the *Deule*.

The Duke de Vendôme *paſſive.*

Dendermond *beſieg'd in Form.*

THE nine and twentieth of *Auguſt*, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders to beſiege *Dendermond* in Form, which had been blockaded ever ſince the Battle of *Ramellies*, and appointed his Brother, General *Churchill*, to take the Command and Direction of that Undertaking. *Dendermond* is a ſtrong Town in the Earldom of *Flanders*, on the Rivers *Scheld* and *Dender*, from which latter it has its Name. It is ſituate 12 Miles *Eaſt* of *Ghent*, 14 *South-Weſt* of *Antwerp*, and 17 *North-Weſt* of *Bruſſels*. Three Days after, his Grace arrived himſelf, in the Camp before that Place, together with the Deputies of the *States*, to haſten the Siege; And from thence they wrote the following Letters, giving an Account of its Siege and Surrender.

A Deſcription of the Place.

Dendermond *taken.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the* States, *about the Surrender of* Dendermond.

" I ARRIVED here laſt *Thurſday* Night, with " Monſieur *de Goſlinga*, and Monſieur *de Gel-* " *dermalſen*, to haſten the Attack of this Place, " and am very glad I can acquaint Your *High* " *Mightineſſes*, that this Morning, about 10 " o'Clock, the Garriſon beat a Parly, demand- " ing honourable Conditions; But my Brother " returned Anſwer, that he could grant them " no other Terms, than that they ſhould remain " Priſoners of War, yet that their Baggage " would be left them, provided they did declare " themſelves,

1706.

" themſelves, and deliver up one of their Gates " in two Hours Time. They rejected this Pro- " poſal, and the Hoſtages having been ſent " back, Orders were given to renew the At- " tack; Whereupon the Garriſon deſired a " farther Ceſſation of Arms, for an Hour, at " the Expiration of which they ſurrendered, " and about 5, delivered up the Gate of *Mech-* " *lin.* They are to march out next *Tueſday*, in " Order to be conducted to *Holland.*

" I HEARTILY congratulate Your *High Migh-* " *tineſſes* upon this happy Event, in which the " Hand of GOD has viſibly appear'd: It having " been obſerved, that for ſeveral Years paſt, " there has not been in this Country ſo favour- " able a Seaſon for ſuch an Enterprize, I am, " with entire Devotion and Reſpect,

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, *&c.*

Signed,

At the Camp before Dendermond, Sept. 5, 1706.

The Prince and Duke of

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LOLDS,

The States *Deputies Letter to their Principals.*

" ACCORDING to our laſt, the Trenches were " open'd, and the Batteries finiſh'd; So " that they began to play Yeſterday Morning, " with ſo great Fury and Execution, that the " Breaches, in a Redoubt, and Work that co- " ver'd it, being wide enough this Morning, " our Men carry'd the ſame by Storm, with " great Bravery, and little Loſs: Whereupon " the Beſiegers immediately deſired to capitulate,

" and

1706. " and ſent us Hoſtages, for that Purpoſe. Their " Propoſals having been brought to us, and to " my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, whilſt we " were all in the Trenches, to ſee the Aſſault, " ſeveral Meſſages were ſent to and fro; And " the Agreement was, at laſt, concluded, about " five this Afternoon, by which the Garriſon " are to remain Priſoners of War, on Condition, " however, that they ſhall be allow'd their " Swords and Baggage. And accordingly they " have delivered up to us the Gate of *Mechlin*. " We ſhall take further Meaſures with my Lord " Duke of *Marlborough*, about the next Enter- " prize; And we ſhall wait for Your *High* " *Mightineſſes* Order, to know whither the Gar- " riſon ſhall be conducted. We have thought it " our Duty to congratulate Your *High Mighti-* " *neſſes*, upon this ſpeedy and happy Succeſs, " we are,

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, *&c.*

Signed,

From the Camp before Dendermond, Sept. 5, 1706.

S. V. GOSLINGA

A. V. BORSSELE, *Lord of*

GELDER MALSEN.

Some Obſervations on this Succeſs.

THUS the Troops of the *Allies* made themſelves Maſters, in a Siege of ſeven Days, of this important Place, which, being ſtrongly ſituated among Moraſſes, had formerly baffled the Army of the *French* King, who beſieged it in Perſon, and which was now defended, by two *French* Regiments of Foot, a *Spaniſh* Battalion, 700 Men,

Men, drawn out of ſeveral other Regiments, and 200 Dragoons unmounted. The *French*, according to Cuſtom, to leſſen the Honour gain'd by the Beſiegers, pretend the Garriſon might have held out longer, had it not been for a Miſunderſtanding between the Governour and the Officer who commanded the *French* Troops. The Duke of *Marlborough* appointed Brigadier *Meredith*, to command in *Dendermond*, with a Garriſon of 500 Men; Beſides the Regiment of *Sarra Blanca*, which was ordered to remain at *Grimberg*, under his Direction, to cover the Country of *Waes*. 1706.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* came, in Perſon, to viſit this Place; His Army, in the mean Time, was encamp'd at *Elchin*, whither General *Saliſch* had Orders to bring back the Troops from the Siege of *Menin*. He arrived there, the eighth of *September*, and, the ſame Day, the *Engliſh*, *Pruſſian*, and *Hannoverian* Infantry made a Motion, by Order of the Duke, from the *Right* to the *Left*, to be nearer at Hand, to paſs the *Scheld*, over ſix Bridges, which this General had cauſed to be built, oppoſite to the Village of *Potte*. Brigadier *Wertmuller*, who commanded in *Courtray*, likewiſe, join'd the Army, with his Garriſon: And, the ninth, the Troops began to paſs the *Scheld*, and advance towards *Aeth*. *Situation of the Confederate Army.*

DENDERMOND being now reduc'd, after ſo many Conqueſts, the *Confederate* Army might have ended the Campaign, crowned with more Glory than could almoſt be aimed at in one Summer; But the ever-victorious Duke of *Marlborough* thought it yet too ſoon to ſtem the Torrent of their Succeſs: He, therefore, ordered them to turn their Arms againſt *Aeth*, which was, Aeth *inveſted.*

1706. was, accordingly, inveſted, the ſixteenth of *September*, by forty Battalions and [illegible] Squadrons, under the Command of Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*; The Duke of *Marlborough* himſelf being encamp'd at *Gramez*, to cover that Siege, and the Enemy between *Condé* and *Mortaigne*.

Situation and Force of the Place.

AETH is a ſtrong Frontier-Town, and a Place of ſome Conſideration, in the Earldom of *Hainault*, ſituate on the *Dender*, at the Place where the Brook of *Cambron* empties itſelf into that River, 14 Miles almoſt *North-Weſt* of *Mons*, 22 almoſt *South-Weſt* of *Bruſſels*, and 24 *South* of *Ghent*. The *French* took it in 1697: But reſtor'd it, the ſame Year, by the Peace of *Ryſwick*. It is a pretty regular Fortification, and all the Works were, at this Time, in good Repair. Monſieur *de Spinola* was Governour of it, and the Brigadier *de S. Pierre* commanded the Troops, to the Number of about 2000 Men. The Enemy had Time to provide every Thing that was neceſſary for a long and vigorous Defence; But Men were chiefly wanting. The ſeventeenth, the Beſiegers begun their Line of Circumvallation, and to make and bring Faſcines together.

The Trenches open'd.

THE Trenches before *Aeth*, were opened, the 22d, in the Night, with very little Loſs. This was chiefly owing to a Stratagem; For tho' the Deſign of the Beſiegers was to open the Trenches on the *South*-Side, they made a Feint of opening them on the *North*-Side; Upon which, the Beſieged drew the greater Part of their Strength that Way, and in that Interval the Beſiegers purſued their Point, with ſo much Succeſs, that before they were diſcovered, they were got under good Shelter. The Beſieged were the eaſier deceived

ceived in this, becauſe it was on the *North*-Side, that the Marſhal *de Catinat*, had formerly attack'd it, and the Breaches then made, being no otherwiſe repair'd, than by Faſcines: But the Beſiegers diſcover'd a more convenient Place, between the Brook of *Cambron*, and the *Dender*. 1706.

THE Attack being carried on as uſual, the Beſiegers made a Lodgment, on one of the Angles of the cover'd Way, the nine and twentieth of the ſame Month; And having carried on the Saps, which they begun that Night, on the *Right*, againſt the Point of the Ravelin, and, on the Left, againſt the two Points of the Counterguard, within 200 Paces of each other; They took Poſſeſſion of that Counterguard, the Night between the laſt of *September*, and the firſt of *October*; And finiſh'd, at the ſame Time, a new Battery, on the cover'd Way.

THIS obliged the Garriſon, who were terrified with the Apprehenſions of a General Storm, to beat a Parly, the firſt of *October*, at four in the Afternoon; They, at firſt, refus'd to ſurrender, upon the Conditions offer'd them, by Monſ. *d'Auverquerque*, upon which the Hoſtilities were renew'd; But beating a Parly the ſecond Time, they were obliged to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War: The Circumſtances of which, the Reader will ſee in the two following Letters from Monſ. *d'Auverquerque* to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*. Aeth *ſurrenders*.

Mons. d'Auverquerque's *firſt Letter to Mr. Secretary* Fagel.

SIR,

"AFTER we had made our ſelves Maſters "of the cover'd Way of the Counter- "ſcarp, and while I was in the Approaches, "about ſix o' Clock, laſt Night, the Ene- "my *A Letter from Monſ.* d'Auverquerque *to Mr. Secretary* Fagel.

1706. " my beat a Parly, and ſent out two Officers to
" demand an Honourable Capitulation. I let
" them know, that they were to hope for no
" other Terms, than to be received Priſoners of
" War; That out of Conſideration, however,
" for the Officers, I would allow them their
" Swords and Baggage, and the Soldiers their
" Knapſacks, and gave them half an Hour's
" Time to reſolve what to do. I ſent one of my
" Adjutants with them, to know the Gover-
" nour's Reſolution; But he return'd immedi-
" ately and told me the Governour would not
" agree to it; Upon which, the Hoſtilities were
" renew'd. But To-day, towards Noon, the
" Beſieged having beat a ſecond Parly, and ſent
" back the two Officers that came out to treat
" with me laſt Night, one of whom is a Colonel,
" the other an Adjutant to the Duke *de Vendôme*,
" it was agreed, after ſome Debate, that the
" Garriſon ſhould ſurrender themſelves Priſoners
" of War. We ſhall take Poſſeſſion of a Gate
" To-morrow, and the Garriſon is to march
" out on *Monday*. I do myſelf the Honour to
" congratulate Their *High Mightineſſes*, with all
" my Heart, upon the Surrender of this Place.
" I wiſh, and hope, that the ALMIGHTY will
" bleſs, more and more, the Arms of the *State*,
" and its High *Allies*, and make them victo-
" rious. My Adjutant, Lieutenant Colonel
" *Mortaigne*, is ordered to carry this News to
" Their *High Mightineſſes*,

I remain, &c.

October 2. AUVERQUERQUE

1706.

P. S. "THE Garriſon conſiſted of 2100 Men, "of which 1500 were killed or wounded, in the "Siege. On our Side, 8 or 900 Men have been "killed or wounded.

ACCORDING to the Accounts, the *French* themſelves give of their Loſs, at this Siege, they had but 800 Men left, of the Garriſon, when they ſurrender'd; And they aſſign that as a Reaſon for the Governour's being obliged to ſurrender on ſo hard Conditions; Becauſe he had not Men enough to beſet all the Poſts, and had for that Reaſon abandon'd the ſalliant Angles of the cover'd Way.

MONS. d'Auverquerque's *ſecond Letter to Mr. Secretary* Fagel.

SIR,

Another Letter from Monſ. d'Auverquerque *to Mr. Secretary* Fagel.

"YESTERDAY, the Garriſon of *Aeth* march'd "out, as Priſoners of War, conſiſting of "150 Officers, and about 600 Soldiers, beſides "almoſt 300 Sick and Wounded, left in the "Hoſpitals. I have ſent them to *Ghent*, to be "embarked there for *Bergen op Zoom*, where "one half is to continue, and the other half is "ordered for *Breda*, till Their *High Mightineſſes* "think fit to diſpoſe of them, in other Places. "Yeſterday, the Baggage, which I had granted "to the Officers, was ſent to *Mons* and *Condé*, "and I gave Leave to the Prince of *Spinola*, late "Governour of *Aeth*, Monſ. *de St. Pierre*, Com-"mander of the *French*, Colonel *Hondetor*, and "Colonel *St. Valier*, to go for *France* for ſix "Weeks, upon Account of their private Affairs. "This Morning, I cauſed the Troops poſted

1706. " about this Place, to draw up upon two " Lines. The Enemies cauſe mo[illegible] Troops to " march towards *Mons.*

I am, &c.

From the Camp before Aeth, Oct. 5, 1706.

AUVERQUERQUE.

The two Armies join again at Cambron.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* remained, all this while, encamp'd at *Gramez*, to cover the Siege of *Aeth*; And the Duke *de Vendôme* contented himſelf to look on the Taking of that Place, with the ſame Tranquillity, as he had, before, that of *Menin:* But being apprehenſive that the *Allies* might have a Deſign, either upon *Mons*, or *Charleroy*, he cauſed the Garriſons of thoſe two Places to be re-inforced.

The Elector of Bavaria *diſguſted at the* French.

THIS Lukewarmneſs of the Duke *de Vendôme*, was highly diſtaſteful to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*. He wanted to be in Action again; Tho' he ſaw a Series of ill Fortune attended him, in whatever he took in Hand; But the *French* did not care to hazard any Thing under his Conduct. " They " were (ſays a late Author) jealous of the *Ele-* " *ctor*'s Heat, and tho' he deſired to command " an Army apart, yet it was not thought fit " to divide their Forces, tho' now grown to be " very numerous. Deſerters ſaid, the Pannick " was ſtill ſo great in the Army, that there was " no Appearance of their venturing on any " Action. *Paris* it ſelf was under a high Con- " ſternation; And tho' the King carried his " Misfortunes, with an Appearance of Calmneſs " and Compoſure; Yet he was often let Blood, " which was thought an Indication of a great " Commotion within; And this was no Doubt " the

Reaſons aſſign'd for their Paſſive Conduct.

" the greater; Becauſe it was ſo much diſguiſed. 1706.
" No News was talked of at that Court, all was
" ſilent and ſolemn, ſo that even the Ducheſs
" Dowager of *Orleans* knew not the true State
" of their Affairs; Which made her write to
" her Aunt, the Electreſs of *Hannover*, to learn
" News of her.

THE Lines before *Aeth* being all levell'd, the Army, which was employed in that Siege, made a Motion, the fifth of *October*, in the Afternoon, and, the next Day, encamp'd, with the *Right*, at *Molley*, and the Left at *Aubre:* Whereupon, the *French* ſtretch'd out their Camp; So that their Line took up near four Leagues in length, the *Left* being at *Mortaigne*, and the Right at *Querrichin.* The twelfth, at four in the Afternoon, the Duke ſent the Quarter-maſter General, with the Quarter-Colours, and all the *Picquet* of the Army, and Orders to advance, and pitch a Camp at *Cameron*-Cloiſter. The thirtieth, in the Morning, the Army commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd from *Gramez*, and having paſs'd the *Dender*, near *Leuze*, join'd the Army under the Command of Monſ. *d'Auverquerque.* *Motions of both Armies.*

THE *French* had reported, that they would fall upon the *Rear* of the *Allies*, at *Leuze:* And they did, indeed, appear, the eighteenth, in the Afternoon, and again the 20th in the Afternoon, with large Bodies of Horſe, to *reconnoitre* the *Confederate* Camp; But the neceſſary Precautions being taken againſt any Attempt, they did not think proper to ſhew themſelves any more. The two Armies being join'd, the whole encamp'd together, on the Plains of *Cambron*, with the *Right* at *Chierre*, and the *Left* at *Leus*; The Head-Quarters being at the Abbey of *Cambron*,

1706. *bron*, within two Leagues and a half of *Mons.*

The Duke of Marlborough *leaves the Army.*

THIS encreas'd the Enemy's Apprehenſion for that Place; But the Seaſon being too far advanced for any great Undertaking, and the *Confederate* Forces too much fatigued, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having made ſome Motions, for the greater Convenience of Foraging, left the Army at *Ghieſlenghien*, under the Command of Monſ. *d'Auverquerque*, and went to *Bruſſels*, the ſeven and twentieth of *October*, N. S. attended by Mr. *Stepney*, Her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, and ſeveral General Officers.

Makes his Publick Entry at Bruſſels.

THE Duke was met, at ſome Diſtance from the Town, by General *Churchill*, Count *Sinzendorff*, and other Perſons of Quality, with whom his Grace, at the repeated Requeſt of the Magiſtrates, made his Entry on Horſe-back. At the *Anderlech*-Port, his Grace was received by the Burgo-maſter and Magiſtrates, who there preſented him the Keys of Honour, and made him a very polite Speech; In which they expreſs'd their Gratitude to Her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the *Engliſh* Nation, and to his Grace, the Glorious Inſtrument of their Deliverance. The Streets, thro' which the Duke paſs'd, were filled with a great Concourſe of the Nobility and Gentry, of both Sexes, and lined with the Burghers under Arms. The Populace made loud Acclamations, and gave all other Demonſtrations of Joy; The Cannon, in the mean Time, firing from the Ramparts; And the ſame Honours were paid to his Grace, as were, in former Times, wont to be paid to the Dukes of *Burgundy*. His Grace alighted, at the Palace of *Orange*, where he was complimented by the Council of State, the States of *Brabant*, and the Chief of the Clergy. The eight and twentieth, in the Morning,

His ſplendid Reception and Entertainment there.

ing, the Magiſtrates waited on his Grace again, in a Body, preſented him with what they call the Wine of Honour, which was brought in a Tun gilded, and painted with his Grace's Arms, upon a Carriage, with Streamers, drawn by ſix Horſes, preceded by Trumpets and Kettle Drums, and attended by a Cavalcade of young Students, on Horſeback, finely cloath'd, with Devices in their Hands, in Honour to his Grace, and in particular repreſenting the great Actions of this Campaign. 1706

His Grace, having received all poſſible Marks of Honour and Reſpect, from the whole City, return'd, the thirty-firſt of *October*, to the Army. The third of *November* he ſent Major-General *Murray*, with four *Scotch* Battalions, and ſix of the *Daniſh* Troops, towards *Courtray*, where they had Orders to remain, 'till the Fortifications, of that Town were repaired, and put into a Poſture of Defenſe. *He returns the Army.*

Two Days after, his Grace ſet out for the *Hague*; And the next Day (being the ſixth of *November*, N. S.) the Army moved to St. *Quentin Lennick*, in order to ſeparate, and march into their Winter Quarters, the Regulation of which was as follows: *Goes to the Hague.* *The Army ſeparates.*

The *Engliſh* Forces were garriſoned in *Ghent*, under the Command of General *Ingoldsby*; The *Danes*, in *Bruges*; And the *Pruſſians* and *Lunenburghers* along the *Demer*, and between the *Maeſe* and the *Rhine*. The *Dutch* Troops were quartered in the following Places, under the following Generals. Monſ. *d'Auverquerque* was appointed to command in Chief, in the *Netherlands*, and to reſide at *Bruſſels*, having, under him, Meſſieurs *Dopf*, and *Huekelom*, Lieutenant-Generals, and Monſ. *Villates*, and Prince *William*, of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, *The Repartition of the Winter-Quarters.*

12C
1706.

Major-Generals; Count *Tilly*, General of Horſe, was appointed to command in *Louvain*, with Mr. *Dedem*, Lieutenant-General, and the Earl of *Athlone*, Major-General; Monſ. *Saliſch*, General of the Infantry, in *Mechlin*, with Monſ. *Dompre*, Lieutenant-General, and Mr. *Collier*, Major-General. The Earl of *Albermarle* commanded on the *Maeſe*, having, under him, Meſſieurs *Hompeſch* and *Oxenſtiern*, Lieutenants-General, and Meſſieurs *Souteland* and *La Lecq*, Majors-General; Major-General *Murray*, in *Courtray*; Major-General *Pallandt*, in *Menin*; Brigadier *Pallandt*, in *Aeth*; Major-General *Lauder*, in *Dendermond*; Lieutenant-General *Spar*, in *Oſtend*; And Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, in *Sluys*, in *Dutch Flanders*. All the Brigadiers were order'd to continue with their Regiments, under Penalty of being caſhier'd.

The Duke of Marlborough *arrives at the* Hague.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having embark'd at *Antwerp*, the ſeventh of *November*, N. S. on Board one of the Yachts belonging to the Admiralty of the *Maeſe*, arrived, the eighth, at *Rotterdam*, and, the next Morning, at the *Hague*, attended by Count *Sinzendorff*, and Mr. *Stepney*. The latter, being recalled from *Vienna*, where he was Her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, came to the *Hague*, to ſucceed Mr. *Alexander Stanhope*, in the ſame Character; The Queen having thought fit to allow Mr. *Stanhope*, to quit that Publick Station, which he was no longer able to diſcharge to his own Satisfaction, by Reaſon of his great Age, and ill State of Health.

Confers with the Deputies of the States.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having received the Compliments of the *States*, foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, on his Wonderful and Glorious Campaign, his Grace had

ſeveral

ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the *States*, in which, among other Things, it was agreed, That the Steps *France* had made towards a Peace, ſhould be communicated to the Miniſters of the *Allies*, in Order to remove all Suſpicions of Clandeſtine Negotiations, and encourage the ſeveral Members of the *Grand Alliance*, to redouble their Efforts againſt the next Campaign. 1706.

Offers made by France for a Peace.

THE States having, therefore, deſired the Miniſters of the *Allies*, reſiding at the *Hague*, to be preſent, the twenty-firſt of *November*, at an extraordinary Congreſs, their Deputies for Foreign Affairs, made a Notification to them, which gave them great Satisfaction:

Communicated to the Allies.

" THEY own'd, that *France* had formerly, by " ſome private Perſons, made general Intima- " tions of their Willingneſs to treat of Peace; " And that, laſt Winter, the Marquis *d'Alegre* " had preſented to the *States* a formal Memorial, " on the ſame Subject, the Subſtance of which " was read to the Congreſs: That they had gi- " ven no Ear to theſe Advances, nor commu- " nicated them to the *Allies*; Becauſe they did " not judge them worth imparting to them. " But that, in *October* paſt, the *Elector* of *Bava-* " *ria* had written a Letter to the Duke of " *Marlborough*, and another to the Field-Depu- " ties of the *States*; Which two Letters, and " the Anſwers that had been returned to them, " were alſo communicated to the Congreſs;" That to the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Anſwer, were as follows:

A LET-

1706.

A LETTER *from the Elector of* Bavaria *to the Prince and Duke of* Marlborough.

The Elector of Bavaria's *Letter to the Duke of* Marlborough.

" *THE Moſt Chriſtian King, Sir, finding, that* " *ſome Overtures of Peace, which he had cauſed* " *to be made in a private Manner, inſtead of produ-* " *cing the Effect of making known his Diſpoſitions;* " *towards procuring a General Peace, have been* " *look'd upon, by ill-deſigning Perſons, as an Arti-* " *fice to diſunite the Allies, and make an Advan-* " *tage of the Miſunderſtanding that might be created* " *among them; has reſolv'd to ſhew the Sincerity* " *of his Intentions, by renouncing all ſecret Negotia-* " *tions, and openly propoſing Conferences, in which,* " *Means may be found, for re-eſtabliſhing the Tran-* " *quillity of* Europe.

" *THE Moſt* Chriſtian *King is pleaſed to* " *charge me to inform you of this, and to deſire* " *you to acquaint the Queen of* England, *with* " *it.*

" *I GIVE the like Notification, on the Part* " *of the Moſt Chriſtian King, to the States General,* " *by a Letter that I have written to their Field* " *Deputies, and He would do the like with Regard* " *to the other Potentates, that are at War with* " *him, had they Miniſters near at hand, as you* " *are, to receive the like Intimation, he having* " *no Deſign to exclude any of the ſaid Potentates,* " *from the Negotiation, that ſhall be begun, in the* " *Conferences he propoſes. Moreover, for advan-* " *cing a Good, ſo great and neceſſary to* Europe, " *which has too long ſuffer'd the inevitable Cala-* " *mities of War, he conſents that a Place may forth-* " *with be choſen, between the two Armies, and* " *after their being ſeparated, between* Mons *and* " Bruſſels, *in which you, Sir, with whom the In-*

" *tereſts*

" *tereſts of* England, *are ſo ſafely entruſted, the* 1706.
" *Deputies which the* States *ſhall pleaſe to nomi-*
" *nate, and the Perſons whom the King of* France
" *ſhall impower, may begin to treat upon ſo impor-*
" *tant an Affair.*

" *I AM extreamly pleaſed, Sir, to have ſuch*
" *an Occaſion to write you this Letter, being*
" *perſuaded it will leave no Room to doubt of*
" *the Sentiments of his moſt* Chriſtian *Majeſty,*
" *which may be ſo beneficial to all* Europe.

" *YOU will be glad to give an Account of it*
" *to the Queen of* England, *without Loſs of Time,*
" *and to whomſoever elſe you ſhall think fit. I*
" *ſhall expect your Anſwer, Sir, to acquaint the*
" *moſt* Chriſtian *King with it; and ſhall be always*
" *ready, Sir, to do you Service;*

Sign'd,

Mons, Oct. 21, 1706.

M. EMANUEL, *Elector.*

The Anſwer from the Duke of Marlborough *to the Elector of* Bavaria.

SIR,

" HAVING communicated to the Queen, *The Duke of*
" my Miſtreſs, what your *Electoral* High- Marlborough's
" neſs did me the Honour to write to me, in *Anſwer.*
" your Letter of the 21ſt of laſt Month, of
" the Intentions of the moſt *Chriſtian* King, to
" endeavour to re-eſtabliſh the Tranquillity of
" *Europe*, by Conferences to be held for that
" Purpoſe, between Deputies on both Sides,
" Her Majeſty has commanded me to anſwer
" Your *Electoral* Highneſs, That as ſhe has re-
" ceived with Pleaſure this Notice of the King's
" Inclination,

1706. " Inclination, to agree to the making of a ſolid
" and laſting Peace with all the Allies, being
" the ſole End that oblig'd Her Majeſty to con-
" tinue this War till now, ſo She will be very
" glad to conclude it, in Concert with all Her
" *Allies*, on ſuch Conditions as may ſecure them
" from all Apprehenſions of being forced to
" take up Arms again, after a ſhort Interval,
" as has ſo lately happened. Her Majeſty is
" alſo willing I ſhould declare, That She is
" ready to enter, jointly with all the *High Allies*,
" into juſt and neceſſary Meaſures, for attaining
" to ſuch a Peace. Her Majeſty being reſolved
" not to enter upon any Negotiation, without
" the Participation of Her ſaid *Allies*: But the
" Way of Conferences that is propos'd, without
" more particular Declarations, on the Part of
" His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, does not ſeem to
" Her to be proper for obtaining a truly ſolid and
" laſting Peace. The *States General* are of the
" ſame Opinion. Wherefore Your *Electoral*
" Highneſs will rightly judge, that other more
" ſolid Means muſt be thought on, to obtain
" ſo great an End, to which Her Majeſty will
" contribute, with all the Sincerity that can be
" wiſh'd, having nothing ſo much at Heart, as
" the Relief of Her Subjects, and the Tranquil-
" lity of *Europe*. Your *Electoral* Highneſs will
" always do me the Juſtice to be perſuaded of
" the Reſpect, with which I have the Honour
" to be, *&c.*

Hague, Nov. 20, 1706.

THE *Elector*'s Letter to the Deputies of the *States*, with their Anſwer, being much of the ſame Tenour, with thoſe to and from the Duke of *Marlborough*, I omit them.

AFTER

AFTER the Reading of theſe Pieces, the Deputies of the *States* made a Speech to the Congreſs, purſuant to the Inſtructions given them by Their *High Mightineſſes* for that Purpoſe, in which they repreſented: "That Their *High Mightineſſes* being firmly reſolved to obſerve "Their *Alliances*, in every Part, and to do nothing that may be contrary thereto, would "not be wanting to lay before them, the Propoſitions that have been made to them, and "what they have reſolved thereupon. That a "Peace would be extreamly agreable to Their "*High Mightineſſes*, and, without Doubt, to all "the other *High Allies*, provided it could be "had on ſuch Terms, as might reaſonably promiſe its being firm and laſting; But that the "Conferences propos'd, without a more particular Declaration of the Intentions of *France*, "and without a probable Certainty or Appearance of good Succeſs, did not ſeem to Their "*High Mightineſſes* to be a proper Means for "attaining it, but much rather a Means, by "ſuch Conferences about a Peace, to divert the "Thoughts of War, and of the great Preparations the Enemy make, and to lull ſome of "the *Allies* a-ſleep by the Hopes of Peace: "That Their *High Mightineſſes*, for their own "Parts, are reſolved to abide by the Meaſures "They had taken, and the Alliances They "had made, which GOD had hitherto ſo wonderfully bleſs'd, and to execute and obſerve "ſincerely what was ſtipulated and promiſed by "the Treaties, and, therefore, not to enter "into any Negotiation of Peace, but jointly "with Their *High Allies*, and to communicate "to them faithfully, conformable to the ſaid "Treaties, the Propoſals that may be made to "them

1706.

Subſtance of the Speech made by the Deputies, on that Occaſion.

1700. "them on this Subject, expecting that the ſaid "*High Allies* would do no leſs on their Part.

Reaſons why the French *ſued for a Peace.*

THE *French* had very ſubſtantial Reaſons to induce them to ſue for a Peace, at this Time: The Raiſing of the Siege of *Barcelona*; The Loſs of the Battle of *Ramellies*, and the Conſequences that attended it; The total Defeat of their Army, before the Walls of *Turin*, by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, which entirely chang'd the Affairs in *Italy*; The Streights to which the King's Treaſury was reduced, and which were but ill remedied, by forcing and impoſing Mint-Bills, upon the Nation, inſtead of ready Money: All theſe, I ſay, concur'd to caſt the Court of *France*, into the utmoſt Conſternation and Perplexity, and obliged them to make theſe Publick Advances towards a Peace.

THESE Overtures towards a Peace on the Side of *France*, being look'd upon to be too general to ground a Treaty upon, and being, for that Reaſon rejected; Reflections were again caſt upon the principal Perſons concern'd, on the Side of the *Allies*, as if they acted rather with private Views, than for the Publick Good. It was no Wonder, (ſays a *French* Author) that

Their Reflections on the Duke of Marlborough, *&c.*

theſe "Advances made by *France*, however "ſincere, had no Effect; Becauſe the three "principal Powers, on whom this Accommoda- "tion depended, were govern'd by three Per- "ſons, whoſe private Intereſt it was to continue "the War, that is, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke "of *Marlborough*, and Penſionary *Heinſius*. It "is well known (continues my Author) that "Prince *Eugene*, beſides the particular Enmity "he had conceived againſt *France*, his Native "Country, was entirely in the Sentiments of "the *Emperor*, who contributing little or no-

"thing

" thing to this War, which was begun in his " Favour, and in which he could loſe nothing, " but had a Proſpect of gaining much, it was " his Intereſt to ſee it continued; That the " Duke of *Marlborough* had an abſolute Power " over the Minds, not only of the Queen, but " of the *Parliament*, and the more as the Prin- " cipal Offices of the Kingdom were fill'd with his " Creatures; And laſtly, that Penſionary *Hein-* " *ſius*, being ſubſervient to the Wills of Prince " *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, was " ſo entirely Maſter of the Republick of *Hol-* " *land*, that it was, as it were, wholly robb'd " of its former Liberty, and the Good of the " Publick ſacrific'd to his private Intereſt." Here, indeed is a direct Charge of private Intereſt againſt the Penſionary, tho' not ſupported by the leaſt Shadow of Proof; But for our two Warriours, I find nothing like it, alledg'd in particular or circumſtantially. 1706.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having ſettled ſeveral important Affairs with the *States*, particularly, at the Deſire of the Duke of *Savoy*, the Continuation of the *Heſſian* Troops in *Italy*, his Grace ſail'd from the *Maeſe*, the ſix and twentieth of *November*, N. S. attended by ſeveral of Her Majeſty's Yachts, and Men of War, and landed at *Margate*, the next Day, and, two Days after came to *London*. *The Duke of* Marlborough *arrives at* London.

THE Affairs of the *Allies* in *Germany* were not ſo ſucceſsful as in the *Low Countries*; Tho' the *French* did not make all the Advantage, which their Grand Monarch might reaſonably have expected from the Superiority of his Army, under the Command of the Marſhals *de Villars* and *de Marſin*, to that under the Command of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. Their Succeſs went no farther *The Affairs of* Germany.

1706. farther than regaining from the fatal Slowneſs of the *Germans*, what they had loſt the foregoing Campaign: For when they hoped to have made ſome Conqueſts on that Side, they were diverted from acting any longer offenſively, by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Succeſs in the *Netherlands*, which obliged thoſe Marſhals to ſend ſtrong Detachment thither, as I have already obſerved above.

Death of Prince Lewis of Baden. PRINCE *Lewis*'s melancholy Situation, and the Reproaches (deſerved or undeſerved I ſhall not pretend to determine) which he was ſenſible he lay under of Favouring *France*, enclined him, when he ſaw he could do no more Service, at the Head of the *Imperial* Army, but was obliged to ſit quiet, and deplore his melancholy Condition, with the Reflection; *That, as Affairs were, at this Time, managed, the greateſt Misfortune that could befal a Man of Honour, was to command an Imperial Army:* Theſe Things, I ſay, induced him to retire to the Baths of *Schlangenbad*; And, in all Probability, did not a little contribute to the lingring Sickneſs, of which he died, at *Radſtadt*, the fourth of *January*, N. S. I ſhall not detain the Reader with a Character of this unfortunate Prince, and once reputed Great and Skilful General, whoſe Loſs of Fame was owing to a Chain of Cauſes, and perhaps to none more, than his Jarring with the Council of War at *Vienna*, who were obſerved always to croſs his Projects, and to fail in ſupplying him with what was neceſſary to put them in Execution.

The Duke of Marlborough inveſted in the Principality of Mindelheim. I SHALL conclude my brief Account of the Affairs of *Germany*, with a ſhort Relation of the Inveſtiture of the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the Principality of *Mindelheim*. The *Emperor* having, in *November* laſt, erected that County into a

Principality

Principality of the *Empire*, and conferred the ſame on the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Her Majeſty having been pleaſed to allow Mr. *Stepney*, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, at the *Imperial* Court, to take Poſſeſſion thereof in his Highneſs's Name, the Ceremony was performed there, in the Town-Hall, on the 24th of *May*, N. S. and, the next Day, by the Officers, Magiſtrates, Burghers, and other Subjects of that Principality, to whom Count *Konigſeg*, one of the *Emperor*'s Privy Council, and his firſt Commiſſioner for this Act, declared, that His *Imperial* Majeſty had transferred on the Duke, in Conſideration of his Important Services, all His Right to the ſaid Principality, in Teſtimony whereof, a Secretary of the Feudal Court read the *Lehn Brieff*, or Letter of Inveſtiture, and then a Patent, whereby the ſaid Officers and Subjects, were firſt diſcharged from the Obedience and Vaſſalage, which they ſwore a Year before to His *Imperial* Majeſty, upon the Death of *Maximilian*, late Duke of *Bavaria*, and afterwards were directed to take a new Oath of Homage to the Duke of *Marlborough*, as Prince of *Mindelheim*, which was adminiſter'd to them accordingly, by Mr. *Stepney*'s Orders, in the Preſence of Count *Konigſeg*, and two other *Imperial* Commiſſioners, Baron *Volmar*, and Baron *Imhoff*, who had lately the joint Adminiſtration of that Country. The whole Ceremony was performed with a great Deal of Decency; and the People, in general, gave all Demonſtrations of Satisfaction, in being under His Highneſs's Protection. Some Time before, the *Emperor* ſent a Decree to the *Diet* of the *Empire*, importing: That having thought fit to create the Duke of *Marlborough*, a Prince of the *Empire*, in

1706.

1706. Conſideration of his eminent Services, he had erected the County of *Mindelheim* into a Principality, and given the ſame to that Prince; to qualify him to ſit and vote in the College of Princes of the *Empire*, and that, therefore, His Majeſty recommended them to admit his Plenipotentiary thereinto, without any Delay, that the ſaid Prince might be encouraged more and more, to continue his Services to *Germany*, and the Common Cauſe. And, in *November* following, the Duke's Miniſter was accordingly introduced into the College of Princes, at the *Diet*, by Count *Pappenheim*, Hereditary Vice-Marſhal of the *Empire*, with all the Marks of Reſpect.

Mr. Stepney, *the Duke of* Marlborough's *Plenipotentiary admitted to the Diet of the* Empire.

The Duke's Quota.

As his Grace had the Honour to be ranked among the Princes of the *Empire*, ſo he was obliged *(as well as the other Princes and States)* in Caſe of Neceſſity, to have furniſh'd a Quota of Mony and Men, for Defence of the *Empire*; Which, for the Principality of *Mindelheim*, according to the *Matricula*, ſettled by the *Emperor Charles*, V. is three Horſe, ten Foot, and ſeventy-ſix *Florins*; And his Seat, in the College of Princes, at the *Diet* of the *Empire*, was next to the Duke of *Schwartzemburg*, and before the Counts of *Suabia*, *Wetteravia*, *Franconia*, and *Weſtphalia*.

And Seat.

Affairs of Italy.

I HAVE already mentioned, what a happy Turn the Affairs of *Italy* had taken, in Favour of the *Allies*, upon the Raiſing of the Siege of *Turin*, by the *Confederate* Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, after which, that victorious Army carried every Thing before them.

Of Spain.

IN *Spain*, the Affairs of King *Charles* might, likewiſe, have been reduced to a happy *Criſis*, and His *Catholick* Majeſty, in all Probability,

put in a Quiet Poſſeſſion of all that Monarchy, had not the unadviſed, if not ſiniſter Counſels, of his *German* Miniſters, and an ill-timed Fit of Devotion, induced him to take an inconſiderate Progreſs to *Saragoſſa*, inſtead of going directly to *Madrid*, as adviſed by His beſt Friends and truſty *Allies*, which gave Time and Opportunity to the *French* and *Gallo-Spaniards*, to recover from the Conſternation they were reduced to, to re-inforce their Army, and to regain what the *Confederates* had won, at a vaſt Expence of Blood and Treaſure. 1706.

And of the North.

As to the Affairs of the *North*, I have hitherto paſs'd them by, as having no immediate Connexion with the Purport of this Hiſtory; But I ſhall be obliged now, to make ſome Mention of them; Becauſe they begin, about this Time, to open a Scene, in which the Duke of *Mariborough* had, the enſuing Year, a notable and honourable Share, and in which his prudent Conduct again decided the Fate of *Europe*, in Favour of the *Grand Alliance*.

CHAP. IV.

Some Occurrences between the ALLIES *and the King of* SWEDEN, *with other Tranſactions, to the Concluſion of the Year,* 1706.

1706.

THE Affairs of King *Auguſtus* of *Poland* were now reduced to ſo low an Ebb, that, brave as he was, (giving too large a Scope to his Pleaſures) he had been induced to retire into *Saxony*, leaving the greater Part of that Kingdom in the Poſſeſſion of the victorious *Charles*, XII. and to ſuffer *Staniſlaus*, who, by the *Swediſh* Faction, was elected King of *Poland*, to be crowned at *Warſaw*. This Coronation being attended with a Treaty, between that Prince, and the King of *Sweden*, awaken'd *Auguſtus* from his Lethargy, and obliged him to return from *Saxony* to *Poland*, to make a ſtricter Alliance with the *Czar*; But the Army, which was to follow him from *Saxony*, was ſcarce arrived near *Frauſtadt*, in *February*; But it was defeated, by the *Swediſh* General *Reinſchild*.

Staniſlaus crown'd King of Poland.

The King of Sweden *marches into* Saxony.

IT was then believed, that the King of *Sweden* would not have allowed *Auguſtus* Time to repair that Loſs, by the *Ruſſian* Succours; But would have purſued, and obliged him totally to abandon *Poland* and *Lithuania*; But it ſoon appear'd,

pear'd, that He had other Deſigns in View. The Remainder of the Campaign was ſpent in Marches and Counter-marches, and in Raiſing of Contributions; After which, King *Charles*, having reinforced his Army, and left two Bodies of Troops in *Poland*, march'd ſuddenly into *Saxony*, in *September*, and thereby hinder'd King *Auguſtus*, from receiving any Supplies from his Hereditary Dominions. The Affairs of the latter were in this deſperate Condition, when another Event, no leſs unexpected, ſeem'd to buoy up the ſinking Spirits and Hopes of his Party, by the Victory He (or rather the *Poles* and *Ruſſians*, on his Side; For He himſelf had no Share in it) gain'd at *Kaliſch*, the nine and twentieth of *October*, N. S. over General *Mardefeldt*, and the Palatine of *Kiovia*; But the News of this Battle was ſcarce made publick, when the Scene was ſhifted again by a Peace, ſtill more ſurprizing than all the Reſt, being ſign'd, the four and twentieth of *September*, between *Charles Auguſtus* and *Staniſlaus*, above a Month before the obtaining of that Victory: Which, however, to the yet greater Surprize of every one, made no Alteration in the Treaty; Tho' King *Auguſtus* thereby gave up the Kingdom of *Poland*, renounc'd all Right to the Great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, and ſolemnly acknowledged *Staniſlaus*, as true, rightful King of *Poland*, and Great Duke of *Lithuania*. Various were the Opinions of the Motives which could induce *Auguſtus*, to condeſcend to ſuch diſhonourable Terms, to procure a Pacification, and to conſent to abandon his conſtant Ally, the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*. The moſt general Opinion was, that he did it out of a tender Regard for His Hereditary Dominions; But herein he was miſerably diſappointed; Since they

1706.

A Peace between the King of Sweden, *King* Auguſtus *and King* Staniſlaus.

Some Remarks upon it.

1706. they ſuffer'd as much after the Peace, as they could have done by the Continuance of the War: For the King of *Sweden* ſtill exacted heavy Contributions from them, with the utmoſt Severity; It was generally ſaid to be to the Amount of nine and twenty Millions of Rix-Dollars, or about five Millions Sterling; A prodigious Sum for ſo ſmall, tho' plentiful and flouriſhing a Country; And, I muſt confeſs, I was ſtrangely ſurpriz'd, being in thoſe Parts, at that Time, to find little or no Appearance of Want or Diſtreſs. It fell, indeed, hardeſt, for the preſent, on the landed Intereſt; For as a very great Part of the Mony was ſpent in the Country, the Trading Part of the *Electorate*, eſpecially *Leipzick*, gain'd, rather than ſuffer'd, by theſe Exactions. *Auguſtus*, however, put a pretty good Face upon the Matter, and ſhew'd, in outward Appearance, fewer Signs of Reſentment, than might reaſonably have been expected; Eſpecially conſidering what Advantages *Charles* took of His Misfortunes, to treat Him not in the moſt Kingly Manner. It has been currently reported, that this unrelenting Monarch, not content with having dethroned His Enemy, and placed His Crown on the Head of another, inſiſted, ſome Months after, upon His congratulating the new King, by a Letter, under His own Hand, a ſuppoſed Copy of which was pretty publickly diſpers'd.

MONSIEUR *de Voltaire*, who makes no Manner of Scruple of averring the Truth of this Fact, gives a Copy, not only of this pretended Letter from *Auguſtus*, but of *Staniſlaus*'s Anſwer, of which, for the Singularity of them, I ſhall give the Reader Tranſlations:

King

1706.

King Auguſtus's *Letter to King* Staniſlaus.

SIR *and* BROTHER,

A ſuppoſed Letter from King Auguſtus to King Staniſlaus.

"AS I ought to have a Regard to the Entreaties of the King of *Sweden*, I cannot diſpenſe with congratulating Your Majeſty, upon Your Acceſſion to the Throne; Tho' the advantageous Treaty, which that King had lately concluded for Your Majeſty, might perhaps have been a ſufficient Excuſe for my avoiding this Correſpondence. Nevertheleſs, I congratulate Your Majeſty, and pray GOD that Your Subjects may give greater Proofs of their Loyalty to You, than they have to me.

Leipzick, April 8, 1707.

AUGUSTUS, *King.*

I HAVE tranſlated this from *Voltaire*; But I have ſeen another Copy, ſomething different, by which if genuine, it appears, that *Staniſlaus* had before written to *Auguſtus*, to notify his Acceſſion to the Throne of *Poland*.

King STANISLAUS's *Anſwer.*

SIR *and* BROTHER,

His Anſwer.

"YOUR Majeſty's Correſpondence is a new Inſtance of the Obligation I have to the King of *Sweden*. I have a true Senſe of the Compliments You make me upon my Acceſſion. I hope my Subjects will have no Reaſon

1706. " to be wanting of their Loyalty to me; Be-
" cauſe I ſhall obſerve the Laws of the King-
" dom.

STANISLAUS, *King of* POLAND.

An Interview between Charles, XII. *and* Auguſtus.

THESE Letters belong, indeed, more properly, to the Tranſactions of the enſuing Year, of which I ſhall give Account in the following Chapter; But as I ſhall treat of theſe Matters there, no farther than as the Duke of *Marlborough* was concern'd in them, I hope this Anticipation will be excus'd.

BUT to return from this Digreſſion, on the ſeventeenth of *December*, of this Year, *Charles* and *Auguſtus* had an Interview at *Alt-Ranſtadt*, two *German* Miles from *Leipzick*; Where, in Remembrance of the Peace, a yearly Fair was granted, called the *Frieden's-Mart*, or *Fair of Peace*.

AUGUSTUS, to throw off ſome Part of the Puſillanimity, of which he was accus'd, on this Occaſion, ſome Years after, when the Tide turned again in his Favour, called Baron *Imhoff*, and Monſieur *Pfingſten*, his Plenipotentiaries for concluding that Peace, to an Account for it, under Pretence, that they had exceeded their Commiſſion, and they ſuffer'd for it; Tho' moſt thought wrongfully: But to come to the Point, which introduced this Digreſſion.

The Allies jealous of the King of Sweden.

HIS *Swediſh* Majeſty's marching into *Saxony* gave juſt Cauſe of Jealouſy to the *High Allies*: Dr. *Robinſon* (afterwards Biſhop of *London*) and Monſieur *Haerſolet*, Envoys from Her Majeſty and the *States General*, in *Poland*, had, therefore, Orders to attend that Monarch, and to obſerve his

his Motions; But before their Departure from *Dantzick*, they ſent him the following Letter. 1706.

SIR,

"HER Sacred Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and Their *High* and *Mightineſſes* the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, have frequently declared to Your Majeſty Their Sentiments and good Wiſhes, for Preſerving the Tranquillity of the *Empire*, particularly that Part thereof, which lies next to *Poland*; And Your Majeſty's Anſwers to their Repreſentations were ſuch as gave Them a Proſpect of Your Majeſty's Compliance with Their Requeſt, and of Your having ſuch Views for the Good of the *Common Cauſe*, as to join Your Forces to thoſe of the *Allies*, who fight for the Tranquillity of *Europe*; Or, at leaſt, to do nothing which may interrupt any farther Opportunities of Their acting with Glory and Succeſs againſt the Common Enemy, 'till an Equitable and Laſting Peace ſhall be concluded, on ſuch Terms as ſhall diſable *France* from violating it hereafter, with Impunity, if the Courſe of that great good Fortune, which has hitherto attended the Arms of the *Allies*, in Bridling the Diſturber of Mankind, be not diverted; Since, next to GOD's Glory, They wiſh for nothing more, than that every one may be preſerved in the Poſſeſſion of his own Right; And as They think this neceſſary for Themſelves, ſo they believe it cannot prejudice *Sweden*, ſince it is too evident, that *France* aims at nothing leſs, than to diſturb all the *Princes* and *States* equally; So that, if they be not all ſecured, they muſt be all Slaves.

A Letter from the Engliſh *and* Dutch *Miniſters to the King of* Sweden.

" Several

1706. "Several Rumours have been ſpread abroad; "Which tho' they are not credited in *England* "and *Holland*, yet being ſomewhat perplexing, "We have ſent to pray Your Majeſty, not to "touch the *Empire*, with Your Arms, nor en- "gage in any Courſe, which may endanger "Your Friends, *Allies*, and all *Europe*, which "GOD ALMIGHTY prevent.

J. Robinſon.
J. V. Haerſolet.

The King of Sweden's Anſwer.

TO this Letter the King of *Sweden* anſwer'd, "That he had no Deſign, by this Invaſion of "*Saxony*, to undertake any Thing to the Preju- "dice of His Friends and Allies; But, being "provok'd by an unjuſt War, to do what the "Law of Nations allows, He ought long ſince "to have removed the Seat of the War, to that "*Electorate*, where it had its Source, and had "been ſupported ſo many Years; But that He "forebore doing it, at the Interceſſion of the "*Allies*, and would not make Uſe of his Right, "as long as he had any Proſpect of Curbing an "Obſtinate Enemy; But ſince His Affairs "would not ſuffer Him to be amuſed any long- "er, and that he could not permit the Enemy "to repair His Strength, ſo often broke to no "Purpoſe, there was a Neceſſity of Attacking "the Fountain, from whence ſo many Evils "had ſprung; Hoping, that the *Allies* would "have no Cauſe to complain, if, by this Expe- "dition, their Succeſſes ſhould be interrupted; "ſince it was very apparent, *Saxony* had done "ſo much Miſchief, and would do more, if "not prevented, *&c.*

THIS

THIS Anſwer not being ſatisfactory, and the Suſpicion of the *Allies* ſtill encreaſing, upon the King of *Sweden*'s Raiſing great Numbers of Men, throughout the *Empire* (notwithſtanding the Peace concluded with *Auguſtus*) and his admitting the King of *France*'s, and the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Miniſters, to His Audience, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters were directed to deſire His *Swediſh* Majeſty would declare His real Intentions. That reſerved Prince put them, however, ſtill off, with dubious Anſwers, and refuſed to open His Mind to any one, but to the Duke of *Marlborough*; Whoſe ſucceſsful Negociation with that Prince, I ſhall relate, in the enſuing Chapter, more fully than has hitherto been done by any Hiſtorian, I have, at leaſt, ſeen. 1706.

The Anſwer unſatisfactory.

He refuſes to open himſelf to any but the Duke of Marlborough.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, notwithſtanding the many other weighty Concerns, which, at this Time, occupied his Time and Thoughts, neglected nothing that might contribute to prevent the evil Conſequences, which might attend theſe Proceedings of *Sweden*. By his conſtant Vigilance he had a very early Knowledge of every Step the King of *Sweden* took; And as he was ſenſible, that the Court of *Hannover* took Care likewiſe to have the moſt early Intelligence of that Monarch's Proceedings, and was nearly concern'd to prevent the Conſequences of them, he began, by conſulting with His then *Electoral* Highneſs (His late Majeſty, King *George*, I.) under whoſe auſpicious Concurrence and Counſels, his Grace continued his Negociations, on this Head, 'till they were brought to a happy Concluſion. The following Pieces are evincing Proofs, that the Duke of *Marlborough* had this Affair at Heart.

His Grace's Vigilance and prudent Conduct.

EXTRACT

1706.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough, *to a Gentleman very much in the Eſteem of His late Majeſty, at* Hannover.

SIR, *From the Camp at* Gramés, Sept. 15, 1706.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *to Monſ.* ****, *at* Hannover.

" I JUST receiv'd your Letter of the ſeventh " Inſtant, and am very much obliged to you, " for the Account you give me of the Entrance " of the King of *Sweden*, into *Saxony*; Which, " if proper Meaſures be not taken, in Time, to " prevent it, may be of fatal Conſequence to " the *High Allies*. With a View to this, upon " the firſt Report of the *Swediſh* Troops being " in Motion, I applied my-ſelf, ſome Days ago, " to His *Electoral* Highneſs, to entreat His pru- " dent Advice, in a Caſe of ſo nice a Nature; " And I do not doubt but Her Majeſty, the " Queen, and the *States-General*, will be very " deſirous of it. I ſhall be in daily Expecta- " tion of His *Electoral* Highneſs's Anſwer, for " our Guide; In the mean Time, you will very " much oblige me, by communicating what In- " telligence you may procure of that King's " Deſign: In which I am perſuaded *France* " has been tampering, at leaſt, with the Mini- " ſters of that Court; *&c.*

This Letter was written, originally, in *French*, and

Sign'd,

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

EXTRACT

1706.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from Mr.* Cardonnel, *to Monſ.* *****, *at* Hannover, *tranſlated from the Original, in* French.

From the Camp at Cambron, Oct. 14, 1706.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, to Monſ. ****, at Hannover.*

" WITH Regard to the King of *Sweden*, " I do not find, that the *States* are in- " clin'd to purſue any but amicable Meaſures; " And I think you may be convinced, that the " Queen will, in this Affair, entirely follow " the Advice of His *Electoral* Highneſs. I wrote, " ſome Days ſince, to Mr. *Robinſon*, that, ac- " cording to the Opinion of My Lord Duke, " he, together with the Miniſter of the *States* " *General*, ſhould repair to *Saxony*, tho' he " ſhould not yet have received particular Orders " for it from our Court, but to expect them " there, which I am apt to believe he will " do.

" I AM of your Opinion, that Count *Wratiſlau*, " tho' he promiſes Wonders, is, by no Means, a " proper Perſon, to treat with the King of *Swe-* " *den*, at this Juncture. For my Part, I can- " not forbear thinking, it is chiefly his Fault, " that the Treaty with the *Hungarians* did not " take Effect.

I am, &c.

A. Cardonnel.

P. S. " IT is ſaid, that Monſ. *de Vendôme* has " *Carte Blanche*; He threatens us what he " will do, when our Troops are gone into Win- " ter-Quarters.

EXTRACT

1706.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from Mr.* Cardonnel, *to Monſ.* * * * * *, *at* Hannover, *tranſlated from the Original, in* French.

Hague, Nov. 4, 1706.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, *to Monſ.* ****, *to* Hannover.

" THE Treaty, between King *Auguſtus* " and the King of *Sweden*, has, as you will " eaſily conceive, extreamly ſurpriz'd us; Be- " cauſe we could never believe the former ca- " pable of taking ſuch a Step. I muſt confeſs, " Sir, you always judg'd aright; However, I " think, it is better that He has done it of His " own Accord, than by the Means of others. " We hope his *Swediſh* Majeſty will now think " of leaving *Saxony* quickly, and of carrying His " Arms to ſome other Parts, where they may " give leſs Apprehenſions to the *Allies*, &c.

A. Cardonnel.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Mr.* Cardonnel, *to Monſ.* * * * *, *at* Hannover.

SIR, St. *James*'s, Nov. 19, 1706.

A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel *to Monſ.* **** *at* Hannover.

" WE arriv'd here Yeſterday, and it is " by Orders of My Lord Duke, that I " have now the Honour of Writing to You, to " acquaint you, that His Highneſs found People " very uneaſy in *Holland* (and it ſeems to be the " ſame Caſe here,) at the little Appearance " there is of the King of *Sweden*'s quitting *Saxony*, " ſo ſoon as was hop'd; Tho' the Peace with " King *Auguſtus* has been ſo long ratified. As

" for

for His Highneſs, he ſeems to repoſe an entire Confidence, in the upright Intentions of His *Swediſh* Majeſty. Nevertheleſs, as the long Stay of His Army in *Saxony* cauſes Uneaſineſs elſewhere, he deſires you will acquaint him, by the firſt Opportunity, with the Sentiments of His *Electoral* Highneſs, on this Head. Our *Parliament* will be prorogued for about a Fortnight, in Hopes that, in the mean Time, the Affairs of *Scotland* will be brought to a happy Concluſion. 1706.

I am, *&c.*

A. Cardonnel.

THE *Parliament* of *England* meeting, the third of *December*, the *Houſe of Commons*, in Return to Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne, reſolved, that an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to Her Majeſty, in which, among other Things, "They congratulated Her Majeſty, "upon the *Glorious Victory* obtained by Her "Arms, and thoſe of Her *Allies*, under the "Command of the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, "at *Ramellies*, and the repeated Succeſſes, with "which it had pleaſed GOD to bleſs the Arms "of Her Majeſty, and Her *Allies*, beyond the "Example of former Ages." The next Day they paſs'd the unanimous Vote: *Addreſs of the* Houſe of Commons.

THAT the Thanks of this *Houſe* be given to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his eminent Services to Her Majeſty, and this Kingdom, in the *Great* and *Glorious Victories* and Succeſſes obtain'd over the Common Enemy in the laſt Campaign. *The Commons vote Thanks to the Duke of* Marlborough.

THE

1706. THE Committee appointed by the *Commons* having, the next Day, attended the Duke, with the Thanks of that *Houſe*, his Grace made this Anſwer: *If any Thing could add to my Satisfaction, in the Services, I have endeavour'd to do the Queen and my Country, it would be the particular Notice, which the* Houſe of Commons, *is pleaſed to take of them, ſo much to my Advantage.*

His Grace's Anſwer.

THE fifth, the *Houſe of Commons* preſented Their Addreſs to Her Majeſty, as did the *Houſe of Lords* another, doing the ſame Honour to the Duke of *Marlborough*. His Grace coming, the ſame Day, to the *Houſe of Peers*, the Lord Keeper, *William Cowper*, Eſq; by Direction from their Lordſhips, made the following Speech to him:

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

The Lord Keeper's Speech to the Duke of Marlborough.

" I AM commanded by this *Houſe*, to give your Grace Their Acknowledgments and " Thanks for the eminent Services you have " done, ſince the laſt Seſſions of *Parliament*, to " Her Majeſty and your Country, together " with their *Confederates* in this juſt and neceſſary " War.

" THO' your former Succeſſes againſt the " Power of *France*, while it remain'd unbroken, " gave moſt reaſonable Expectation, that you " would not fail to improve them, yet what " your Grace has performed, this laſt Campaign, " has far exceeded all Hopes, even of ſuch as " were moſt Affectionate and Partial, to their " Country's Intereſt, and your Glory; The Ad- " vantages you have gain'd againſt the Enemy " are of ſuch a Nature, ſo Conſpicuous of them- " ſelves, ſo undoubtedly owing to your Courage

" and

1707.

" and Conduct, ſo ſenſibly and univerſally Be-
" neficial in their Conſequences, to the whole
" *Confederacy*, that to attempt to adorn them,
" with the Colouring of Words, would be vain
" and inexcuſable, and therefore I decline it,
" the rather, becauſe I ſhould certainly offend
" that great Modeſty, which alone can and does
" add Luſtre to your Actions, and which, in
" your Grace's Example has ſucceſsfully with-
" ſtood as great Trials, as that Virtue has met
" with in any Inſtance whatſoever; And I beg
" Leave, to ſay, that if any Thing could move
" your Grace to reflect, with much Satisfaction,
" on your own Merit, it would be this, that ſo
" Auguſt an Aſſembly does, with one Voice
" praiſe and thank you: An Honour, which a
" Judgment, ſo ſure as that of your Grace's, to
" think rightly of every Thing, cannot but pre-
" fer to the Oſtentation of a publick Triumph.

His Grace's Anſwer to this Speech was:

I ESTEEM this a very particular Honour, which your Lordſhips are pleaſed to do me; Nobody in the World can be more ſenſible of it than I am, nor more deſirous to deſerve the Continuance of your Favour and good Opinion. *His Grace's Anſwer.*

The ſeventeenth of *December*, the *Houſe of Lords* preſented the following Addreſs to the Queen, in Favour of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

" WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Obe-
" dient Subjects, the *Lords Spiritual* and
" *Temporal* in *Parliament* aſſembled, having, with
" much Satisfaction, conſidered the many great
" Actions, which the Duke of *Marlborough* has
" per- *The Lords Addreſs in Favour of the Duke of* Marlborough.

1706. " performed, in Your Majeſty's Service, to the
" Honour of his Country, and for the Good of
" the Common Cauſe of *Europe*, (ſuch Actions
" as the wiſeſt and greateſt People have reward-
" ed with Statues and Triumphs,) are extreamly
" deſirous to expreſs the juſt Senſe we have of
" his Merit, in a peculiar and diſtinguiſhing
" Manner; and in Order to perpetuate the Me-
" mory thereof, to ſettle and continue his Titles
" and Honours, with his Right of Precedence
" in his Poſterity, by Act of *Parliament*, as the
" Method moſt effectual for that End and beſt
" ſuiting ſo great an Occaſion. But yet having
" always a juſt Regard for the Prerogatives
" of the Crown, (Your Majeſty being the
" ſole Fountain of Honour) we thought it our
" Duty, in the firſt Place, to have Recourſe to
" Your Majeſty, for Your Royal Allowance,
" before any Order given to bring in a Bill of
" ſuch Nature, and, at the ſame Time, to deſire
" Your Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed, to
" let the Houſe know, in what Manner it will
" be moſt acceptable to Your Majeſty, that the
" ſaid Titles and Honours ſhould be limited.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this Addreſs ran thus:

ANNE, *R.*

The Queen's Anſwer. " NOTHING can be more acceptable to me,
" than Your Addreſs, I am entirely ſatisfied
" with the Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*,
" and therefore cannot but be pleaſed you have
" ſo juſt a Senſe of them.

" I MUST not omit to take Notice, that the
" reſpectful Manner of your Proceeding, in
" deſiring my Allowance for bringing in the
" Bill, and my Direction for the Limitation of
" the

the Honours, does give me great Satisfaction. 1706.

" My Intention is, that after the Determination of the Eſtate, which the Duke of *Marlborough* now has in his Titles and Honours, the ſame ſhould be limited to his eldeſt Daughter, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and then to all his other Daughters ſucceſſively, according to their Priority of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their reſpective Bodies, and afterwards, in ſuch Manner, as may effectually anſwer my Deſign, and yours, in perpetuating the Memory of his Merit, by continuing, as far as may be done, his Titles and Name to all his Poſterity.

" I THINK it would be proper, that the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and the Houſe of *Bleinheim*, ſhould always go along with the Titles, and therefore I recommend that Matter to your Conſideration.

THEN the Duke of *Marlborough*, on this Occaſion, ſpoke to the *Lords* in theſe Words:

MY LORDS,

" I CANNOT find Words ſufficient to expreſs the Senſe I have of the great and diſtinguiſhing Honour, which the *Houſe* has been pleaſed to do me, in their Reſolution, and their Application to Her Majeſty. The Thoughts of it will be a continual Satisfaction to me, and the higheſt Encouragement; And the Thankful Memory of it muſt laſt as long as any Poſterity of mine. *The Duke of* Marlborough's *Speech, on this Occaſion.*

" I BEG Leave to ſay a Word to the *Houſe*, in Relation to that Part of Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer, which concerns the

1707. " Eſtate of *Woodſtock*, and the Houſe of *Bleinheim*,
" I did make my humble Requeſt to the Queen,
" that thoſe might go along with the Titles, and
" I make the like Requeſt to your Lordſhips,
" that after the Ducheſs of *Marlborough*'s Death,
" upon whom they are ſettled in Joynture, that
" Eſtate and Houſe may be limited to go always
" along with the Honour.

The Standards and Colours taken at Ramellies *hung up in* Guild-Hall.

THE nineteenth, Her Majeſty having been pleas'd, at the Requeſt of the City of *London*, to order, That the Standards and Colours taken at the famous Battle of *Ramellies*, which were lately brought from the *Netherlands*, ſhould be put up in *Guild-Hall*, a Detachment of Her Majeſty's Horſe-Guards, and Horſe-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of Her Majeſty's Foot-Guards, were drawn up, on the Parade, in St. *James*'s Park, and having received the ſaid Colours and Standards, which had been laid up at *Whitehall*, they proceeded, in the following Manner: Firſt the Troop of Horſe Grenadiers, then the Detachment of the three Troops of Her Majeſty's Horſe-Guards, ſix and twenty of the Gentlemen, in the *Center*, carrying each a Standard taken from the Enemy. The Battalion of Foot-Guards cloſed the March, ſixty-three of the Pike-men, inſtead of their Pikes, each carrying one of the Enemy's Colours advanced. In this Manner, they march'd thro' the Park, and St. *James*'s Meuſe, where her Majeſty was pleaſed to ſee them paſs by, from the Right Honourable the Lady *Fitzharding*'s Lodgings, the Guns in the Park being fired at the ſame Time. Thence they proceeded down *Pall-Mall*, the *Strand*, &c. to *Guild-Hall*, where the Standards and Colours were put up, to remain there,

there, as Trophies of that ſignal Victory, where- 1707.
with it pleaſed ALMIGHTY GOD to bleſs the Arms of her Majeſty, and Her *Allies*, under the Conduct of His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; And as a laſting Monument of the Immortal Honour gained by Her Majeſty's Arms, on that memorable Day.

The Duke of Marlborough *dines with the* Lord Mayor.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having been invited by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to dine with them, in the City, his Grace went thither, the ſame Day, about Noon, accompanied by the Lord High Treaſurer, and the Dukes of *Sommerſet* and *Ormond*, in one of Her Majeſty's Coaches, and was follow'd by a Train of other Coaches, in which were ſeveral of the Nobility, the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Quality, with the Generals, and other Chief Officers of the Army. They were received, at *Temple-Bar*, by the City-Marſhal, and were conducted to *Vintner's*-Hall, where a ſplendid Entertainment was provided for them, by Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, *Lord-Mayor*, the Court of Aldermen, and Sir *William Benſon*, and Sir *Ambroſe Crawley*, Sheriffs, and they were followed, both Going and Coming, with great Acclamations from the People.

The Bill in Favour of the Duke of Marlborough *paſs'd.*

THE twentieth, the Bill from the *Lords*, entitled; *An Act for the ſettling the Honours and Dignities of* John, *Duke of* Marlborough, *upon his Poſterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and Houſe of* Bleinheim, *to go along with the ſaid Honours*, was read three Times, by the *Houſe of Commons*, and paſs'd, *Nemine Contradicente*; And, the next Day, it had the Royal Aſſent.

AT the Preſentation of this, together with the Land, and Malt-Tax Bill, *&c.* the Speaker of

1706. the *Houſe of Commons* made a Speech to Her Majeſty, importing; "That as the Glorious "Victory obtain'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, "at *Ramellies*, was ſo ſurprizing, that the Battle "was fought before it could be thought the "Armies were in the Field; So it was no leſs "ſurprizing, that the *Commons* had granted Sup- "plies to Her Majeſty, before Her Enemies "could well know, that Her *Parliament* was "ſitting;" And the Queen, on Her Part, in Her moſt Gracious Speech, to *Both Houſes*, was pleaſed to expreſs Her-ſelf, as follows, in Favour of the Duke:

Extract of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons *Speech to Her Majeſty.*

Part of Her Majeſty's Speech.

"The particular Notice you have taken, of "the Eminent Services of the Duke of *Marl-* "*borough*, is alſo very agreeable to me; And I "make no Queſtion, but it will be ſo to the "whole Kingdom.

A General Thankſgiving.

THE laſt Day of the Year, being appointed a General Thankſgiving, for the wonderful Succeſſes of Her Majeſty's Arms, *&c.* Her Majeſty went, with the uſual State and Solemnity, to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul's*; And thereby gave Her Subjects, and eſpecially the City of *London*, the joyful Spectacle of TWO TRIUMPHS IN ONE YEAR.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH's *Journy into* Saxony, *and Conferences with the King of* SWEDEN *there; With the Secret Motives to, and Hiſtory of, that Journy.*

THE conſtant Series of prodigious Succeſſes, in almoſt all Parts, with which the *Confederate* Arms were attended, the laſt Campaign, made it generally believed; That the King of *France* would never be able to retrieve ſo many, and ſo great Misfortunes, and that He would ſoon be obliged to lay aſide his Pretenſions to *Spain*, to obtain a Peace, which His Subjects ſtood in great Need of, and which they implor'd of Him, in the moſt ſolemn Manner; But, notwithſtanding the great Hopes conceived, at this Time, the Year I am now entering upon will not furniſh us with ſo much Matter for Triumph as the foregoing; On the contrary, we ſhall ſee the Enemy, who was look'd upon as totally over-whelm'd, raiſing his Head again, and triumphing, at leaſt, in ſome Places, in his Turn. 1707.

Some introductory Obſervations relating to this Year's Actions.

SPAIN was the moſt ſenſible of this fatal Turn of Affairs, by the Loſs of the Battle of *Almanza*; And the *Germans* felt the Weight of the *French* Arms, as the Effect of their own Supineneſs, after the Marſhal *de Villars* had forced

1707. their Lines, and gained ſome other Advantages, by the Contributions he exacted from them. The Grand Deſign of the *Allies* (excepting that on *Naples*, which ſucceeded, and for which the *Imperial* Court neglected every Thing elſe) was the Siege of *Toulon*, for a particular Account of which, and the Cauſes of its Miſcarriage, I ſhall refer the Reader to *Lediard*'s Naval Hiſtory, *&c.* In the *Netherlands*, the Neceſſity of ſecuring the Conqueſts made in the preceding Year, hinder'd the Victorious Duke of *Marlborough* from extending them: For the Enemy (notwithſtanding their Great Loſs at *Ramellies*) had ſo well recruited their Army, as to be ſuperiour, in Number, to the *Confederates*, and, at the ſame Time, carefully avoiding an Engagement, his Grace, to his great Regret, found it impoſſible to come at them, in their ſtrong Camps, tho' he ſeveral Times attempted it, as we ſhall ſee more particularly below, after I have taken Notice of ſome Things, which paſs'd before the Opening of the Campaign.

THE *Parliament*, having met, on the ſeventh of *January*, and the *Houſe of Commons* having taken into their Conſideration, "The Eminent "Services of *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, where- "by the Glory of Her Majeſty's Government, "the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom, and "the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe had been ſo "highly advanced," They agreed upon the following Addreſs to the Queen.

Houſe of Commons Addreſs in Favour of the Duke of Marlborough.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and "Loyal Subjects, the *Commons* of *England*, in *Parliament* aſſembled, taking into our "Conſideration

' Conſideration the many Eminent Services of 1707.
' *John*, Duke of *Marlborough*, whereby the Glory
' of Your Majeſty's Government, the Honour
' and Safety of Your Kingdoms, and the Inte-
' reſts of the *Common Cauſe*, have been ſo high-
' ly advanced, do, with all Submiſſion, addreſs
' ourſelves to Your Majeſty's moſt Sacred Per-
' ſon, humbly to deſire, That, as Your Majeſty
' is, at Your Expence, graciouſly pleaſed to
' erect the Houſe of *Bleinheim*, as a Monument
' of his Glorious Actions, and the *Houſe of*
' *Peers*, by Your Majeſty's Permiſſion, have
' given Riſe to a Law for continuing his Honours
' to his Poſterity; We, Your moſt Obedient
' *Commons*, may be permitted to expreſs our
' Senſe of ſo diſtinguiſhing a Merit, and our
' ready Diſpoſition to enable Your Majeſty to
' make ſome Proviſion for the more honourable
' Support of his Dignity, in his Poſterity, in
" ſuch a Manner, as ſhall be moſt agreable to
" Your Majeſty.

THIS Addreſs being preſented, the next Day, to the Queen, by the whole *Houſe*, Her Majeſty was pleaſed to anſwer, as follows:

Gentlemen,

" I AM very glad You have ſo juſt a Senſe of the repeated Services of the Duke of *Marl-* *borough:* I will conſider of Your Addreſs, and return an Anſwer very ſpeedily. *The Queen's Anſwer.*

ACCORDINGLY, on the ninth of *January*, Mr. Secretary *Harley* deliver'd to the Houſe the following Meſſage, ſigned by Her Majeſty.

ANNE

1707.

ANNE *R.*

A Meſſage from the Queen to the Houſe of Commons *in his Grace's Favour.*

" HER Majeſty, in Conſideration of the great and eminent Services, performed " by the Lord *Marlborough*, in the firſt Year " of Her Reign, as well by his prudent Negociations, as Her Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, " as by his Valour and good Conduct, in the " Command of the *Confederate* Armies abroad, " thought fit to grant to him, and the Heirs " Male of his Body, the Title of a Duke, of " this Realm; And as a farther Mark of her " Favour, and Satisfaction with his Services, " and for the better Support of his Dignity, " Her Majeſty granted to the ſaid Duke, and " the Heirs-Male of his Body, during Her Life, " a Penſion of 5000 *l. per Annum*, out of the " Revenue of the Poſt-Office, and an Act having " paſs'd this Seſſions, for ſettling the Honours " and Dignities of the Duke of *Marlborough*, " upon his Poſterity, and annexing the Honours " and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and Houſe of *Blein-* " *heim* to go along with the ſaid Honours, it " would be very agreable to Her Majeſty, " if the Penſion of 5000 *l. per Annum*, be " continued and limited, by Act of *Parliament*, " to his Poſterity, for the more honourable " Support of their Dignities, in like Manner " as his Honours, and the Honour and Manor " of *Woodſtock*, and Houſe of *Bleinheim*, are " already ſettled and limited.

Kenſington, January 9, 170$\frac{6}{7}$.

UPON

UPON the Reading of this Meſſage, the *Houſe* 1707.
Reſolved, That a Bill be brought in, purſuant to the Tenour of the ſaid Meſſage; Which having paſs'd both Houſes, received the Royal Aſſent, the eight and twentieth: And thus this Matter, which had been oppoſed, with ſo much Warmth, in a former *Parliament*, paſs'd in this, by an Emulation in the *Houſe of Commons*, not to be out-done by the *Houſe of Peers*, in ſhewing a true Senſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s great Merit.

A Bill paſs'd thereupon.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, who, in the fore-going Years of Her Majeſty's Reign, made ſo ſhining a Figure, by his *Glorious Military Atchievements*, beſpeaks our Attention, this Year, chiefly by his *Important Negociations*; For which he had as happy a Talent, and as much Skill and Sagacity, as Conduct and Bravery, when at the Head of an Army. The Plan for the Operations of the Campaign being concerted, as far as they could be at *London*, his Grace departed thence for *Holland*; But having been detained, nine or ten Days, by contrary Winds, at *Margate*, he embark'd there, the ſecond of *April*, in the Evening, deſigning to reach *Oſtend*; The Wind, however changing, he landed at the *Briel*, the ſixteenth, N. S. at Night.

The Duke of Marlborough goes to Holland.

THE next Day, the Duke arrived at the *Hague*, about two in the Afternoon, to the great Joy of the Miniſters of the *Allies*, who were in impatient Expectation of his Coming. His Grace dined with Mr. *Stepney*, Her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, who was lately returned from *Bruſſels*; And, after Dinner, made a Viſit to the *Grand Penſionary*, and another to the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the *States General*. The eighteenth, his Grace received and returned

Arrives at the Hague.

ſeveral

1707. ſeveral Viſits, went, in the Afternoon, to the Congreſs of the Foreign Miniſters, to whom he ſignified, that the Queen of *Great Britain* would hearken to no Propoſals for a Peace, but what would firmly ſecure the General Tranquillity of *Europe*; And the Deputies of the States came to confer with him, at his Lodgings. The Field Deputies of the *States* aſſured his Grace, at the ſame Time, that all the Military Preparations were ready, and that he would not have Occaſion to loſe Time in waiting for any Thing. On the nineteenth, in the Evening, he had another long Conference with the Deputies of the *States*, at his own Lodgings, on the Affairs of the preſent Juncture, and, among other Things, told them; "That the Troubles of *Saxony*, "occaſioning a great Diſtraction in the *Empire*, "which brought infinite Prejudice to the Com- "mon Cauſe, the Queen, his Miſtreſs, had "thought fit, to ſend him thither, to pay a "Compliment to the King of *Sweden*, and en- "deavour to engage him to remove the juſt "Jealouſies, his long Stay, in the Heart of "*Germany*, gave to ſome of the *High Allies*. "For which Purpoſe, he had the neceſſary "Powers from Her Majeſty, and deſired to "have the ſame from the *States*.

Confers with the Deputies of the States.

Acquaints them with his Deſign of going into Saxony.

Which the States *approve of.*

THE *Penſionary* having, the next Day, acquainted the *States* of *Holland*, and *Weſt-Frieſeland*, with the Neceſſity of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Journey, the Matter was thought of ſo great Importance to the Common Cauſe, that they readily concur'd in thoſe Meaſures, and his Grace ſet out, the ſame Evening, for *Leipzick*, by the Way of *Hannover*.

Monſieur d'Auverquerque *aſſembles the Army.*

MONSIEUR *d'Auverquerque*, Velt Marſhal of the Troops of the *States General*, having had

ſeveral

ſeveral Conferences with the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſet out, the Day before his Grace's Departure, for *Bruſſels*, in Order to aſſemble the *Confederate* Troops, in their Reſpective Cantonments, and obſerve the *French*, who began to be in Motion about *Namur*, againſt the Duke's Return. 1707.

The Duke of Marlborough's Journy to Saxony.

I AM now going to give an Account of a Tranſaction, which tho', at that Time, of the higheſt Importance to the Common Cauſe, muſt not have been look'd on as ſuch by our Hiſtorians and Annaliſts; Becauſe they paſs it ſlightly over, with mentioning few of the Circumſtances of it, and leſs of the happy Conſequences which attended the Duke's Nogociations, and of thoſe fatal Ones, which were thereby prevented. I ſhall be the more particular, in my Relation of them, as I was an Eye-Witneſs of what happen'd publickly, on this Occaſion, and had an Opportunity of being informed of many Particulars, which have eſcap'd the Notice of moſt, or all Hiſtorians, who have given us any Account of this Negociation: And I am beſides, the better enabled to do this, as I have lately had a very curious *German* Manuſcript, on this Subject, communicated to me from *Lcipzick*.

The Eyes of all Europe on the King of Sweden.

THE Eyes of all *Europe* were now on the King of *Sweden*, who, as I have ſaid, in the foregoing Chapter, had, with his victorious Army, poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Saxony*, reduced *Auguſtus*, to the Neceſſity of making an inglorious Peace, with the Loſs of His Crown, which he had been obliged to renounce, in Favour of King *Staniſlaus*. The King of *Sweden* was now in the Heart of *Germany*, in a formidable Poſture, with an Army flush'd with Succeſs; Which, tho' He had concluded a Peace with *Auguſtus*, and had only the *Muſcovites*, and a ſmall Party

of

1707. of *Poles* to encounter with, He was recruiting in all the Neighbouring Provinces of the *Empire*, and equiping, in the moſt powerful Manner, with the Spoils of *Saxony*. This gave great Apprehenſions to the *Allies*, and, indeed, their Jealouſies ſeem'd to be but too well grounded; I have already obſerved what Countenance this Monarch gave to the Miniſters of *France* and *Bavaria*, and, on the contrary, what evaſive Anſwers He gave to the Repreſentations made Him, by the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*. What juſt Grounds had not then the *Confederates* to be alarm'd? And, indeed, what could not this bold and enterprizing Prince, under theſe Circumſtances, have done? *France* made ſtrong Applications to him, and it was then a current Report, that he would turn his Arms againſt the *Empire*, and join with the *Grand Monarch*, to depreſs the Houſe of *Auſtria*; Which Report ſeem'd the better grounded, as it was well known, that the King of *Sweden* was exaſperated againſt the *Empire* and the *Emperor*. Had this not been prevented, how eaſily might He not have over-run and given Laws to the *Empire*, I might, perhaps, ſay to all *Europe*? He was then in the Meridian of His Glory, His Troops inured to Hardſhips, familiar with Victories, and who, to a Man, were ready to ſacrifice their Lives in any Cauſe, which ſhould be undertaken by a Prince they ador'd, and who, by His Condeſcendance to them, and Conformity to their Cuſtoms, had made Himſelf Maſter of their Minds, as well as their Bodies. If, with this Army, He had joined thoſe of *France* and *Bavaria*, and march'd into the *Emperor*'s Hereditary Dominions (not to mention what might have enſued) what but a *Marlborough* and an

Eugene

The Allies under Apprehenſions of him.

Some Reflections on the Reaſonableneſs of them.

Eugene could have oppoſed ſuch a Torrent? And might not even they, with all their Conduct and Bravery, at the Head of their brave and ſteely Troops, have been born down with too ſuperiour a Force? This the great Duke of *Marlborough* wiſely conſidered, and therefore reſolved to add the Fox's Tail to the Lion's Skin; And to put a Stop to this great, this impendent Danger; It was for that, the Duke of *Marlborough*, undertook this important Journy, and Negociation; And, we ſhall find he ſucceeded to his Wiſh. 1707.

Wiſdom of the Duke of Marlborough.

CHARLES XII. had indeed paſs'd his Word, in 1700, not to intermeddle in the War then Breaking out, between *Lewis* XIV. and the *Allies*. It was thought, that the King of *Pruſſia*, and the *Elector* of *Hannover*, had a Great Influence over the King of *Sweden*, and They gave the Reſt of the *Allies* great Aſſurances, that he would do nothing to diſturb the Peace of the *Empire*, nor to weaken the *Alliance*; But the Duke of *Marlborough* did not care to truſt to this; Nor would he be perſuaded, that a Prince, who purſued Glory with ſo much Eagerneſs, as the young and active King of *Sweden* did, would be ſo great a Slave to His Word, as not to ſacrifice it to his Ambition and Intereſt.

It has been ſaid, that the *Elector* of *Hannover* adviſed the *Britiſh* Court to ſend the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Saxony*; It may be ſo, And I have my ſelf allow'd below, that every Thing was tranſacted with His *Electoral* Highneſs's Concurrence and Counſel; But if that wiſe Prince was aſſured the *Allies* had nothing to fear from the Meaſures the King of *Sweden* was taking, what abſolute Neceſſity was there for this Journy? Be this as it will, the Queen judg'd rightly, that nothing could be more grateful to the Ambition and

His Deſign meets with the Queen's Approbation.

1707. and Pride of a young, enterprizing, and victorious Prince, than to be waited on by the greateſt and moſt renowned General of the Age. The Duke, as I have ſaid above, took *Hannover* in his Way; And, in his Paſſage thither, ſpoke with the Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, at the City of that Name.

His Grace had, in the mean Time, his private Intelligence from every Part: The following Letter was probably an Introduction to ſome Diſcovery.

MY LORD, *Duſſeldorp, April* 5, 1707.

A Letter from the Lord Manchester *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

"THE Perſon who will have the Honour to preſent this Letter to your Grace, is a perfect Stranger to me, tho' I have enquired after his Character. I do not know what he has to propoſe; but he being very preſſing, and ſaying it was very much for your Grace's Service, and that he intended to go to the *Hague*; I did not think it proper to refuſe him, and I do find that he is known here, and that he is the Brother to a Merchant at *Cologn*. He tells me, that he could have a Letter of Recommendation from the *Elector*, in Caſe there was Occaſion. I have incloſed the Paper he gave me, and if the Propoſitions be ſuch as he pretends, I ſhall be extreamly glad to have contributed towards it, if otherwiſe, your Grace will pardon this Liberty.

I am, &c.

Manchester.

THE

THE following Extract ſhews, at leaſt, that the Lord *Mancheſter* had great Expectations from the Duke's Journy. 1707.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the Lord* Mancheſter, *to Monſ.* ****, *at* Hannover, *dated* Vienna, April 30, 1707.

Extract of a Letter from the Lord Mancheſter *to Monſ.* ****, *at* Hannover.

" WE are now entering on a great Scheme, " in the Affairs of *Europe*; I hope the " King of *Sweden* will not prevent us; And, if " ſo, in all Appearance, we are likely to have " the Succeſs we deſire. They wait here, with " great Impatience the Reſult of the Duke of " *Marlborough*, which we ſhall ſoon now hear.

The Duke departs from Hannover.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having finiſhed his Negociations, with the *Elector* of *Hannover*, took his Leave of that Court, the four and twentieth of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, came away from thence at four the next Morning, and lay that Night at *Halberſtadt*, where he was complimented by the Magiſtrates. The ſix and twentieth, in the Morning, his Grace continued his Journy to *Hall*, a famous Univerſity, belonging to the King of *Pruſſia*, about five *German* Miles diſtant from *Leipzick*. Here his Grace was met by Mr. *Robinſon*, Her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, by Count *Sinzendorf*, the *Imperial* Envoy, and by Monſieur *Cranenburg*, the *Dutch* Miniſter. After Dinner, his Grace received the Compliments of the Magiſtrates and of the Univerſity; And then proceeded, accompanied by Mr. *Robinſon*, and Monſ. *Cranenburg*, to *Alt-Ranſtadt*, about two *German* Miles from *Leipzick*, where the King of *Sweden* had his Head-Quarters. He went directly to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, which

See Letter A. *below.*

And arrives at the King of Sweden's *Quarters, near* Leipzick.

1707. were not far from thence, where he had a Conference with that Prime Miniſter, for about an Hour, and then retired to the Quarters the King of *Sweden* had ordered to be prepared for him, at *Tauche*, a Village about two *German* Miles Diſtance from *Leipzick*, and not far from the King's Quarters.

An egregious Miſtake of Monſ. Voltaire's.

MONS. *Voltaire*, in his Life of *Charles*, XII. ſays: "As ſoon as he (the Duke) was arrived "at *Leipzick*, (*Alt-Ranſtadt, he ſhould have ſaid*) "where *Charles* then was, he made his Appli- "cation privately, not to Count *Piper*, the firſt "Miniſter; But to Baron *Gortz*, who began to "have a Share in the King's Confidence with "*Piper*. He told *Gortz*, that the Deſign of the "*Allies*, was, in a ſhort Time, to propoſe to the "King of *Sweden*, his being once more Media- "tor between them and *France*. His Motives "for this, were his Hopes of diſcovering the "King's Intentions, by *Gortz*'s Anſwer, and be- "cauſe he would much rather have had *Charles*, "for an Arbitrator, than an Enemy.

Obſervations on it.

I SHALL not pretend abſolutely to contradict this Piece of private Hiſtory of Monſ. *Voltaire*'s, mentioned by no other Hiſtorian; But I muſt confeſs, it ſeems very improbable if not incredible to me. I was, that Night, in the City of *Leipzick*, and the next Morning in the Camp; But no ſuch Thing ever came to my Knowledge. Is it probable, that ſo remarkable an Incident ſhould eſcape the Knowledge of every one, but Monſ. *Voltaire*'s Informant? Were not the Eyes of every one on the Duke at his Arrival? Could this Interview be ſo privately managed, as not to come to Count *Piper*'s Knowledge? Would not this have raiſed a Jealouſy in him, that muſt have put a Stop to, or very much entangled, the

the whole Negociation? And can it be believed, 1707.
that ſo great a States-Man as the Duke was, would have thrown ſuch a Stumbling-Block in his own Way, as this would have been, at the very Beginning of his Treaty? Baron *Gortz* began, indeed, at this Time, to riſe in the King's Eſteem and Confidence; But he was not yet arrived to that Height in His Favour, to be a Rival to *Piper*, or to dare to enter into a ſecret Negociation without his Knowledge.

MONS. *de la Mottraye* carries the Matter yet farther againſt *Voltaire*, and ſays *Gortz* was out of the Queſtion, he being then Grand Marſhal of the Biſhop of *Lubeck*, Adminiſtrator of the Duchy of *Holſtein*, and was certainly then very little known to *Charles*. This is, however carrying the Matter too far; For he certainly was then very much in the Eſteem, if not in the actual Service, of the King, as Miniſter. Mr. *Robinſon* ſays, the Duke had a Conference, the 28th in the Afternoon, with Count *Piper* and Baron *Gortz*; But he limits that Conference to the Affairs of *Holſtein*, in which (*he ſays*) Things were concerted to mutual Content. *See Letter A. below.*

THE Duke, indeed, was, at all Times, very condeſcending, when he could thereby ſerve the Intereſt of the Queen his Miſtreſs, and the Nation; But how would it have become his Character and Dignity to apply himſelf principally, not even to a ſecond, but to a third Miniſter, when the Prime and ſecond Miniſters was preſent? And if it was only to ſound him, as Monſ. *Voltaire* ſeems to think, would not a third Perſon, or another Time, if but a Day, or a few Hours, later, have been more proper? And would not he, in the mean Time, have applied himſelf

1707. to the Prime Miniſter? As there is hardly any Reaſon to doubt but he did, notwithſtanding Monſ. *Voltaire*'s ſecret Information.

Monſ. de la Mottraye's *Remark.*

WHEN *I firſt wrote the above, I had not ſeen Monſ.* de la Mottraye's Hiſtorical and Critical Remarks on Monſ. *de Voltaire*'s Life of *Charles*, XII. *&c. in which he juſtly ſays the Duke of* Marlborough *could not poſſibly have addreſſed himſelf,* (that is, as ſoon as he came there) *to Baron* Gortz; *To which Monſ.* de Voltaire *anſwers, in his Notes to a future Edition, that he had this Circumſtance from the Mouth of Monſ.* Fabricius, *who was preſent, and who had told it him, in the Preſence of Witneſſes.* Monſ. *de Voltaire* would have done well to have told his Readers, when and where it was that Monſ. *Fabricius* told him this Anecdote; For every Body knows, there was a Time, when this Gentleman was ſo unhappy as not to know what he ſaid. *However, notwithſtanding this poſitive Aſſurance of Monſ.* de Voltaire's, *I muſt confeſs, it ſeems as impoſſible to me, that Monſ.* Fabricius *ſhould have told him this Circumſtance, as it does to Monſ.* de la Mottraye, *and myſelf, that the Duke ſhould have tranſacted it:* Unleſs, it was at the Time I have hinted at above, when he was not in a Condition to give a reaſonable Anſwer, to any Thing.

Monſ. de Voltaire's *Anſwer.*

SINCE I am ſpeaking of Monſ. *de la Mottraye*, I ſhall add one Circumſtance more from him; Which tho' not mentioned by any other Hiſtorian; Nor can I ſay, I ever heard it ſaid before; Yet (if Count *Piper* can be ſuppos'd to have acted with ſo much Inconſiſtency) ſeems not improbable, and very well anſwers the Character of our *Hero*. After having ſaid, that neither the King of *Sweden* Himſelf, nor His Prime Miniſter, treated the Duke of *Marlborough*, with that

Regard

Regard which was due to his Character and Rank, he gives the following Inſtance of it, with Regard to the latter, which he ſays he had from a Gentleman, who was in the Coach with the Duke, when he went to the Audience he had demanded of Count *Piper*. 1707.

A Circumſtance mentioned by Monſ. de la Mottraye.

"THE Duke (ſays my Author) coming to "the Gate of Count *Piper*'s Quarters, preciſely "at the Time appointed, ſent in his Meſſage; "But was anſwer'd, the Count was buſy. The "Duke waited a good Half Hour before he "came down; But he no ſooner ſaw him at "the Gate, ready to receive him, than he came "out of his Coach, and, putting on his Hat, "paſs'd by the Count, without ſaluting him, "and went aſide, as if to make Water; And "then, after having made him wait longer than "was neceſſary for that Purpoſe, he went up to "him, and addreſs'd him with that Eloquence "and Politeneſs, which every one knows was "natural to him." From this ſuppoſed Coldneſs, between the Duke and Count *Piper*, *Voltaire* draws a Concluſion to juſtify his Aſſertion of the Duke's neglecting the Count, and applying himſelf to Baron *Gortz*; But, ſuppoſing the Truth of this, it would be a very far-fetch'd Argument.

The Duke of Marlborough *has Audience of the King of* Sweden.

THE ſeven and twentieth of *April*, in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* was complimented, upon his Arrival, by the Miniſters and General Officers; At half an Hour paſt eight, he went in a Coach of Count *Piper*'s to *Alt-Ranſtadt*, and, about Ten, had his firſt Audience of the King, which laſted about two Hours; When His Majeſty received him, with all Demonſtrations of Eſteem and Honour. He preſented to His *Swediſh* Majeſty a Letter from the Queen of

1707. of *Great-Britain*; and, at delivering it, made him the following Compliment in *French*.

SIR,

His Compliment to the King.

" I PRESENT to YOUR MAJESTY a Letter, " not from the Chancery; But from the " Heart of the QUEEN, my Miſtreſs, and writ- " ten with Her own Hand. Had not her Sex " prevented it, She would have croſs'd the Sea, " to ſee *a Prince admired by the whole Univerſe.* " I am, in this Particular, more happy than the " QUEEN; And *I wiſh I could ſerve ſome* " *Campaigns, under ſo great a General, as Your* " MAJESTY, *that I might learn what I yet want* " *to know, in the Art of War.*

SOME Authors call the Genuineneſs of this Speech in Queſtion, and think it too mean an Adulation to proceed from the Mouth, of one of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Rank and Experience: But I rather take it to be an Evidence of his Skill in Mankind. He knew the Character of *Charles*, and His *Foible*, and could not have ſuited his Words more to the Purpoſe. They pleas'd not only the King, but His whole Army, who ador'd him, as much as ever *Frenchman* did his *Grand Monarch*. At leaſt I heard the very Words in the Mouths of His Officers, for many Months afterwards.

Very acceptable to his Majeſty.

THIS well-tim'd Compliment, I ſay, was exceeding agreable to the King, and no Doubt contributed not a little to incline him in Favour both of the Duke's Perſon and Errand. It ſooth'd his Vanity to ſuch a Degree, that it was viſible, (as I have been inform'd) as reſerved as he was, in his very Countenance. The King, who

who either could or would not ſpeak *French*, had this Speech interpreted to him, in *Swediſh*, and His Majeſty's Anſwer, which was in the ſame Language, and in very obliging and gracious Expreſſions, was interpreted to the Duke in *French*. 1707.

I HAVE ſaid above, with Monſ. *de Voltaire*, and ſo indeed, it was then generally ſaid in the Camp, that the Duke made his firſt Compliment to the King in *French*. But Mr. *Robinſon*, in a Letter, I ſhall give the Reader a Copy of below, ſays it was in *Engliſh*, and that he interpreted it to the King, as he did the King's Anſwer to the Duke.

THE Subſtance of the King's Anſwer to his Grace's Speech was as follows:

" THE Queen of *Great-Britain*'s Letter, and your Perſon, are both very acceptable to me, and I ſhall always have the utmoſt Regard for the Interpoſition of Her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Intereſts of the *Grand Alliance*. It is, likewiſe, much againſt my Will, if I have been obliged to give the leaſt Ombrage to any of the Parties engaged in it; But Your Excellency cannot but be convinc'd, that I had juſt Cauſe to come into this Country, with my Troops. On the other Hand, you may aſſure the Queen, My Siſter, that my Deſign is to depart from hence, as ſoon as I have obtained the Satisfaction I demand; *But not ſooner*. However, I ſhall do nothing, that can tend to the Prejudice of the *Common Cauſe*, in general, or to the Proteſtant Religion, in particular; Of which I ſhall always glory to be a zealous Protector. *The King's Anſwer.*

1707. THESE were the first general Compliments, in which, however, his Grace hinting at the great Preparations His Majesty was making to augment his Army, the Ombrage the *High Allies* could not but take at His long Sojourn in *Saxony*, and the great Satisfaction it would be to them, if He would speedily evacuate that Country. The King assured his Grace, (as the Reader has seen in his Speech above) that He would never do any Thing to the Prejudice, either of the *Common Cause*, in General, or of the *Protestant* Religion, in Particular. These were look'd upon only as Words of Course; And with Respect to the former might, at that Time, have no great Meaning; Tho', for the latter, he might be in earnest; For he always seem'd to have a Sense of Religion, and a Zeal for it, tho' without any great Knowledge either of the Theory or Practice of it: At least, as he profess'd to follow the Steps of the great *Gustavus Adolphus*, he was obliged to make a Shew of it.

MONS. *de Limiers* says; The King added; *That he was not accountable to any one for his Actions; And that he would discover his Designs, when he should think proper.* This, indeed, agrees pretty well with the King's general Character; But his whole Demeanour to the Duke seems to be a Contradiction of it.

The Duke dines with the King. THE Duke had the Honour to dine with His Majesty in Publick: The Croud of People which went from *Leipzick* and other Places, to see those two *Heroes* was so great, that it was thought necessary to post three Regiments of Horse round the King's Quarters, to prevent Disorders. After Dinner, he had a second Audience, of His Majesty, on Business, at which were present Count *Piper*, and Monsr. *Harmelin*, the two chief

Has a private Audience of His Majesty.

of His *Swediſh* Majeſty's Miniſters, together with Mr. *Robinſon:* And here, tho' I do not profeſs to have an implicite Faith, in all Monſ. *Voltaire* relates; Yet what he ſays of this Audience gives ſo juſt an Idea of the Duke's Capacity, that I cannot reſiſt the Temptation of repeating it. 1707.

Diſpute what Language was ſpoken between the King and the Duke.

Mons. *de Voltaire*, and Monſ. *de la Mottraye*, have had an important Squabble, in what Language this Conference was managed. The former ſays the King ſpoke in *German*, and the Duke anſwer'd in *French*; The latter anſwers; *It is certain, the Duke did not underſtand a Word of* German; To which *Voltaire* replies; *The Duke of* Marlborough *underſtood* German; *But did not ſpeak it.* Both very poſitive; But I am apt to believe Monſieur *de Voltaire* in the Wrong; Becauſe, tho' I have been frequently with the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Retinue, in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*; I never heard it once hinted, that his Grace had ever attempted to know a Word of that Language: It would have been wholly uſeleſs to him, *French* being the Univerſal Language, at Camp and Court. Mr. *Robinſon*, in the Letter I have already mention'd, ſays, the Duke diſcours'd, after the firſt Speech, in *French*, which the King underſtood, but did not ſpeak. And it is moſt probable, that if the King ſpoke in *German* (or as I rather believe, in *Swediſh*) it was interpreted to him, by Mr. *Robinſon*, who underſtood and ſpoke both.

Monſ. de Voltaire's *Account of this Audience.*

" The Duke (ſays Monſieur *Voltaire*) who " was never over haſty in making Propoſals, " and had learn'd, by a long Experience, the " Art of Penetrating into the Minds of Men, " as well as of diving into the ſecret Connexion " between their inmoſt Thoughts and their " Actions, Geſtures and Diſcourſe, fix'd his " Eyes

1707. "Eyes attentively upon the King. When he "ſpoke to him of War in general, he imagin-"ed, that he ſaw, in His Majeſty, a natural "Averſion towards *France*, and that he took a "ſecret Pleaſure in ſpeaking of the Conqueſts "of the *Allies*. He mentioned the *Czar* to "Him, and took Notice, that His Eyes kindled "whenever He was named; Notwithſtanding "the Moderation of the Conference: He, "moreover, remark'd, that the King had a "Map of *Muſcovy* lying before Him, on the "Table. This was ſufficient to determine him "in his Judgment, that the King of *Sweden*'s "real Deſign, and ſole Ambition, were to de-"throne the *Czar*, as he had already done the "King of *Poland*. He found, that he had no "other Views by remaining in *Saxony*, than, "by that Means, to impoſe ſome hard Terms "on the *Emperor* of *Germany*. He knew His "*Imperial* Majeſty would comply, and that thus "Matters would be eaſily brought to a Conclu-"ſion. The Duke left *Charles*, XII. to His "natural Inclination; And being ſatisfied with "having diſcovered His Intentions, he made "him no Propoſal.

Some Remarks thereupon. THUS far Monſieur *Voltaire*. That the Duke diſcover'd the King of *Sweden*'s Intentions, and was highly ſatisfied with them, is not to be queſtion'd; But that ſo wiſe a States-man ſhould reſt contented here, and depend on the King's Inclination alone, without cheriſhing it, or making Him any Propoſal, after taking ſo long a Journy, for no other End, than to divert His Majeſty from any pernicious Deſigns, which, by the Perſuaſions of *France*, might get the better of, and thwart His Inclinations, is as improbable, as it is falſe in Fact.

MONSIEUR

MONSIEUR *de la Mottraye*, by Way of Obſervation upon theſe Circumſtances, related by Monſieur *de Voltaire* ſays; "I never heard theſe "Circumſtances mentioned, nor do I know it "was ever ſurmis'd, that the Duke, by a bare "View of a Map of *Muſcovy* lying before the "King of *Sweden*, penetrated into the real De- "ſign of that Monarch, which (adds he) you "your ſelf afterwards own the *Swedes* themſelves "were ignorant of, even when they were actu- "ally on their March." In anſwer to which Monſ. *de Voltaire* again refers to Monſ. *Fabricius*, as his Author, and an Eye-Witneſs. Monſ. *de la Mottraye* adds; "I had the Honour to be fre- "quently in the Preſence of *Charles* XII. du- "ring his Sojourn at *Bender*; But I never knew "him ſhew an Averſion towards *France*. On "the contrary, He always employed *Frenchmen* "in his Army, preferable to all other Foreigners, "and could not conceal His Concern for them, "when He heard of their Loſſes. I never knew "a *Swediſh* Officer but what wiſh'd well to "*France*; And I never heard any Complaints, "but only that *France* had forſaken them, in their "Misfortunes, and had never paid one Penny "of the Subſidies, ſtipulated between them, "after the Battle of *Pultowa*." To this Monſ. *de Voltaire* only anſwers; *Cabinet-Meſſengers are admitted to the Preſence of their Sovereigns, and are the Bearers of their Secret Counſels, and yet are never the better inform'd of them.* 1707.

Monſ. de la Mottraye's *Obſervations*; *With Monſ.* de Voltaire's *Reply.*

THE Audience being over, his Grace ſpent the whole Evening in Viſiting Count *Piper* and the other Miniſters and General Officers, as, likewiſe the Counteſſes of *Piper* and *Reinſchild*. The ſame Day, Count *Wackerbart*, Lieutenant-General of King *Auguſtus*'s Forces, waited upon the Duke

The Duke viſits Count Piper, *&c.*

of

1707. of *Marlborough*, with a Compliment from his Maſter, intimating, that He would be, that Night, at *Leipzick*, where He ſhould be glad to ſee his Grace: His Majeſty having before, to ſhew the particular Eſteem, he had for the Duke, ſent Colonel *Du Broſs*, to compliment him, on his Arrival in His *Electorate*. Purſuant to this Invitation, the Duke went, the next Morning, from *Alt-Ranſtadt* to *Leipzick*, to wait on King *Auguſtus*, with whom He had a private Conference, of above half an Hour, in which, it was believed, King *Auguſtus* deſired the Duke to uſe his Influence with the King of *Sweden*, and his Miniſters, to mitigate the hard Conditions which were put upon him.

Has a Conference with King Auguſtus *of* Poland.

THERE were the greater Grounds for this Belief; Becauſe the King of *Sweden* parted but the Moment before from King *Auguſtus*, whom He had not ſeen in two Months before, and, with whom he had been in Conference near two Hours, whereas he had never before paſs'd above half an Hour in Converſation with him; And it was obſerved, at His Departure, that *Auguſtus* was very much diſconcerted; From whence His Courtiers concluded, that *Charles*, inſtead of relenting, had ſhewn himſelf immoveably fix'd to the hard (or rather cruel) Reſolutions he had taken. This, however, is all Conjecture, for the Conferences, as well between the two Kings, as between *Auguſtus* and the Duke, were private, and no one preſent, but Mr. *Robinſon*, to the latter. This Conference being ended, the Duke returned to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, where he dined.

The Duke has his Audience of Leave of the King.

IN the Evening, his Grace ſupp'd with Velt-Marſhal *Reinſchild*, and, on the nine and twentieth, was viſited by Count *Piper*, Velt-Marſhal *Reinſchild*,

Reinſchild, Velt-Marſhal *Ogilvy*, and ſeveral other General Officers and Perſons of Quality; And after having dined with Baron *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King of *Sweden*. At this Audience, the Duke had ſufficient Aſſurances of what had been before concerted with Count *Piper*, and, therefore, left the King extreamly well ſatisfied, not only with his Reception at that Court, but with his Negociations. During this Audience, King *Staniſlaus* came in, and was complimented by his Grace, who, however, could enter into no farther Conference with him; Becauſe the Queen had not acknowledg'd him, as King of *Poland*. The Duke, ſoon after took his Leave, and went to *Leipzick*, from whence, without making any Stay, he proceeded on his Journy to *Berlin*.

1707.

Succeſs of his Negociation.

Has an Opportunity of Complimenting King Staniſlaus.

To this Account, I ſhall add the Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Robinſon* to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, not only as it confirms moſt of the Circumſtances I have given above. But as it juſtifies, in a particular Manner, the Cenſure I have paſs'd upon Monſ. *Voltaire*, and the Abſurdity of his ſuppoſing the Duke of *Marlborough* would make his Addreſſes to a third Miniſter, when a firſt and ſecond were preſent.

A.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from Mr.* ROBINSON, *dated at* Leipzick, *May the 4th*, 1707.

A Letter from Mr. Robinſon to the Lord Mancheſter.

"ON the 26th paſt, arrived his Grace the "Duke of *Marlborough*, in the Afternoon, "of *Hall*, whither my ſelf, with the *Imperial* "and *Holland* Envoys, were gone to meet him; "And being informed, on the Way from thence

"to

1707. " to the *Swediſh* Quarters, that the King of
" *Sweden* could not give him an Audience before
" the next Day, his Grace thought fit to go di-
" rectly to Count *Piper*'s Quarters; where the
" Count made ample Proteſtations, how accept-
" able his Grace's coming would be to the King,
" his Maſter, and appointed eleven o' Clock,
" the next Morning, for his repairing to the
" Head-Quarters, when his Majeſty came from
" Church. His Grace went thence to the Quar-
" ters prepared for him, about an *Engliſh* Mile
" and an half from the King's, and the next
" Morning, at the Time appointed, went to
" wait on His Majeſty. The Intendant of the
" Court, and other Officers, received his Grace,
" and, in the Anti-Chamber, Count *Piper*, who
" conducted him into a Cabinet, where the King
" was, with ſeveral Senators, Generals, and other
" Officers about him. His Grace made a ſhort
" Compliment, in *Engliſh*, which I interpreted,
" as alſo the Anſwer that was made by Count
" *Piper*. Afterwards his Grace ſpoke in *French*,
" which His Majeſty underſtands, but does not
" ſpeak; and the Converſation was general for
" about an Hour, when his Majeſty took the
" Duke with him to Dinner, placing him on his
" Right Hand, and Count *Piper* on his Majeſty's
" Left. After Dinner, he returned with his
" Majeſty to the Audience Room, which after a
" little while was voided, by the Reſt of the
" Company, and then his Grace ſpoke at large,
" His Majeſty giving great Attention to what
" was ſaid, with all Appearances of much Con-
" tent. Count *Piper*, (who together with Mr.
" *Harmelin*, ſtaid with the King) could not re-
" frain from ſhedding ſome Tears, at the very
" pathetick Expreſſions, his Grace uſed, to aſſure
" the

" the King of Her Majeſty's Friendſhip, and on 1707.
" the King's Part made ſuitable Returns. Thoſe
" Diſcourſes, and others about military Matters,
" took up an Hour and a half, when his Majeſty
" went again to Church. Afterwards, his Grace
" made a Viſit to the Counteſs *Piper*, and had
" then a Conference with the Count, and from
" thence went to ſee the Velt-Marſhal *Reinſchild*'s
" Lady. On the 28th, his Grace went to *Leip-*
" *zick*, to wait on King *Auguſtus*, with whom
" he had a private Conference of about half an
" Hour, and then returned to Count *Piper*'s
" Quarters, where he dined. He had that Af-
" ternoon a Conference with Count *Piper* and
" Baron *Gortz*, about the Affairs of *Holſtein*, in
" which, Things were concerted to mutual Con-
" tent. In the Evening his Grace ſupped with
" the Velt-Marſhal *Reinſchild*. The 29th, His
" Grace was viſited by Count *Piper*, Velt-Mar-
" ſhal *Reinſchild*, Velt-Marſhal *Ogilvy*, and many
" others; and, after having dined with Baron
" *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King
" of *Sweden*. Before it was ended, Notice was
" given, that King *Staniſlaus* was in the Anti-
" Chamber; Whereupon his Grace ſaying, he
" had no Objection againſt his coming in, the
" King of *Sweden* went and brought him. Some
" Civilities paſs'd between that King and his
" Grace, who ſoon after took his Leave, and
" went to *Leipzick*, and thence, without make-
" ing any Stay, proceeded on his Journey to
" *Berlin*.

THE Succeſs of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Ne- *Cauſes of the Duke's Succeſs.*
gociations, at the Court of *Sweden*, was generally thought to be owing, not alone to the perſonal Eſteem, which the King expreſs'd to have for his

1707. his Grace, and to his ſoothing and cheriſhing his Natural Inclination, which luckily happen'd to chime with the Duke's Wiſhes; But, likewiſe, to a large Sum of Mony, opportunely given to Count *Piper*, who, in Return, perſuaded his Maſter to that March, which remov'd Him to ſo great a Diſtance, as freed the *Allies* from any farther Apprehenſions on His Account.

Confirm'd by Monſ. de Limiers.

MONS. *de Limiers* makes no Manner of Queſtion of the Truth of this Report. "The Duke "of *Marlborough*, *(ſays he)* having ſounded the "King's Intentions, in his private Audiences, "addreſs'd himſelf, for the Reſt, to Count *Piper*. "The Publick is not, indeed, informed, of what "paſs'd in the Duke's Interviews with that Mi"niſter: But however ſecret this Matter was "kept, it was well known, that a conſiderable "Preſent, made the Count, haſtned the Ne"gociation to a Concluſion, in three Days "Time.

A Paſſage in M. Voltaire's *Hiſtory cenſur'd.*

MONS. *Voltaire* allows, that this Report gained Credit, at that Time, throughout all *Europe*; But with a *Dictatorial* Authority, pretty common with our Poetical Hiſtorian, adds: "For my "own Part, after having traced this Report, to "it's Source, I have been convinced, that *Piper* "received a ſmall Preſent from the *Emperour*, "by the Hands of Count *Wratiſlau*, with the "Conſent of the King his Maſter, and nothing "from the Duke of *Marlborough*." As Monſ. *Voltaire* is not pleaſed to inform his Readers where or what this Source was, to which he traced this Matter; I ſhall, for his and their Information, lead them to a Source, which, next to the Probability of the Thing itſelf, gave, in a great Meaſure, Riſe to this Report: A certain rich Jew, (if I miſtake not, from *Amſterdam*,) who

was then at the famous Fair of *Leipzick*, was ſeen to wait on the Duke more than once; This Jew was known to negociate Bills of Exchange for a large Sum, in Piſtoles, (100,000 Piſtoles was the Sum named;) with Mr. *Habman*, a noted Banker in *Leipzick*; And this Banker was known to pay, about the ſame Time, large Sums, in Piſtoles, to Count *Piper*'s Order. This was at leaſt, one Source, which was in the Mouth of almoſt every one, from whence this Report aroſe; But my *Saxon* Manuſcript, beſides this, adds, that ſeveral Alterations in the Count's Oeconomy, and ſome Indiſcretions of one of his Secretaries, contributed not a little to confirm it. 1707.

Some farther Paſſages in Voltaire *examin'd into.*

To conclude this Matter, that I may not be thought prejudiced againſt the Count, I ſhall add what Monſ. *Voltaire* ſays farther, in his Juſtification, and to deſtroy the Credit of this Report. "And, farther *(continues our Hiſtorian,)* Count "*Piper*, who very well knew, that his Maſter's "Proceedings, if they proved unfortunate, might "one Day be imputed to him, ſent his Advice, "ſealed up, to the Senate of *Sweden*, to be open-"ed after his Death: Which Opinion was, *that* "Charles *ought firſt to eſtabliſh King* Staniſlaus, "*on the Throne of* Poland, *and then to accept of* "*the Mediation between* France *and the* Allies, "*before he enter'd upon his Deſign, in* Muſcovy. "'Tis true, indeed, *(adds Monſ.* Voltaire) that "*Piper* might, at the ſame Time, adviſe his "Maſter to that dangerous Expedition, and be "willing to clear himſelf of it, in the Eyes of "Poſterity; But it is as certain, that *Charles* "was inflexible in his Deſign of dethroning the "*Emperour* of *Ruſſia*, that He then took Coun-"ſel of no body, nor had any Occaſion for

1707. " Count *Piper*'s Inſtigation, to ſtrengthen his
" Reſolutions of being reveng'd on *Peter Alexo-*
" *witz*, which he had, long before, fix'd: And
" laſtly, (*ſays our Hiſtorian*) what entirely juſti-
" fies the Miniſter, againſt this Imputation, is the
" Honour which *Charles*, XII. paid to his Memory,
" a long Time after, when, being informed that
" *Piper* was dead in *Ruſſia*, he cauſed his Body to
" be tranſported to *Stockholm*, and his Obſequies
" to be performed with great State and Magnifi-
" cence, at his own Expence." I cannot agree with Mr. *Voltaire*, that his laſt Argument ſo abſolutely vindicates Count *Piper*. It is certain, and he allows, that this was *Charles*'s favourite Scheme, upon which he was entirely bent, and, conſequently, muſt be ſuppoſed to have believed it reaſonable, whoever was the Adviſer of it; And tho' it miſcarried, and drew upon him a Chain of Misfortunes, why ſhould he, therefore, throw the whole *Odium* of it, on the Adviſer? Or, if he did, as the Count was long His Favourite Miniſter, might He not retain a Value for his Memory, notwithſtanding this one Miſtake?

A LATE Hiſtorian of our own, ſays, in downright Contradiction to *Voltaire*, " That as ſoon
" as the Duke arriv'd at *Alt-Ranſtadt*, he went
" directly to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, and, in a
" Conference with that Prime Miniſter made
" gliſter in his Eyes a Preſent of a Hundred
" Thouſand Guineas, which, according to his
" ſecret Inſtructions, his Grace was not wanting
" to inſinuate, weigh'd more than as many *French*
" *Louis-d'Ors*. The *Swediſh* Miniſter catch'd
" at the Bait, and this Golden Shower ſmooth'd
" the Way to his Grace's favourable Reception,
" and ſucceſsful Negociation."

BE all this as it will, the Duke of *Marlborough* succeeded in his Negociation to his Wiſhes, and gained great Honour by the Journy: And tho' ſome unexpected Events occaſion'd the King of *Sweden*'s ſtaying longer in *Saxony* than was expected; Yet we ſhall find, that His Majeſty had a ſtrict Regard to what he had promiſed the Duke, and that his Grace's Interpoſition had a great Influence in accommodating Matters with the *Emperour*. I cannot, therefore, but wonder how Biſhop *Burnet* can ſo poſitively affirm, *That the Duke could gain no Ground on the King of* Sweden; Unleſs he ſuppoſes the Duke's Journy was with the Intent to perſuade the King of *Sweden*, to acceed to the *Grand Alliance*, which I never found he attempted to do: Unleſs in a ſhort Inſinuation of Monſ. *Rouſſet*, which will, indeed, admit of this Interpretation. 1707. *Remarks on a Paſſage in a late Author.*

" THIS Prince (ſays he, meaning the King of " *Sweden*) might have made himſelf the Um- " pire of the Fate of Chriſtendom, if he had " given Ear to the Sollicitations of the Duke " (of *Marlborough*,) on other Affairs, which " would have gain'd him a real Glory, as he " did, as far as regarded his Sojourn in " *Saxony*." *And of another in* Rouſſet.

THE thirtieth of *April*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived at *Charlottenburg*, the King of *Pruſſia* having ſent Monſ. *Grumkau*, to deſire his Grace would paſs that Way. He ſupped, that Night, with the King, and was lodged in the Apartment belonging to the *Markgrave*. The next Day, being Sunday, his Grace accompanied the King to Divine Service, and Monſ. *L'Enfant*, by His Majeſty's particular Orders, preach'd in *French*, on that Occaſion. On the *The Duke of* Marlborough *arrives at* Charlottenburg.

1707. second, his Grace left *Charlottenburg*, in Order to proceed towards *Hannover*, where he arrived, on the third; And, the Day following, after having had a private Conference, with the *Elector*, had the Honour to dine with his *Electoral* Highneſs. In the Afternoon, he ſet out for the *Hague*, where he arrived, the eighth, having received the higheſt Marks of Honour and Eſteem, in the ſeveral Courts, thro' which he had paſs'd, ſince his Departure from thence.

Hannover;

And the Hague.

He confers with the Deputies of the States.

THE next Morning, his Grace was complimented, upon his Return, by the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction; And, in the Evening, was in Conference with the Deputies of the *States General*, to whom he communicated the Aſſurances he had received from the King of *Sweden*. This entirely diſſipated the Jealouſies ſome of the *Allies* had conceiv'd of His *Swediſh* Majeſty's Deſigns; Which were induſtriouſly fomented by the Emiſſaries of *France*, who, on the other Hand, left no Stone unturn'd, to engage the young *Northern* Hero, in an open Rupture, with the *Emperour*. The Intrigues of *France* proved, however, unſucceſsful; The King of *Sweden*'s Reſolutions were fix'd; Nothing leſs than the Dethroning of the *Czar* of *Muſcovy* could ſatisfy his Ambition, or cool his Revenge; He overlook'd the moſt inſurmountable Difficulties and Dangers, with a Kind of Diſdain, which ſhew'd he was inexorable; And the ſhort Stay he yet made in *Saxony*, was only to bring the *Emperour* to harder Conditions, which he ſucceeded in, eſpecially in Favour of the Proteſtants of *Sileſia*. For the Neighbourhood of a Prince, haughty, tenacious, and affronted, at the Head of

And acquaints them with his Succeſs in Saxony.

of an Army daily encreaſing, made the *Emperor* think it his Intereſt, or rather, He was under a Neceſſity, to get rid of him, at any Rate. But of this I ſhall have more to ſay, in the enſuing Chapter. 1707.

CHAP. VI.

The Campaign in Flanders, *with other Tranſactions, to the Concluſion of the Year,* 1707.

1707. *The Duke of* Marlborough *arrives at* Bruſſels.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, being return'd from *Saxony*, left the *Hague*, and arriv'd at *Bruſſels*, the thirteenth of *May*, N. S. He immediately held a Council of War, with Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*; After which, Orders were ſent to the *Confederate* Troops, to march to their *Rendezvous*, at *Anderlech*, near *Bruſſels*. The *Confederate* Army was then computed to conſiſt of 97 Battalions of Foot, and 164 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, having, with them, 102 Pieces of Cannon, ten *Hawbitzers*, and 44 Pontons. The Enemy's Army was computed, at that Time, to conſiſt of 102 Battalions, and 168 Squadrons having 72 Pieces of Cannon, 16 Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, and 36 *Pontons*.

THE twenty-firſt, the Duke ſet out from *Bruſſels*, after having been waited on by the Council of State, and Members of the other Courts of that City, who came to wiſh him a happy Campaign.

1707.

From Bruſſels, *the Duke wrote the following Letter, to the Earl of* Mancheſter.

MY LORD, *Bruſſels, May* 17, 1707.

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough to the Earl of Mancheſter.

" I DID not receive the Honour of your Ex-
" cellency's Letter, of the 27th of laſt
" Month, 'till my Return from *Saxony* to the
" *Hague*, where I made ſo ſhort a Stay, that I
" hope you will excuſe my not anſwering it
" ſooner. I have ſeen, by other Letters from
" *Vienna*, of later Date, how obſtinately they
" purſue the Expedition againſt *Naples*, notwith-
" ſtanding all the Repreſentations that have been
" made to diſſuade them from it; A jealous
" Humour prevails ſo much at that Court, that
" they will not ſeriouſly weigh and conſider their
" own Intereſt, ſo that the beſt Arguments are
" thrown away. I expect ſoon to hear whether
" our Misfortune in *Spain* has made ſuch Im-
" preſſions as it ought with them. In the mean
" while, I am glad to ſee, by Letters from *Tu-
" rin*, that the Duke of *Savoy* purſues the Mea-
" ſures that have been concerted with him, with
" all the Earneſtneſs we can deſire. I arrived
" here two Days ago, and immediately ordered
" the Troops to march to their *Rendezvous*, near
" *Hall*, where I ſhall join the Army on *Satur-
" day*, and then ſhall ſoon be able to gueſs, by
" the Enemy's Motions, what they deſign.
" They talk no leſs than of giving us Battle,
" which, in my Opinion, is what we ought
" moſt to deſire; For tho' 'tis poſſible they may
" out-number us, yet I am ſure they cannot
" equal us in Goodneſs of Troops. Your Ex-
" cellency will have heard of the Misfortune

1707. " arrived to our outward-bound *Portugal*-Fleet, " and of the Loſs of the Convoy. I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

He goes to the Army.

IN the Evening of the 21ſt, the Duke joined the Army, which moved, the ſame Day, from *Anderlech*, and encamp'd, with the Right, at *Bellengen*, and the Left at *Lembeck*, and having *Hall* in the *Rear*. Upon Intelligence, that the *French*, who had been drawing together, about the ſame Time, continued quiet in their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced nearer to them, in Order to meet them half Way, for a Battle, which they had given out they would offer the *Confederates*; Or, if they declined it, to lay Siege, either to *Mons* or *Charleroy*; But, on the four and twentieth, his Grace received unexpected Information, that the Enemy were come out of their Lines, and were encamp'd at *Haine*, St. *Paul*, and *Peronne*, where the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Duke *de Vendôme*, took a Review of their Army, the five and twentieth.

The French *come out of their Lines.*

From this Camp, the Duke of Marlborough *wrote the following Letter to the Earl of* MANCHESTER.

Camp at Lembeck, May 25, 1707.

MY LORD,

Another Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to the Earl of* Manchester.

" I HAVE received the Honour of your Excellency's Letter, of the 11th Inſtant, and " ſend this to Mr. *Chetwynd*, in Hopes it may " meet you at *Turin*, where I doubt not but you " will find H. R. H. perfectly well inclined, " and ready to concur in any Thing that may " promote the carrying on the Expedition into " *France*.

" *France*, with all poſſible Vigour. I am glad to 1707.
" ſee you have ſo good an Opinion of the Court
" of *Vienna*, for I have been, for ſome Time,
" apprehenſive they were not in ſo good Diſpo-
" ſitions as were to be wiſhed. Our Army has
" been aſſembled at this Camp four Days. That
" of the Enemy is come out of their Lines;
" So that the next March we make, we may be
" able to gueſs, whether they deſign to meet us,
" as they give out. It is certain, they are very
" numerous; But our Troops are all in ſo good
" a Condition, that I think we can wiſh for no-
" thing more than a Battle, to do our Part to-
" wards repairing the Misfortune in *Spain*.

I am, *&c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

THE *Confederate* Army advanced, hereupon, the next Morning, to *Soignies*, their *Right* being at *Louvignies*, and their *Left* at *Naeſt*; And the Enemy, who, by this Motion of the *Allies*, thought they would take the Camp of *Bois-Seigneur Iſaac*, march'd, at the ſame Time, to *Pieton*, placing their *Right*, near *Meling*, and their Head-Quarters at *Goſſeliers*. The ſeven and twentieth, the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by ſeveral Generals, advanced with twelve Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, to view the Ground, and the Avenues to the Enemy's Camp: And, upon Intelligence, that they were encamp'd in the Plain of *Flerus*, a Council of War was held, in which it was reſolved to march to *Nivelle*, in Order to attack them. Accordingly, a Detachment was ſent to view the Paſs at *Ronquieres*, thro' which they were to paſs. *The* Confederates *reſolve to attack the Enemy.*

The

1707. The Generals, who were ſent thither, reported, that the Enemy ſuſpecting the Deſign of the *Allies*, had made a Detachment to ſecure that important Poſt, and would, undoubtedly, advance, upon the firſt Motion of the *Confederates*, to hinder them from marching thro' that Paſs; Or elſe, would charge the firſt Troops which ſhould paſs, with ſo much Advantage, that it was not thought adviſable to move that Way.

But they prevent it.

THIS Report being maturely weigh'd, in a Council of War, and, beſides, the Generals wiſely conſidering, that the Enemy had drain'd all their Garriſons, and got together all their Forces, probably, with no other View, but to plunder the open, great, and wealthy Cities of *Brabant*, particularly *Louvain* and *Bruſſels*, as ſoon as they ſhould find the *Confederates* engaged in any Siege; Which they might have done, in leſs Time, than the Bringing up of the heavy Artillery and Ammunition would require; All theſe Things, I ſay, conſidered, it was reſolved to march back to *Bruſſels*.

The Confederate *Army returns to* Bruſſels.

THIS prudent Reſolution was executed with ſo much Aſſiduity, that, the eight and twentieth, the *Confederate* Army return'd from *Soignies*, to the Camp at *Hall*, paſs'd, the next Day, the Canal of *Bruſſels*, at *Dighem*, and encamp'd at *Beaulieu*, where they reſted, the thirtieth, march'd the thirty-firſt to *Bethlem*, layed Bridges over the *Deule*, which they paſs'd, the firſt of *June*, and poſted themſelves at *Meldert*. The *French*, ſeing their Deſign diſappointed, advanced to the ſtrong Camp of *Gemblours*, without daring to venture an Engagement with the *Allies*, tho' they were ſuperiour, in Number, by 34 Squadrons, and 24 Battalions. And ſo both Armies continued, above two Months, in their reſpecti-

The French *decline Fighting.*

ſpective Camps, during which Time, no Action paſs'd between them, worth mentioning. 1707.

IT will now be neceſſary, that I add a Word or two, to what I have ſaid, in the foregoing Chapter, concerning the King of *Sweden*, and his Diſpute with the *Emperour*; For notwithſtanding the Succeſs of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Negociations, in *Saxony*, the Emiſſaries of *France* left no Stone unturn'd, to engage the young *Northern Hero* in an open Rupture with His *Imperial* Majeſty: Nor did the King of *Sweden* want plauſible Pretences to fall out with the Court of *Vienna*; For, about this Time, an unlucky Quarrel happen'd, between Baron *Strahlenheim*, Envoy of *Sweden*, and Count *Zobor*, an *Hungarian* Lord, Son-in-Law of Prince *Adam* of *Lichtenſtein*. The Rencounter was this: "Being both, at Dinner, at the Count *de la Tour*'s, "and diſcourſing of the Affairs of *Europe*, "Count *Zobor* ſaid, that *Three Knaves occaſioned* "*a great deal of Miſchief in the World.* He "named, indeed, only Prince *Ragotzki* for one, "and King *Staniſlaus* for another; But he made "Uſe of ſuch Expreſſions, as evidently ſhew'd, "he meant the King of *Sweden*, for the third; "Upon which the *Swediſh* Envoy thought himſelf, in Honour, oblig'd to give him a Box "o'the Ear. The Company prevented any farther Miſchief, at that Time, and Count *Zobor* "was, at firſt, confined, by Order of the *Emperor*, and, ſhortly after, ſent Priſoner to the "Caſtle of *Gratz*, in *Stiria*; The Commiſſaries "appointed to make Enquiry into that Affair, "having reported, that he had been guilty of "Diſreſpect towards the King of *Sweden*."

France endeavours to foment a Rupture between the Emperor and the King of Sweden.

A Quarrel between Count Zobor and Baron Strahlenheim.

BARON

1707. BARON *Strahlenheim* having informed the King, his Maſter, what had paſs'd, His *Swediſh* Majeſty order'd him to declare, that He approved his Conduct, and that he had Orders to abſent himſelf from Court, 'till he had received a juſt Satisfaction, as well on that Account, as for the Affront offer'd to ſome Officers of His Troops, who, being liſting Men, at *Breſlau*, were inſulted by the People. The *Imperial* Miniſters ſhew'd a Willingneſs, at this Critical Juncture, to give the King of *Sweden* all reaſonable Satisfaction: But, with Regard to Count *Zobor*, they thought, that Monſieur *Strahlenheim*, having given a Blow, to a Perſon of his Quality, and His *Imperial* Majeſty having ſince confin'd him cloſe Priſoner, the *Swedes* ought not to inſiſt upon farther Satisfaction.

The King of Sweden *demands Satisfaction on that Account.*

Other Demands of the King of Sweden.

THIS was not, however, the moſt material Point, that made the Court of *Vienna* uneaſy; For the *Swedes* had ſtarted other Pretenſions of a more delicate Nature; And, in a Declaration, which Count *Piper* had communicated to Count *Sinzendorff*, His *Swediſh* Majeſty inſiſted on the delivering up of the *Muſcovite* Troops, who, when they eſcaped the Year before out of *Saxony*, were entertained in the *Imperial* Army, on the *Upper Rhine*. Theſe Troops, being inform'd, what was in Agitation, with Regard to them, diſbanded themſelves, and march'd off, in Parties of about twenty, thro' *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, into *Poland*. This ſo exaſperated the King of *Sweden*, that He renew'd, and ſtrenuouſly inſiſted upon His Demand, of the Surrender of thoſe Troops; Adding, that he expected a more ample Satisfaction, as well for the Affront offered to Baron *Strahlenheim*, as for the Recruits, which were raiſed for H[illegible] in *Sileſia*, and

and had been taken from His Officers at *Breſlau*. The very Day, that theſe Demands, which were made to Count *Sinzendorff*, were communicated by him to the *Imperial* Court, Baron *Strahlenheim* received Orders from the King, his Maſter, to repair to Him, without taking Leave of that Court; He was prevail'd upon to ſtay four Days, that he might carry with him, the *Emperor*'s Anſwer to his Maſter's Demands; But that Anſwer not being then ready, he left *Vienna*, and ſet out for *Saxony*. Two Days after, the Anſwer was, however, ſent, and imported, in Subſtance; 1707.

The Swediſh *Miniſter leaves the* Imperial *Court.*

The Emperor's *Anſwer to the King of* Sweden's *Demands.*

" That the *Emperor* could not deliver up the " *Muſcovites*, they not being in his Power; " That Count *Zobor* ſhould be proſecuted as a " Criminal, in the Courſe of Law, by the Fiſ- " cal; And that, as for what had happen'd in " *Sileſia*, with Reſpect to the Levies for his *Swe-* " *diſh* Majeſty, ſufficient Satisfaction ſhould be " made, after due Examination into the Matter " of Fact."

The King of Sweden *not ſatisfied with it.*

To give farther Satisfaction to His *Swediſh* Majeſty, the *Imperial* Court, ſoon after declar'd, that ſome Troops had been detach'd in Purſuit of the *Muſcovites*, in Order to their being deliver'd up to the King of *Sweden*, but had not been able to overtake them, and farther ſolemnly aver'd, that the *Muſcovites* made their Eſcape from the *Rhine*, without their Connivance or Participation. This Declaration was, however, contradicted by Baron *Strahlenheim*, who, in his Way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, meeting ſome of thoſe Troops, and pretending to be Count *Wackerbaert*, a General in the Service of King *Auguſtus*, they frankly own'd, that their Eſcape was concerted with the *Imperial* Court. This being entirely believed by the King of *Sweden*, irritated Him

1707. Him the more, and made Him inſiſt peremptorily upon full Satisfaction, with Regard to all the three Points abovementioned, before He left *Saxony*.

THE *Emperor* dreading the Conſequences of a Rupture with the *Swedes*, who might eaſily over-run His Hereditary Countries, and having nominated Count *Wratiſlau* to go to the King of *Sweden*, to adjuſt all Differences, that Lord wrote to Count *Piper*, to know whether he ſhould meet with a favourable Reception: But Count *Piper* let him know, "That if he came with Power "to give his Maſter real Satisfaction, he would "be welcome; But that if he only came to enter into a Diſcuſſion of His *Swediſh* Majeſty's "Pretenſions, he might ſave himſelf the Trouble "of that Journy."

Refuſes to enter into a farther Diſcuſſion of the Matter.

THE *Imperial* Court ſent Orders, hereupon, to Count *Sinzendorff*, to urge Count *Piper* to declare, what Satisfaction his Maſter inſiſted upon, ſince He refus'd to allow His Miniſter to diſcuſs it, and to aſſure him, that the *Emperor* was ready to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain*: And here I ſhall leave this Matter, for the Preſent.

The Emperor *offers to refer it to the Queen of* Great Britain.

As nothing happen'd, in the Field, during this Interval, worthy the Reader's Remark; I ſhall fill up this Chaſm, with Part of the Duke's Correſpondence, at this Time, concerning other Affairs of Moment; With which I ſhall interweave what I think farther neceſſary to ſay, with Regard to the King of *Sweden*.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough, *to a Gentleman very much in the good Graces of His* Electoral Highneſs, *at* Hannover. 1707.

From the Camp, at Meldert, *June* 1, 1707.

SIR,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to Monſ.* ****, *at* Hannover.

" I HAVE ſo great Obligation to you, for the News you are pleas'd to ſend me, that if Time would allow, I ſhould not fail of Acknowledging it regularly myſelf; But the continual Motions we are in oblige me to beg your Acceptance of my Thanks now, and that you would continue to inform me of whatever you may judge worthy of my Notice.

" I HAVE heard, with great Satisfaction, the Reſolution they have, at Length, taken at the *Hague*, concerning Monſ. *de Bothmar*'s Regiment; And, as I think, it was in a very good Condition when I was with you, I hope it march'd without Delay; Eſpecially as the Enemy is in ſuch a Situation, that, ſo far from being able to undertake any Siege, we ſhall rather be oblig'd to ſpend our Time in Obſerving their Motions, unleſs a favourable Opportunity ſhould offer to draw them to a Battle. I leave farther Particular to Mr. *Cardonnel*, who will from Time to Time, inform you of our Motions.

" You will, be pleas'd to aſſure His *Electoral* Highneſs of my moſt humble Reſpects, and be perſuaded of the real Eſteem, with which I am, *&c.*

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

THE

1707. THE following Pieces are of no leſs Concern, than the Command of the Army of the *Empire.*

ANOTHER *Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough, *to the ſame Gentleman.*

From the Camp at Meldert, June 9, 1707.

SIR,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *to a Gentleman at the Court of* Hannover.

"I SEND you enclos'd the Extract of a Letter, which I have juſt received from the *Elector Palatine.* I beg you would lay it, with all convenient Speed, before the *Elector*, and His Miniſters, that I may, without Delay, know His Highneſs's Sentiments, as to what is propos'd, with Regard to Himſelf; Being deſirous of governing myſelf, as well in this Affair, as in every other, in ſuch Manner, as may be moſt agreable to your Court. I ſhall, in the mean Time, inform our Court of the Matter, that I may receive Her Majeſty's Commands, which I am perſuaded, beforehand, will be entirely conformable to the Wiſhes of His *Electoral* Highneſs, I am, with Truth, *&c.*

THE Original of this Letter, in *French*, was ſign'd

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Extract of a Letter from the Elector Palatine *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

THE Subject of the Letter mention'd above, from the *Elector Palatine*, the Reader will ſee by the following Lines of it. *J'ai l'Honneur, Monſ. de vous ecrire celle-ci, pour vous conjurer, par tout ce que vous eſt le plus cher en ce monde, d'employer*

d'employer votre haut Credit, et vos bons Offices, 1707.
tant à la Cour de Vienne, *et celle* d'Angleterre,
*que par tout où vous le jugerez neceſſaire, pour que le Commandement de l'armée de l'*Empire *ſoit confié, ſans aucun perte de tems, à l'Electeur d'*Hannovre. *La Criſe où ſont aujourdhui les Affaires de l'*Empire, *vous fera aiſement juger du preſent beſoin qu'il y a d' y apporter les remedes convenables, et les plus prompts, dont à mon avis, un des principaux eſt celui, que je viens de vous ſuggerer, dans la Perſonne du dit Electeur.* That is, "I have the "Honour, Sir, to write you this, to conjure you, "by all that is deareſt to you in this World, to "employ the great Credit you have, together "with your good Offices, as well at the Courts "of *Vienna* and *England*, as where-ever elſe you "may judge it neceſſary, that the Command of "the Army of the *Empire*, be entruſted, with-"out any Loſs of Time, to the *Elector* of *Han-"nover*. The *Criſis*, to which the Affairs of "the *Empire* are, at this Time, reduced, will eaſi-"ly convince you, how neceſſary it is, at pre-"ſent, to apply proper and ſpeedy Remedies; Of "which, in my Opinion, what I now ſuggeſt "to you, in the Perſon of the ſaid *Elector*, is one "of the chief.

OF ſuch Importance was the Influence and Credit of our *Britiſh Hero* thought by a Prince and *Elector* of the *Empire*, in a Caſe where the Safety and Welfare of the *Germanick* Body was ſo highly concern'd.

THE following is a Tranſlation of the Anſwer written to his Grace, from *Hannover*, by Orders of the *Elector*.

1707.

MY LORD, Hannover, *June* 17, 1707.

A Letter to the Duke of Marlborough *from the Court of* Hannover.

I RECEIVED the Letter Your Highneſs honoured me with on the 9th Inſtant, And was not wanting to ſhew it immediately to His *Electoral* Highneſs; Who has commanded me to aſſure You of the Obligation He has to You, for communicating a Copy of the Letter, you wrote to Count *Piper*, than which, in the Opinion of His Highneſs, and His Miniſters, nothing could be more effectual. We muſt hope, that Mr. *Robinſon*, acting upon that Foot, and under the prudent Directions of Your Highneſs, may find Means (if any yet remain) to mitigate Matters, and to prevent a Rupture between his *Imperial* Majeſty, and the King of *Sweden*. The *Elector*'s Miniſter, at the Court of *Vienna*, is endeavouring, on his Part, to engage that Court to make ſome Advances to His *Swediſh* Majeſty; And he does not deſpair of Succeſs. It might be very proper, if Your Highneſs would, likewiſe, give the ſame Advice to that Court, which cannot fail having a great Regard for Your Counſels.

See below.

" His *Electoral* Highneſs has likewiſe commanded me, to thank Your Highneſs for the Communication of the *Elector Palatine*'s Letter, concerning the Command of the Army of the *Empire*, and to tell you, that conſidering the preſent Situation of Affairs, He cannot think that thoſe who have any Concern for His Glory could adviſe Him to accept of that Command, ſince the beſt that can be hop'd, on that Side, is to ſtand on the Defenſive. The *Elector* believes that Matters cannot be more ſpeedily redreſſed on that Side,

" than

" than by a General, who is actually on the Spot, I mean Monſ. *de Thungen*, and that the firſt Step, proper to be taken, is to make the old *Margrave* of *Bareith* lay down that Command; And, that done, in the ſecone Place, to detach an immediate Re-inforcement, from the Army in *Brabant*, to the Aſſiſtance of Monſ. *de Thungen*. As the *Elector* has Himſelf written to Your Highneſs, concerning the Neceſſity of this Re-inforcement, I have no more to add, but the Aſſurances of the profound Reſpect with which I am, 1707.

MY LORD, *&c.*

THE Court of *Vienna* not having yet given the Satisfaction to the King of *Sweden*, which that Monarch inſiſted upon, his Army ſtill remain'd in *Saxony*, which gave Occaſion to the following Letters.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough *to Count* Piper.

From the Camp at Meldert, *June* 6, 1707.

SIR,

" I DEFER'D writing to you, 'till my Arrival at the Army, in Hopes of being ſoon able to give you ſome agreable News; But ſince I do not yet find Matters in that Situation, which I could have wiſh'd, I can no longer delay begging of you, to tender my moſt humble Reſpects to the King, and to make my moſt ſubmiſſive Acknowledgments agreable to His Majeſty, for all the Favours He vouchſaf'd to heap upon me, " during *A Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough *to Count* Piper.

1707. " during my Stay in *Saxony*, from whence I re-
" turn'd, with all Expedition, to *Bruſſels*. We
" caus'd the Army to be aſſembled immediately,
" as did, likewiſe, the Enemy, on their Side;
" For, taking Advantage of the Treaty in *Italy*,
" they have drawn ſo many Troops from thoſe
" Parts, that they are come out of their Lines,
" with a pretty large Superiority; But as the
" Advantage of brave and valiant Troops is on
" our Side, I flatter myſelf, with the Bleſſing
" of Heaven on our juſt Cauſe, we ſhall at
" Length, have a ſucceſsful Campaign.

" YOU have, without Doubt, heard of our
" Misfortune in *Spain*, of which (I have yet no
" Particulars from our Side,) as, likewiſe, of
" that which has happen'd ſince to the Troops
" of the *Empire*, on the *Rhine*, occaſion'd by
" their own Negligence. All this, you will
" eaſily conceive, gives us a great deal of Un-
" eaſineſs; But I may frankly own to you, that
" the new Inſtances of Diſſatisfaction, which
" the Court of *Vienna* has ſo lately given the
" King *(your Maſter)* is a greater Trouble to
" me, than the latter of theſe Accidents.
" However, I will pleaſe myſelf with the Aſ-
" ſurance, that His Majeſty's Moderation will
" prevail, on this Occaſion; For ſhould He
" ſhew His Reſentment, at this Juncture, it
" would prove very fatal to the *High Allies*, as
" well as to all Chriſtendom; Which I am per-
" ſuaded is very contrary to His Majeſty's In-
" tentions. The Queen, my Miſtreſs, who
" has nothing more at Heart, than to cultivate
" a perfect Underſtanding and Friendſhip with
" the King of *Sweden*, and who has open'd Her
" Mind to Him, without Reſerve, will, together
" with all the Reſt of the *Allies*, think Herſelf

" under

" under the higheſt Obligation to His Majeſty, 1707.
" on that Account: I, therefore, entreat you,
" to favour me with ſome good News on this
" Head. If I durſt flatter myſelf, that His
" Majeſty would have the leaſt Regard for my
" moſt humble Supplications, I would beg of
" you to add thoſe likewiſe, with the Aſſurance,
" that He has not a more faithful Servant, nor
" one who would endeavour, to teſtify a more
" perfect Gratitude for it, by an unbounded
" Offering of myſelf and Service. In ſhort,
" Sir, all the *Allies* place their Hopes in the
" Goodneſs and Prudence of the King your
" Maſter, with an entire Confidence.

" I muſt add my moſt humble Thanks to
" you, for all your Civilities, being with the
" moſt ſincere Reſpect,

SIR, *&c.*

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough, *to a Gentleman at the Court of* Hannover.

From the Camp at Meldert, *June*, 16. 1707.

SIR,

" MATTERS in theſe Parts being in the ſame Situation, as well on one Side as the other, ſince my laſt, I might have diſpens'd with writing to you by this Opportunity, were it not to communicate to you, the two enclos'd Copies; one of a Letter written by the Queen (my Miſtreſs) to the King of *Sweden*, and the other of a Letter

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *to a Gentleman at the Court of* Hannover.

1707. " from Count *Sinzendorff* to myſelf. I hope " His *Electoral* Highneſs will favourably accept " of them (together with my moſt humble " Reſpects) the firſt being written at his Deſire, " and the other in Part concerning Him. I " therefore, beg His *Electoral* Highneſs will " honour me with his Commands, if He be " deſirous I ſhould add any Thing, to what I " have already repreſented to the Queen.

SIR, *&c.*

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

THE *abovementioned Copies were as follows:*

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Her Majeſty, Queen* Ann, *to the King of* Sweden.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

Copy of a Letter from Queen Ann, to the King of Sweden.

" I HAVE juſt heard, with a great Diſſatisfaction, that the *Imperial* Court has not " yet terminated, to Your Majeſty's Mind, " all thoſe Things which may have adminiſtred " to you ſome Cauſe of Diſcontent; Of which " I ſhould have Reaſon to apprehend ſome " fatal Conſequences; If I were not ſtrongly " perſuaded, that the Zeal which you have " always ſhewn, for the two Cauſes of Religion " and Liberty, will never ſuffer you to under- " take any Thing in Oppoſition to the *Allies*, " who ſo generouſly ſhed their Blood, and laviſh " their Treaſures, for the Common Good of " the Princes of *Europe*, and to preſerve a Ba- " lance of Power ſo neceſſary for us all. I, " therefore, conjure Your Majeſty to have a

" Regard

" Regard to the preſent Situation of Publick 1707.
" Affairs. And to continue in the ſame Senti-
" ments Your Majeſty has always profeſs'd to
" have with Reſpect to the Common Cauſe;
" Eſpecially in thoſe favourable Declarations ſo
" lately made. I take upon me to employ my
" Offices with the *Emperour*, that He may give
" you a ſpeedy and juſt Satisfaction; with an
" entire Confidence, that Your Majeſty will
" ſuffer theſe Differences to be adjuſted by my
" Care, and in an amicable Manner. I am,

SIR, MY BROTHER AND NEPHEW,

Your moſt affectionate Siſter and Aunt,

Kenſington, *May*, 30. *O. S.* 1707. ANN, *R.*

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Count* Sinzendorff *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

" I UNDERSTAND, by the Letter Your Highneſs was pleas'd to write me, on the 23d, of *May*, the Uneaſineſs you were then under, with Regard to the State of Affairs on the *Rhine*; Which, without Doubt is encreas'd, by the Behaviour of the Army of the *Empire*, when the Marſhal *de Villars* paſs'd the *Rhine*. I confeſs, this is a very unlucky Accident, which would not have happen'd, if we had had a competent Chief at the Head of our Troops. Your Highneſs knows, that the firſt Propoſal was to ſend for the Prince of *Savoy*, and that it was afterwards thought proper, in *England* and *Holland*, to change that Purpoſe; Tho' I will

Copy of a Letter from Count Sinzendorff *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

1707. " not pretend to ſay, whether this might not
" have been the moſt reaſonable Project. Count
" *Stahremberg* was put in the Room of this
" Prince, but immediately this Reſolution was
" chang'd; And Thanks be to GOD, the whole
" Court was Witneſs, that I had no Hand in it.
" After this, it was determin'd to ſend the Mar-
" ſhal *de Heiſter* thither; But his Departure has
" been hitherto delay'd. I am ſorry I am
" oblig'd to trouble Your Highneſs with theſe
" Particulars; But, in ſhort, there are certain
" Moments at Courts, in which it is impoſſible
" to put a Stop to, or hinder, thoſe evil Reſolu-
" tions, which one frequently has Reaſon to wiſh
" otherwiſe in the Sequel. In this unhappy
" Juncture, I have propos'd the Elector of *Han-*
" *nover* for this Command; Becauſe I believe it
" neceſſary the Army of the *Empire* ſhould have
" a Chief, whoſe Birth and perſonal Merit may
" carry a Weight with them. Beſides, this
" Prince has yet ſpare Troops in his Dominions,
" has Mony, and is of an indefatigable Applica-
" tion. Endeavours have likewiſe been made to
" ſurmount certain Difficulties made by ſome,
" as well with Regard to thoſe Princes who op-
" poſe the ninth *Electorate*, as in Conſideration
" of ſeveral other Reflections: And His *Impe-*
" *rial* Majeſty has thought fit to inſtruct the
" *Elector* of *Mentz*, to take upon him to make
" this Propoſal to the *Elector* of *Hannover*, and
" that the *Empire* might be diſpos'd, at the ſame
" Time, to approve of this Reſolution. What
" now remains, is Your Highneſs's Concurrence,
" at the ſame Time, that the *Queen* and the
" *States General* give theirs. I ſhall communi-
" cate theſe Particulars to the Counts *de Goes*
" and *de Gallas*, that they may make the neceſ-
" ſary

" ſary Repreſentations. By this Means, I hope, 1707.
" the Affairs on the *Rhine* may be retrieved;
" For I cannot be perſuaded, that the Enemy's
" Army is ſo numerous as they make it; We
" have not yet been beaten, and beſides the
" Troops of *Hannover*, to the Number of ſix
" Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons,
" which would accompany their Prince, more
" Troops may be drawn from the Circle of *Weſt-*
" *phalia*, from *Munſter*, and the *Palatinate*, and
" 5000 Men of the Troops of King *Auguſtus*,
" if the *Queen* and the *States General* ſhould think
" it proper to ſend them to the *Rhine*. With
" theſe, it is certain, a conſiderable Army may
" be form'd, not far beneath 60,000 Men. I do
" not at all doubt, but Monſieur *de Rechteren*,
" to whom I have communicated this Reſolution,
" will inform Your Highneſs, and the *States*, of
" it; And that, before all Things, you will
" conſider, that theſe 5,000 Men, of the Troops
" of King *Auguſtus*, may be employ'd to good
" Advantage on the *Rhine*. I ſhall defer, till
" my next, to give Your Highneſs a more am-
" ple Detail of theſe Matters, as well as of the
" Affairs of *Italy* and *Spain*, which I ſhall be
" the better able to do, becauſe we ſhall be a
" little better inform'd of the Intentions of the
" King of *Sweden*.

I am, &c.

MY LORD DUKE,

Vienna, June 4, 1707.

Your Highneſs's, &c.

Count de Sinzendorff.

THE

1707. THE two following Pieces ſhew with what Satisfaction, for the Good of the Common Cauſe, the Duke of *Marlborough* received the News of the *Elector* of *Hannover*'s being, at Length, prevail'd upon, to take upon Him the Command of the Army of the *Empire*.

A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel *to a Gentleman of the Court of* Hannover.

From the Camp at Meldert, June 30, 1707.

SIR,

A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel *to a Gentleman at* Hannover.

"YOU will ſee, by the enclos'd Copy, what the *Elector Palatine* has written to my Lord Duke, who is concern'd he has no Letter from you, to confirm this Reſolution of His *Electoral* Highneſs; Which his Grace ſincerely rejoices at. He wiſhes his Highneſs all the Succeſs imaginable, and will endeavour to contribute to it, as much as is poſſible.

"WE have nothing new here; Both Camps are in the ſame Situation. We have Advice, that the Elector of *Bavaria* is ſending ſome of his *Bavarian* Troops, under Command of the Count *d'Arco*, to re-inforce the Marſhal *de Villars*. I am, *&c.*

Cardonnel.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the* Elector Palatine *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

Extract of a Letter from the Elector Palatine *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

"AS for the Command of the Army of the *Empire*, the Biſhop of *Spiga*, my Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Hannover*, has diſpatch'd a Meſſenger to me, who is this Moment arrived, to adviſe me, that the Elector

" Elector of *Hannover* has not only accepted of 1707.
" it, but has, in the moſt generous Manner ima-
" ginable, offer'd to carry a good Body of
" Troops with him, without burdening the
" *Empire* with any Charge, on that Account.
" This gives me by ſo much the more ſenſible
" Satisfaction, as we may, from thence, reaſon-
" ably hope, that the Face of Affairs, in thoſe
" Parts, will ſoon be chang'd for the better.

THE following two Pieces are Count *Piper*'s Anſwer to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the King of *Sweden*'s Anſwer to the Queen.

The Tranſlation of Count Piper's *Anſwer to the Duke of* Marlborough.

SIR,

" I No ſooner received the Letter Your High- *Count* Piper's
" neſs has honour'd me with, than I waited *Anſwer to the*
" on His Majeſty (the King, my Maſter) to pay *Duke of* Marl-
" Your Compliments to Him; And as He, borough.
" upon every Occaſion, gives Marks of His
" particular Eſteem for Your Highneſs; ſo, in
" this, He ſhew'd it in a more extraordinary
" Manner. I am, likewiſe, very ſenſible of the
" Proofs You are pleas'd to give me of Your
" Friendſhip, and ſhall never be wanting to con-
" vince You of my ſincere Inclination to render
" You my beſt Services, as often as it ſhall be
" in my Power. I beg Your Highneſs will par-
" don my not anſwering ſooner. Not to men-
" tion other Occupations, the principal Reaſon
" for my Delaying it a little was, that I was
" willing firſt to ſound the King (my Maſter) as
" to His Sentiments, with Regard to the Sub-
" jects of Diſſatisfaction given His Majeſty, by

" the

1707. " the *Emperor*, which make one Part of your Let-
" ter. All the World muſt allow, that the In-
" juries done Him, in divers Places, and at
" ſundry Times, muſt have very much exaſpe-
" rated Him, and more eſpecially the laſt In-
" ſtance, in granting the *Muſcovites* a free Paſ-
" ſage, and all Manner of Conveniency. Theſe
" Things are all of ſuch a Nature, that, with-
" out an actual and ſufficient Satisfaction given,
" the King (my Maſter) will be oblig'd to ſeek
" it Himſelf, in His *Imperial* Majeſty's Hereditary
" tary Dominions. If the *Emperour* were inclin'd
" to make a juſt and ſpeedy Reparation of theſe
" Injuries, it has been in His Power, by effect-
" ing it, to put a Stop to the fatal Conſequences,
" which may otherwiſe enſue; Eſpecially, as Her
" Majeſty of *Great Britain* has offer'd Her good
" Offices, to mediate an Accommodation, for
" which, the King, (my Maſter) has teſtified
" His Acknowledgments. *And Your Highneſs*
" *may be aſſured, that let what will happen, this*
" *Event ſhall make no Change, in the Overtures*
" *made You, while here.* While Matters are
" under this uncertain Situation, I have nothing
" new to adviſe You, from theſe Parts. I only
" wiſh, that all Your Highneſs's Undertakings
" may tend to the Encreaſe of your Glory, that
" You will vouchſafe me the Continuance of
" your Affection, and be perſuaded that I am
" more than any one,

SIR,

Your Highneſs's, &c.

Alt-Ranſtadt,
June $\frac{15}{25}$, 1707.

Le Comte de Piper.

The

1707.

The Tranſlation of the King of Sweden's *Letter to the Queen.*

MADAM, *&c.*

The King of Sweden's Anſwer to the Queen.

" AS Your Majeſty, in the Letter You " wrote Me, on the 30th of *May*, ſeems " to expreſs ſome Uneaſineſs on Account of thoſe " Occaſions of Diſſatisfaction, which the *Empe-* " *rour* has given Me, and offers to employ Your " good Offices in mediating an Accommodation " of them, I cannot but gratefully acknowledge " the Marks Your Majeſty is pleaſed to give " Me, of Your Zeal and Regard for what con- " cerns Me. It was much againſt my Inclina- " tion, that theſe Differences ever aroſe; And " if an Eye be had to the Manner in which the " *Emperour* has acted with Regard to Me; It will " be eaſy to judge, that, hitherto, the *Imperial* " Court has been far from being diſpos'd to give " Me any real Satisfaction. On the contrary, it has " the Appearance, as if They ſought to encreaſe " the Number of Injuries, by adding others " more outrageous than the former. Your Ma- " jeſty knows, that after ſo many Wrongs done " me, in different Places, and at different Times, " ſeveral Months have elapſed, without my be- " ing able to obtain the juſt Satisfaction demand- " ed; Which gives me Reaſon to apprehend a " greater Backwardneſs for what has happen'd " anew; Since they could determine, during " theſe Debates, to ſuffer the *Muſcovites* to " eſcape, and grant them a free and open Paſ- " ſage, thro' His *Imperial* Majeſty's Dominions; " Notwithſtanding the Right I had of reclaim- " ing them, and contrary to the Hopes given

" me,

1707. "me, that they ſhould be delivered into my "Hands. This alone would be ſufficient to juſ- "tify my Animoſity and Reſentment, if in De- "fault of a ſpeedy and adequate Reparation, I "ſhould be obliged to ſeek and expect, in the "*Emperour*'s Hereditary Provinces, what no one "could diſapprove in a like Juncture.

I am, &c.

Alt-Ranſtadt, $\frac{15}{25}$ June, 1707.

CHARLES.

Farther Demands of the King of Sweden.

THE King of *Sweden* had, in the mean Time, demanded of the *Imperial* Court, as *Preliminaries* to the Admiſſion of Count *Wratiſlau*, as Envoy from the *Emperour*, the Delivering up of Count *Zobor*, and of the *Imperial* Officers, who had hinder'd the Levying of the *Swediſh* Recruits. This the Court of *Vienna* complied with, and declared, moreover, that the City of *Breſlau* ſhould pay 4000 Crowns, to the Widow of a *Swediſh* Corporal, who was kill'd in that City, in a Scuffle occaſion'd by the Seizure of thoſe Levies: And, upon this, Count *Wratiſlau* was admitted, as the Reader will ſee by the following Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

Camp at Meldert, Aug. 4. 1707.

MY LORD,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to the Earl of* Mancheſter.

"I HAVE the Honour of your Excellency's "Letter of the 8th of *July*, from *Venice*, and "am very much oblig'd to you for the Account "you give me of what paſs'd at the Court of "*Turin* while you were there. The Succours to "be ſent to *Spain* depend, in a great Meaſure, "upon what the Duke of *Savoy* will be able to

"do

" do in *Provence*. Here we flatter ourſelves, 1707.
" his Royal Highneſs has been before *Toulon* "
" theſe ten Days. It is likely, before this comes
" to Hand, your Excellency will know the Suc-
" ceſs of that Expedition. I had a Letter, this
" Morning, from Mr. *Robinſon*, of the 27th paſt,
" wherein he tells me Count *Wratiſlau* arrived
" there the Day before, and that, at his Deſire,
" the *Dutch* Miniſter had a Conference the ſame
" Evening, with Count *Piper*, which he was to
" report to the King, ſo that we are ſtill to learn
" what may be the Iſſue: But four Regiments of
" *Swediſh* Horſe having actually taking Quarters
" in *Sileſia*, gives but a melancholy Proſpect.
" We have nothing new in theſe Parts. I am
" with great Truth, *&c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

THIS forc'd Compliance, on the Part of the *Imperial* Court, did not, however, give full Satisfaction to the King of *Sweden*, who, upon Count *Wratiſlau*'s Arrival at *Alt-Ranſtadt*, refuſed to admit him to His Audience. This Miniſter was, therefore, oblig'd to content himſelf with conferring with Count *Piper*, and Monſieur *Hermelin*, concerning the Eſcape of the *Muſcovites*, which the *Imperial* Court now thought was the only important Point, that remain'd unadjuſted: But they were deceived: For the Proteſtants of *Sileſia*, who had been, in a great Meaſure, diveſted of the free Exerciſe of their Religion, by the invading Zeal of *Popery*, having privately made Application to the King of *Sweden*, that Monarch took a Reſolution to reſtore them to their Rights and Privileges. To this End it was, that He ſent the four Regiments of *Swediſh*

Count Wratiſlau *refuſ'd Audience.*

The King of Sweden *multiplies His Demands.*

1707. *diſh* Horſe, mention'd in the above Letter, into that Country, to protect them provisionally; And, this done, He began to multiply His Demands; Of which I ſhall give the Reader a particular Account, after having premis'd the following Piece, by which he will ſee what Steps His *Swediſh* Majeſty took previous to theſe Demands.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from* P. Meadows, *Eſq*; *to the Earl of* Mancheſter; *Dated* Vienna, Aug. 20, 1707.

A Letter from P. Meadows, Eſq; to the Earl of Mancheſter.

"YOU deſire, My Lord, an Account of Count *Wratiſlau*'s Affair. Mr. *Robinſon*, our Miniſter here, who, with the *Dutch* Miniſters, has been acting the Part of a *Mediator*, and who were well ſatisfied to find the three Points ſo friendly adjuſted, have had a fourth ſtarted, and that of no leſs Conſequence than Religion; The King of *Sweden* inſiſting now, upon the Proteſtants being reſtored to the Uſe and Exerciſe of their Churches and Religion, in *Sileſia*, according to the *Weſtphalian* Treaty. On this, the *Mediators* deſired three Weeks Time, in which to conſult their Governments, and the King granted it: But before half that Time was expired, His Majeſty demanded of them, to inſiſt with the *Emperour* upon a direct and poſitive Aſſurance; Which they declining, upon their not having received Anſwers to their Letters on that Subject, His Majeſty thank'd them for the Pains they had taken, but declin'd their farther Offices, in plain Words. Thus ſtands that Matter, never appearing worſe. Count *Wratiſlau* continues ſtill there, yet without having been admitted to

" to an Audience of the King. The *French* 1707.
" ſtrengthen themſelves here, in *Germany*, in-
" ſtead of detaching from their Army, notwith-
" ſtanding ſome poſitive Reports we have had
" to the contrary: And I fear, as we are ſtriv-
" ing to ſtir up the Subjects of *France*, their In-
" tention is to do the like with the *Emperor*.
" What Effect that may have here, I cannot
" yet tell: But I am not without my Appre-
" henſions. If the *Swede* and *Villars* ſhould act
" by Concert, one may ſay the *Imperial* Court
" would be in far greater Danger, than before
" the Battle of *Hochſtadt*.

THE new Demands, made by the King of *Sweden*, on the *Imperial* Court, were:

New Demands of Sweden *on the* Emperour.

" 1. THAT the *Emperour* ſhould give it under
" His Hand, that He knew nothing of the
" March of the 1200 *Muſcovites*, who eſcap'd
" thro' the Hereditary Countries.

" 2. THAT He ſhould forthwith decide the
" Affair of the Election of *Lubeck*, in Favour
" of the Duke, Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein*; And
" confirm the Agreement between that Houſe
" and the Chapter, for the two next Genera-
" tions.

" 3. THAT the Country of *Hadeln*, on the
" River *Elve* be ſequeſtred, into the Hands of
" His *Swediſh* Majeſty, 'till the Right of all the
" Pretenders to it be decided.

" 4. THAT the Proteſtant Religion, in *Sileſia*,
" be reſtored, according to the Treaty of *Weſt-*
" *phalia*.

" 5. THAT His *Imperial* Majeſty ſhould re-
" nounce all Pretences to the *Quota*, which the
" King of *Sweden* had not furniſh'd during this
" War, and ſhould draw no Conſequences from

1707. " the Crown of *Sweden*'s not having done Hom-
" age for the Dominions they have in the *Em-*
" *pire*, ſince the Year, 1664. And,

" 6. THAT the whole *Swediſh* Army, in their
" Return thro' *Sileſia* into *Poland*, ſhould be
" maintain'd at the *Emperour*'s Charge.

THERE were about this Time certain other Articles handed about, privately, in *Holland*, which, it was inſinuated, the King of *Sweden* deſign'd to propoſe to the Diet, the chief of which were:

" 1. THAT the Elector of *Bavaria* ſhould be
" reſtor'd, or, at leaſt his *Electorate* given to the
" King of *Sweden*, and He be declar'd *Elector*, in
" His Room, as being His neareſt Relation.

" 2. THAT, for the future, the Election of
" *Emperour* ſhould be alternately out of the three
" Religions, ſince the Electoral College was
" compoſed of them.

" 3. THAT the *Proteſtant* Churches ſhould be
" re-eſtabliſhed, in *Sileſia*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*,
" *Hungaria*, &c. on the ſame Foot they were
" in, at the Time of His great Predeceſſor, *Guſ-*
" *tavus Adolphus:* And,

" 4. THAT the King of *Sweden* ſhould have
" the Sovereignty of the City of *Bremen.*

THESE Articles may perhaps have been forg'd in *France*; But I can hardly believe the King of *Sweden* ever harbour'd the Thoughts of making any ſuch Propoſals, at leaſt, after the Aſſurances given the Duke of *Marlborough:* And beſides, they are contradictory in themſelves; For what has the *Diet* of the *Empire*, to do with *Hungary?* I return, therefore, to the other ſix Articles.

THESE

THESE new Demands were the Subject of ſeveral Conferences between the Counts *Wratiſlau* and *Pipo*; And the firſt overlook'd ſeveral Formalities, and granted many Points, which the Court of *Vienna* would, at another Time, have rejected. The Confirmation of the Treaty, between the Ducal Houſe of *Gothorp*, and the Chapter of *Lubeck*, in the Year 1647, and the Reſtoration of the Exerciſe of the *Proteſtant* Religion in *Sileſia*, were the two Articles which met with the greateſt Difficulty: But the Guaranty of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, at Length, removed all Difficulties; And the firſt of *September*, N. S. every Thing was ſettled and agreed on. The King of *Sweden* decamp'd from *Alt-Ranſtadt*, early the next Morning, and the Treaty being ſign'd that very Day, at *Wolkwitz*, the *Imperial* Miniſter ſet out the Day following for *Vienna*. The ſixth, the King of *Sweden*, taking *Dreſden* in his Way, paid a Viſit to King *Auguſtus*, attended only by 5 or 6 Perſons; In which it is hard to ſay, whether Undauntedneſs or Imprudence had the greateſt Share. The Ratification of the Treaty being deliver'd Him, the twelfth, in *Sileſia*, He ſo haſtened His March, that by the 25th, His whole Army had paſs'd the *Oder*, and was in the Dominions of *Poland*. And thus this *Phenomenon*, which had put the *High Allies* under great Apprehenſions, entirely diſappear'd, as a happy Conſequence of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s prudent and ſucceſsful Negociations in *Saxony*: But it is Time I return to the Army, under our *Hero*'s Command.

1707.

Occaſion new Difficulties.

But are remov'd by the Interpoſition of Great Britain *and* Holland.

A happy Conſequence of the Duke of Marlborough's *Negociations in* Saxony.

AT Length, upon certain Advice, that the *French* had detach'd thirteen Battalions, and twelve Squadrons, from their Army, towards *Provence*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Concert

The Duke of Marlborough *reſolves to attack the Enemy.*

1707. with Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and the Deputies of the *States*, reſolved to march from *Meldert*, towards *Genap*, in Order to attack the Enemy, with leſs Diſadvantage, in their fortified Camp, at *Gemblours*. Accordingly, the ninth of *Auguſt* N. S. the Diſpoſition was made, for the Army to paſs the *Deule*, at the Abby of *Florival*; And, the ſame Evening late, Orders were given for the March of the heavy Baggage towards *Bruſſels*, and the laying of four Bridges over the *Deule*. At the ſame Time, the Troops which were encamp'd near *Louvain*, under Major-General *Week*, and the Regiment of *Bothmar*, were ordered to march to *Florival*, and the Battalions in *Bruſſels*, to advance to *Waterloo*. The tenth, in the Morning, the Artillery was commanded to paſs the *Deule*, at *St. Joriſwert*, and, about three in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* march'd, with fourteen Squadrons, to *Pieterbais*, with Orders to ſtay there 'till Morning, to obſerve the Enemy, and, afterwards, to make the *Rear-Guard*. At four, the whole Army decamp'd from *Meldert*, and, according to the Diſpoſition that had been made, paſs'd the *Deule* at *Florival*; And, marching all Night, arrived, the eleventh, at Break of Day, about the Heights of *Wavereu*, where they made a ſhort Halt, and then continued their March towards *Genap*, where they encamp'd, with their *Right*, at *Promelles*, and their *Left*, at *Davieres*, having made a March of ſeven Leagues.

Diſpoſitions made for that Purpoſe.

The Confederate *Army decamps.*

HERE they had the Intelligence, that the Enemy no ſooner received Advice, that the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was advancing, with his Detachment, to *Pieterbais*, and that the Army of the *Allies* was in Motion, than they were extreamly alarm'd, and immediately ordered their Troops to their Arms,

Arms. They, likewiſe, cut down ſeveral Trees, in the Roads and Paſſages which led to their Camp. About Midnight, they got certain Information which Way the *Allies* were moving; Whereupon, they begun their March, with all imaginable Precipitation, towards *Flerus* and *Heſpenay*, intending to be, that Evening, at *Goſſeliers*, and take Poſſeſſion of the ſtrong Camp at *Pieton*. The twelfth, in the Morning early, the *Confederate* Generals received Advice, that the *French* Army had made but a ſhort Halt at *Goſſeliers*, and were advanced to *Seneff*, about Midnight, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* having taken his Head Quarters in the Caſtle of *Vanderbeck*, and the Duke *de Vendôme* in the Farm-Houſe of *Rel*, between *Vanderbeck* and *Seneff*, having the River *Pieton* before them. 1707.

The Enemy retires with Precipitation.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, having conſer'd together, upon the Receit of this Advice, it was reſolved to march directly to *Nivelle*, in Order to attack the Enemy; And, accordingly, the Army march'd, about one in the Afternoon, and came into that Camp, the ſame Evening. It was too late to attack the Enemy that Night, the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were, therefore, made, to do it in the Morning; And, as they had Reaſon to believe, that the Enemy would attempt to retire, in the Night, in Order to gain the Camp at *Cambron*, all poſſible Diligence was uſed to prevent their Effecting it. To this End, Count *de Tilly*, with forty Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, which were commanded, under him, by the Earl of *Albermarle*, and the Major-Generals, Count *d'Erbach* and *Roſs*, and a Detachment of between 5 and 6000 Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, and Major-General *Zoutland*,

The Duke of Marlborough purſues them.

1707. *land*, was ordered to poſt himſelf between the two Armies, with the *Left*, at *Cornetiz*, and the *Right*, towards the Road, from *Bink* to *Nivelle*; And, in Caſe the Enemy decamp'd, to fall upon their *Rear*, and keep them in Play, 'till the whole Army could come up. Theſe Troops, notwithſtanding they march'd with all poſſible Diſpatch, could not reach their reſpective Poſts before Midnight. The *French*, in the mean Time, foreſeing what was the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign, and perceiving, that it would not be poſſible for them to avoid an Engagement, if they continued in their Camp, 'till the Morning, reſolved to decamp in the Night: That they might, if poſſible, avoid coming to any Action, with the Army of the *Allies*, the Valour and Experience of whoſe Generals, and the Courage and Activity of their Soldiers, they very well knew and dreaded.

They retreat, a ſecond Time with all Privacy.

THEY began to prepare for this ſecond Retreat, about the ſame Time the *Confederate* Army came to the Camp at *Nivelle*, and about Nine, at Night, their *Left* began to retire towards *Morimont*, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet. The thirteenth, a little before Break of Day, Count *Tilly* advanc'd, with his Detachment, directly to the Enemy's Camp; When he ſaw their Army in full March, making their Retreat, in very good Order, from Hedge to Hedge, and obſerv'd the Country to be ſo difficult, that it would be next to impoſſible to come at them He gave immediate Notice of this to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and informed him, that he was marching to endeavour to attack their *Rear*, according to his Orders. Upon this, the Duke detach'd twenty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, under the Command of General, Count *Lottum*,

Bottum, to ſupport Count *Tilly*; The Horſe being commanded by Lieutenant-General *Dopf*, the Sieur *Schulenburg*, and the Earl of *Athlone*, Major-Generals; And the Foot by Lieutenant-General *Fagel* and Major-General *Welderen*. 1707.

COUNT *Tilly* march'd, with all poſſible *Speed*, and had ſeveral Skirmiſhes with the Enemy's *Rear*; But having purſued them, three or four Hours, as far as the *Plains* of *Marimont*, and obſerving, that it was to no Purpoſe to fatigue the Troops, he return'd to the Camp. The Country was cut by many deep Roads, which very much favour'd the Enemy's Retreat; For there they poſted ſome of their Infantry, which hinder'd the *Confederate* Horſe from making Openings to follow them. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanc'd, with a Detachment, being returned to the Camp, reſolved to remain there, that Day, to give the Troops ſome Repoſe, after the tireſome March they had made; And becauſe he was in an Uncertainty, whether the Enemy march'd towards their Lines, or to *Cambron*, Monſ. *d'Auverquerque* ſent one of his *Aids de Camp*, with 150 Huſſars, to poſt himſelf on the Hills of the *Great Roulx*, from whence they plainly diſcover'd the Enemy's March, at about half a League's Diſtance. That Officer reported, that the *Vanguard* was advanced to *St. Dennis*, having the River *Haiſne* behind them, which was confirmed by the Spies, who added, That the Elector of *Bavaria* had his Quarters at *St. Dennis*, and the Duke of *Vendôme*, at *Caſtiaux*. From this March, the Generals concluded, that the Enemy did not deſign to retire within their Lines, but rather to poſſeſs the advantageous Camp at *Cambron*: Upon which, the *Confederate* Army decamp'd from *Nivelle*, the fourteenth, about

The Purſuit continued.

1707. ſix in the Morning; But having, the whole Day, a very violent Rain, which made the Roads almoſt unpaſſable, it was very late when the *Right* came to *Soignies*, and the *Left* could not come up 'till the next Morning; Tho' 1,000 Pioneers had been three Days at Work, to repair the Roads, from *Arquennes* to *Soignies*.

The Enemy ſuffers extremely in their Retreat.

THE *Confederate* Army ſuffered very much in this March; But the Enemy labour'd under infinitely greater Difficulties: For having lain on their Arms, at *St. Dennis*, all Night, the fourteenth, they purſued their March, early the next Morning, with great Precipitation, and in the ſame Confuſion as before, to *Chievres*, where they arrived, at the ſame Time the *Confederates* came to *Soignies*. This haſty Retreat, beſides the Fatigue, occaſioned a very great Deſertion among the *French:* For their Soldiers having been without Bread, for more than two Days, and without Reſt for three, not having Time to put up their Tents between *Seneff* and *Chievres*, above 1,000 of them went over to the *Confederate* Camp, and as many more at leaſt to *Bruſſels*, and other Places. The Enemy was, beſides, in Want of all Sorts of Neceſſaries, during their whole March from *Gemblours*, their Baggage being ſent away from thence, with their Artillery, to *Charleroy*, upon the firſt Motion of their Army to avoid an Engagement.

Bad Weather obliges the Duke to diſcontinue the Purſuit.

THE great Rains, which continued, for ſome Days, having render'd the Ways wholly unpaſſable, obliged the Duke of *Marlborough* to give over the Purſuit of the Enemy, and detained the *Confederate* Army in the Camp at *Soignies*. The Enemy, in the mean Time, fortified the Avenues to theirs, as well as the Unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather would allow them; And tho' their Army was ſoon after re-inforced, with ſix Battalions,

tions, and two Regiments of Horſe, from the Flying Camp of Count *de la Motte*; Yet they retired farther beyond the *Marque*, and encamp'd, with their *Right*, at *Pont à Treſin*, and their *Left*, under the Cannon of *Liſle*. 1707.

Mons. *Rouſſet* gives us the following Account of this their laſt Retreat. "The *Confederate* "Army (ſays he) left their Camp of *Soignies*, the "thirty-firſt of *Auguſt*, and march'd directly "towards the Enemy, who were at *Cambron*. "The Prince of *Orange*, as General of the *Re-* "*publick*, put himſelf at the Head of the *Dutch* "Infantry; But the *French* had no ſooner Advice "of this March, than they quitted the Camp of "*Cambron* with great Precipitation, notwith- "ſtanding the advantageous Situation, paſs'd, at "Length, the *Scheld*, and retired behind their "Lines, between *Liſle*, and *Pont à Treſin*. Had "the *Allies* (continues he) began their March, "an Hour or two ſooner; they might have "fallen upon the *Rear-guard* of the *French* Ar- "my, whom they ſaw following the Body of it. "The Soldiers of the *Van* of the *Allies* got into "their Camp, where they found Beer, Wine, "and ſeveral other Things, which the *French* "had not Time to carry away with them.

The Enemy retreats into their Lines.

The Allies *fall in with their Rear.*

Make ſome Booty.

The *Allies*, hereupon, advanced again, the ſeventh of *September*, towards them, and encamp'd, with their *Right*, at *Rollegem*, and their *Left*, at *Helchin*, near the *Scheld*, ſubſiſting all this While on the *French* Territories. The fourteenth, the Duke of *Marlborough* had Intelligencer that the *French* had made a Diſpoſition, to forrage the next Morning at *Templeuve*, and the Villages thereabouts; He, therefore, march'd that Morning, by Break of Day, with 20,000 Foot, 5,000 Horſe, and twelve Pieces of

The Enemy retreats yet farther.

1707. of Cannon, with a Deſign, to attack the Guard that cover'd them, and, by that Means, endeavour to bring them to a general Action; But the Enemy, being informed of the Duke's Intention, did not think fit to venture out of their Camp. His Grace, hereupon, ordered his Troops to forrage thoſe Places, that the Enemy might have no farther Benefit from them, which was done without the leaſt Oppoſition, tho' under the Cannon of *Tournay*, within a League of the Enemy's Camp, and three from that of the *Confederates*; ſo fearful were the *French* of running any Hazard, tho' with never ſo viſible an Advantage.

The Duke of Marlborough *again attempts, in vain, to bring the Enemy to an Action.*

He goes to the Hague.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* finding it, therefore, impoſſible, to bring the cautious Duke *de Vendôme*, to an Engagement, their Camp being cover'd with the *Scheld*, and with their Intrenchments, his Grace left the Camp at *Helchin*, the fourth of *October*, N. S. and went for the *Hague*. He arrived there, the ſixth, at nine in the Morning, and immediately made a Viſit to the *Grand Penſionary*, and Monſ. *de Slingerland*, Secretary of the Council of *State*. The ſame Afternoon, his Grace had a Conference, with the Deputies of the *States General*, wherein he communicated the Orders he had received from the Queen of *Great Britain*, his Miſtreſs, to repair to *Francfort*, and to confer with the *Electors* of *Mentz* and *Hannover*, about the Operations of the next Campaign. The next Morning, his Grace had another Conference, with thoſe Deputies, and, in the Evening, ſet out for the Army, to give the neceſſary Orders for their marching into Winter-Quarters.

Confers with the Deputies of the States.

Returns to the Army.

IMMEDIATELY after his Arrival there, on the tenth, the Troops which were deſigned for the Garriſons of *Menin*, *Courtray* and *Oudenarde*, went

went into thoſe Places; And, the next Day, the Army came to *Peteghem*, with a Deſign to paſs the *Scheld* at *Gauvre*; But the Rains continuing, with ſuch Violence, as to render the paſſing there impracticable for the Horſe, the Foot encamp'd, the twelfth, with the *Right*, at *Steyne*, and the *Left*, at *Aſpre*, and paſs'd the River, the thirteenth, at *Gauvre*; His Grace advancing, with the Horſe and Dragoons, to *Zwinhaerde*. The ſame Day, the Foot continued their March, thro' *Ghent* to *Weſtrom*; And, the next Day, the whole Army came to *Aſche*, where they continued, 'till they heard, that the *French* Army ſeparated the twentieth; Upon which all the Confederate Troops went into the reſpective Winter-Quarters which were aſſign'd them, being much the ſame as they had been the Year before. 1707.

Both Armies ſeparate and go into Winter-Quarters.

THE fifteenth, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out for *Germany*, in the Morning, lay that Night at *Liere*, the next at *Grave*, the ſeventeenth at *Weſel*, and the eighteenth at *Duſſeldorp*; His Grace having altered his intended *Rout*, upon a Report of ſeveral *French* Parties being paſs'd the *Rhine*, which was confirmed at *Grave*, and this was the Reaſon of his taking this laſt City, in his Way. The nineteenth, the Duke was met by the *Elector Palatine*, at *Bruck*, about a League from his Caſtle of *Banſberg*, where his *Electoral* Highneſs entertained his Grace with a ſplendid Dinner, under a very magnificent *Perſian* Tent; After which, he continued, about twenty Miles, to *Waert*, being conducted thither, by the *Palatine* Guards. The twentieth, the Duke lay at *Limburg*, on the *Laune*, and, the twenty-firſt, reach'd *Francfort*. His Grace found the Elector of *Hannover* (our late moſt Gracious Sovereign, King *George* I.) who had been prevailed upon

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Germany.

Is entertained by the Elector Palatine.

Arrives at Francfort.

1707. upon to command the Army on the *Rhine*, this Summer, and at whoſe Inſtances, this Interview was appointed, arrived before him, as was likewiſe the *Elector* of *Mentz*.

Has ſeveral Conferences with the Electors *of* Mentz *and* Hannover.

THEY had ſeveral Conferences together, but nothing could be concluded, 'till Count *Wratiſlau*, the *Emperour's Plenipotentiary*, arrived there, the ſeven and twentieth; Nor, indeed, then neither; Becauſe the latter declared he was not fully inſtructed: Whereupon the Conferences broke off, and, on the nine and twentieth, the two *Electors* of *Mentz* and *Hannover*, ſet out, from *Francfort*, the firſt for his Reſidence, and the ſecond for the *Imperial* Army; The Duke of *Marlborough* departing, at the ſame Time, for the *Hague*, whither he was attended by Count *Wratiſlau*, and arrived there, the third of *November*.

Returns to the Hague.

Reflections caſt upon the Duke of Marlborough *by a late Author, anſwer'd.*

A late *Dutch* Writer, who has pretended to give the Publick a Continuation of *Rapin*'s Hiſtory of *England* (tho' never two Works were more unlike) and who, upon all Occaſions, ſhews an Inclination, if he could but find Subject, to beſpatter the Character of our *Hero*, endeavours to draw Arguments, from this Journy, for that End. As the Paragraph is pretty ſingular, tho' there is little elſe in it, I ſhall divert the Reader with a Tranſlation of it.

" THE Duke of *Marlborough* (ſays my Author)
" was deſirous to make himſelf amends for the lit-
" tle Succeſs of this Campaign. He acted with the
" Conſent, but not at the Deſire, of Their *High*
" *Mightineſſes*. The 21ſt of *October*, he repair'd
" to *Francfort*, accompanied by Monſ. *de Gelder-*
" *malſen*, to confer with the *Electors* of *Hannover*
" and *Mentz*, Count *Wratiſlau*, the *Imperial* Mi-
" niſter, and ſeveral Princes and Deputies of the
" Circles

" Circles of the *Empire*. The General, whom all 1707.
" the World did Juſtice, and who, likewiſe, took
" Care to do it himſelf, was extreamly appre-
" henſive of a Peace, which would have render'd
" his great Talents uſeleſs. The Misfortunes
" which had happen'd, in *Spain* and the *Empire*,
" made him fear, that the *Allies* might be more
" diſpos'd, this Year, to give Ear to Pacifick
" Propoſals, than they had been in the foregoing.
" The Intent of his Journy was not only to ſet
" aſide all ſuch Thoughts, but to excite them to
" continue the War, with new Vigour; And he
" aſſur'd them, in the Name of the Queen, that
" Her Majeſty would entertain no Thoughts of
" a Peace, 'till the *Allies* had obtain'd all they
" had to ask of *France*, and 'till that Monarchy
" was reduced to the State it was in, under *Lewis*,
" XIII. Our Captain Negociator (as my Author
" calls the Duke) urged the Princes and Depu-
" ties very much to furniſh their Contingents in
" Time, and to augment their Forces with 30,000
" Men, for the enſuing Campaign. The Mem-
" bers of the *Empire* abſolutely rejected this Pro-
" poſal. The Duke, who was never at a Loſs
" for an Expedient, propoſed, that the *Emperour*,
" *England*, and the *United Provinces* ſhould fur-
" niſh 10,000 Men each. This Propoſal, the
" *Emperour*'s Miniſter highly exclaim'd againſt;
" And Mon. *de Geldermalſen* ſeem'd not much leſs
" ſurpriz'd at it. He argued, with great Vehe-
" mence, that the Republick was exhauſted, by
" the extraordinary Diſburſements they had been
" at, to keep up a Diverſion in *Spain*, *Portugal*
" and *Piedmont*. In vain the Duke proteſted,
" that both the Queen, and himſelf, would leave
" no Stone unturn'd to engage the *Parliament*
" to provide for the greater Part of this Aug-

1707. " mentation. They neither would nor could " conſent to any Thing. So (ſays a certain Hiſ- " torian,) the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd to " *England* equally diſſatisfied with his Journy to " the *Rhine*, his Campaign, and his Negociation " at *Francfort*.

" I DO not (*continues my Author*) in the leaſt " Doubt, but the Admirers of this famous Ge- " neral will take it amiſs, that I attribute the " Pains the Duke was at to animate and buoy " up the Minds of the *Allies*, to his Averſion to " a Peace. Let ſuch ſhew me what other Mo- " tive it can be aſcrib'd to? Was it an Attach- " ment to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and an Inclina- " tion to have whatever had been taken from " that Illuſtrious Family, by *Lewis*, XIV. re- " ſtor'd? Such an Attachment, in an *Engliſh* " *Proteſtant*, would not fall very ſhort of Folly. " Was it a Hatred to *France?* He always be- " haved with great Politeneſs and Humanity to " the *French* who fell into his Hands. Was it a " Conviction, that the Safety of *England* depen- " ded upon a Depreſſing of the Houſe of *Bour-* " *bon*, and Augmenting the Power of the Houſe " of *Auſtria?* It may be ſufficient to anſwer to " this, that he was Maſter of ſome good Senſe " and Penetration. Was it a Zeal for the *Pro-* " *teſtant* Religion in general, or for the Church " of *England* in particular, that urg'd him to " abate the Power of *France*, that She might not " be in a Capacity to undertake any Thing to " the Prejudice of either? Tho' a certain Au- " thor of his Life; pretends he receiv'd the Sa- " crament, according to the Rites of the Church " of *England*, the Eve of the famous Battle of " *Hochſtädt*, all the World agrees, that [illegible] " and Devotion, and eſpecially ſuch fervent and

" zealous

" zealous Piety, was never his Characteriſtick. 1707.
" Was it a Zeal for His Royal Miſtreſs, whoſe
" Right to the Crown, *France* had call'd in
" Queſtion? He knew too well the Diſpoſition
" of that Crown, to give Her Majeſty Satisfac-
" tion on this Head. We are, therefore, under
" a Neceſſity of returning to the Motives I at
" firſt alledg'd, and muſt own that the Duke of
" *Marlborough*, who was form'd under King
" *William*, and had imbib'd His Maxims and
" Tendencies, was inclin'd to War for his pri-
" vate Security and Intereſt, to which I may
" add, that he had ſo much the more Reaſon to
" be fond of it, becauſe, 'till then, it had proved
" *infinitely Glorious to him.*

WHAT a Heap of inſinuative Scandal, Malice or Envy, is here thrown upon the greateſt Man of his Age; under the ſacred Veil of Reaſon, and evincing Argument, tho' not ſupported by either. Our Author's Queſtions are of ſuch a Nature that they anſwer themſelves, to the Advantage of our *Hero*; And his own Anſwers are ſo weak and evaſive, that they need no Confutation, I ſhall, therefore, only aſk him a Queſtion or two, in my Turn. Were not the Supineneſs of that Lethargick Body, the *Empire*, and the Backwardneſs of all the *Allies* in general, the *Dutch* not excepted, more than ſufficient Motives for the Duke to act as he did, without hooking his private Intereſt into the Queſtion? Surely they were! Was not the Honour, as well as the Intereſt, of every one of the *Allies* equally at Stake, and ought not the Generals and Miniſters of every one of them, to have acted in the ſame Manner as the Duke did, in Proportion to their reſpective Influences over the whole? Certainly they would have done it, if they had been moved by

1707. ſo fervent a Zeal for the Good of the Common Cauſe! What Proportion then can the Duke's private Views, if he had any, bear to theſe weighty Motives, of ſuch Importance to all *Europe?* What were the Views, or rather Reſolutions and Engagements of the *Allies*, at Entring into this War? Were they, at this Time, fully accompliſh'd? Did *France* ſhew any Tendency towards giving the *Allies* that Satisfaction they expected. What more effectual Means to oblige *France* to it than thoſe the Duke propos'd? What Reaſon had the *Emperour* to exclaim againſt the Propoſal? Was not the Houſe of *Auſtria* to be the greateſt Gainer by the War? Why ſhould the *Dutch* be ſurpriz'd at it? Or rather ſhould not they have made it? They certainly had an immediate Benefit by it, as well by their clandeſtine Trade, as the Encreaſe of their Power. Forteresſes were daily putting into their Hands, and others propos'd to be conquered, as they were in the Sequel, and all for their Security. When our Author has anſwer'd theſe Queſtions, I have another *Bede-Roll* at his Service. I agree with him, that the Duke came away diſſatisfied; But it was at the ungenerous Return he found made to the ſuper-abundant Readineſs of *England*, to ſacrifice their all, for the Good of the Common Cauſe.

A laudable Reſolution of the States General.

THE Duke, during his Stay, at the *Hague*, communicated to the *States-General* what paſs'd at *Francfort*; And their Deputies having had ſeveral Conferences with the *Imperial* Miniſters, Their *High-Mightineſſes* reſolved, to uſe all poſſible Means to engage the *Empire*, to make greater Efforts for the future, than they had hitherto done. In Order to this, they wrote a preſſing Letter to the Diet of *Ratisbon*, wherein after

after having repreſented the great Deficiencies, and Delays of the *Germanick* Body, from Time to Time, in the Performance of what They were, by Treaty, bound to, and the evil Conſequences, which had hitherto attended them, they concluded by ſaying; "That Their *High Mightineſſes* "would continue to contribute Their Utmoſt, "towards bringing about the great Work, They "had, jointly with them, undertaken; But that "They expected the like, from His *Imperial* "Majeſty, and the *Empire*, ſeing they were ob- "liged to it by Their Alliances and Common "Intereſt; And, in Caſe of Non-Performance, "Their *High Mightineſſes* proteſted againſt all "the ill Conſequences thereof. 1707.

A Remark on the Campaign in the Netherlands.

THUS have we ſeen, that this Year did not prove very proſperous to the Arms of the *Allies*, as I juſt hinted, at the Beginning of this Chapter: Yet, tho' no Conqueſts were made in the *Netherlands*, it tended to the Honour of the Duke of *Marlborough*, whoſe excellent Judgment, and unwearied Application, were viſible in every Tranſaction even of this barren Campaign, and muſt be acknowledged by every unprejudiced Perſon.

Some Obſervations on Affairs in other Parts.

I SHALL not need to ſay much here, with Reſpect to the Affairs of other Parts, during this Campaign, having premiſed ſomething, as an Introduction to this Year's Tranſactions. For the Affairs on the *Upper Rhine*, I ſhall only add; That after the *Elector* of *Hannover* was prevailed upon, as I have ſaid above, to take upon him the Command of the *Imperial* Army, by that Prince's Vigilance and good Conduct, the Face of Affairs was entirely changed, in Favour of the *Confederates*, towards the End of the Campaign, and ſeem'd to promiſe fair for the next.

1707. THE Grand Deſign of the *Allies*, this Campaign, was the Siege of *Toulon*, which, tho' it proved ſo far unſucceſsful, that they were obliged to raiſe the Siege, yet they made their Retreat with an inconſiderable Loſs, which was more than ten-fold recompenſed by the Loſs the *French* ſuffered in their Shipping, and was greater than they ever ſuſtain'd in any Naval Fight, and which they have not recovered to this Day; For a particular Account of which, I refer the Reader to *Lediard*'s *Naval Hiſtory*.

THE *Allies* had, however, ſome Acquiſitions to boaſt off, this Campaign, and thoſe not inconſiderable: I mean the Reduction of the whole Kingdom of *Naples*, to the Obedience of the *Emperour*, with the *Spaniſh* Towns on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, and the Taking of *Suſa*, in *Piedmont*.

The Duke of Marlborough *returns to* England.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having concluded ſeveral weighty Affairs with the *States General*, embark'd for *England*, and came to St. *James*'s, the ſeventh of *November*, O. S. The Importance of this Year's Tranſactions, as far as the Duke of *Marlborough* was concern'd in them, not being ſo conſiderable as to be taken Notice of in *Parliament*, in his Grace's Favour; I ſhould have had nothing of *Parliamentary* Affairs to mention this Year, had not a memorable Debate ariſen, in the *Houſe of Peers*, which too nearly concerned the Duke, and his Honour, to be paſs'd by in Silence; I ſhall, therefore, mention as much of it, as immediately related to his Grace.

A memorable Debate in the Houſe of Lords, about the Earl of Peterborough *and the Affairs of* Spain.

THE nineteenth of *December*, there was a long and memorable Debate in the *Houſe of Lords*, in Relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, the Queen being preſent *incognito*, till Five of the Clock in the Afternoon: The Earl of *Rocheſter* ſpoke firſt, having commended the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Courage,

Courage and Conduct, and enumerated his Ser- 1707.
vices, ſaid it had been a conſtant Cuſtom, that
when a Perſon of his Rank, that had been em-
ployed abroad, in ſo eminent a Poſt, as his Lord-
ſhip had, return'd Home, he had either Thanks
given him, or was called to an Account: Urging
that the ſame ought to be done in Relation to
the Earl of *Peterborough*. The Lord *Hallifax*
who ſpoke next, enlarg'd likewiſe on the Earl of
Peterborough's ſucceſsful Services, but dexterouſly
put off the returning him Thanks, 'till the whole
Tenor of his Conduct had been examined, than
which the Earl himſelf profeſs'd, he had nothing
more at Heart. The Lord *Haverſham* was not
ſilent: But having highly extolled the Earl of
Peterborough's Valour, Skill, and Succeſſes, made
a Side-Wind Reflection on the Earl of *Galloway*,
ſaying, *'Twas no Wonder our Affairs in* Spain *went
ſo ill, ſince the Management of them had been en-
truſted to a Foreigner.* Hereupon ſeveral Mem-
bers ſhew'd the Neceſſity of carrying on the
War, 'till the whole Monarchy of *Spain* was re-
cover'd, and King *Charles* ſettled on his Throne;
And, among the Reſt, the Earl of *Peterborough*
ſaid, *that they ought to give the Queen nineteen Shil-
lings in the Pound, rather than to make Peace upon
any other Terms, Adding, that if it was thought ne-
ceſſary, he was ready to return to* Spain, *and ſerve
even under the Earl of* Galloway. This naturally
brought on the Conſideration of Ways and
Means to retrieve the Affairs of *Spain*, in relation
to which the Earl of *Rocheſter* ſaid: *That we
ſeemed to neglect the principal Buſineſs, and mind
only Acceſſories*; Adding, he remembred the Say-
ing of a great General, the old Duke of *Schom-
berg*, viz. *That the Attacking of* France *in the* Ne-
therlands, *was like Taking a Bull by the Horns.*

1707. And therefore his Lordſhip propoſed, *That we ſhould ſtand on the Defenſive in* Flanders, *and ſend from thence* 15, *or* 20,000 *Men into* Catalonia. That noble Peer was ſeconded by the Earl of *Nottingham*, who complained of *Spain* being in a Manner abandoned. But the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhew'd, with ſome Warmth, the Danger of ſuch an undigeſted Council, and the Neceſſity of augmenting rather than diminiſhing our Forces in *Flanders*. The two chief Reaſons his Grace urg'd were, Firſt, *That moſt of the Enemies ſtrong Places there might be kept with one Battalion in each*; *Whereas the great Towns of* Brabant, *we had conquered, required twenty Times that Number of Men, for their Preſervation.* Secondly, *That if our Army in the* Netherlands *was weakened, and the* French, *by their great Superiority, ſhould gain any conſiderable Advantage, which it was not improbable they might, the Diſcontented Party in* Holland, *who were not a few, and bore with Impatience the neceſſary Charges of the War, would not fail crying aloud for Peace.* Hereupon the Earl of *Rocheſter* ſaid, *He wonder'd that noble Peer, who had been ever conſpicuous for his Calmneſs and Moderation, ſhould now be out of his Temper*; *Adding, that there being an abſolute Neceſſity to ſuccour* Spain, *his Grace would oblige their Lordſhips, if he would let them know, where they might get Troops to ſend thither*; *and the more, becauſe the Earl of* Peterborough *had, that very Day aſſur'd them,* he had heard Prince *Eugene* ſay, *That the* German *Soldiers had rather be decimated than ſent into* Spain. The Duke of *Marlborough* wiſely anſwered the Reproach of having ſhew'd ſome Warmth, by ſaying, *The Thing was of too great Importance to be ſpoken of without Concernment*; And as to the Queſtion propoſed by the Earl, he added, *That altho'*

The Duke of Marlborough's *Speech.*

altho' it was improper to diſcloſe ſecret Projects in ſo great an Aſſembly, (to which that Day many Strangers had been admitted by the Favour of the Queen's Preſence) *becauſe the Enemy would not fail being inform'd of them; Yet, to gratify their Lordſhips, he might aſſure them, that Meaſures had been already concerted with the* Emperor, *for the forming an Army of* 40,000 *Men,* (*whom he ſpecified under the Command of the Duke of* Savoy) *and for ſending powerful Succours to King* Charles; *Adding, it was to be hoped, that Prince* Eugene *might be prevailed with to go and command in* Spain, *in which Caſe the* Germans *would gladly follow him thither. The only Difficulty which his Grace ſaid might be objected againſt this Scheme, was the uſual Slowneſs of the Court of* Vienna, *to which Purpoſe he took Notice, That if the* 7000 German *Recruits, which the* Emperor *had promiſed for the Army in* Piedmont, *had arrived Time enough, the Enterprize againſt* Toulon, *might have been attended with Succeſs; But that it was to be hoped, and he durſt engage his Word for it, that for the future, his* Imperial *Majeſty would punctually perform his Promiſes.* Upon which the Debate ended. 1707.

CHAP. VII.

The Campaign in Flanders, *with other Tranſactions, before the Battle of* Oudenarde.

1708.

Several Tranſactions at Home, the Beginning of this Year.

CONCLUDED the foregoing Chapter, with an Account of a Memorable Debate in the *Houſe of Lords*, in which the Duke of *Marlborough* had a large Share, and which, indeed, was chiefly level'd at Him. Complaints were alſo made of his Grace, by his Enemies, for continuing the War, tho' at the Concluſion of the Year 1706, the *French* had offer'd to yield up *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*; But this, ſays a late Author, was a falſe Suggeſtion. All theſe Heats, in Parliament, after they had got this Vent, were abated, upon Aſſurances given by the Queen, that all paſt Errors ſhould be redreſs'd for the future. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Friends had, however, at this Juncture, ſeveral Uneaſineſſes to encounter with; For the better Underſtanding of which, I muſt previouſly inform the Reader of ſome Things, which were, as I may ſay, a Prelude to what enſued.

The Ducheſs of Marlborough declines in the Queen's Favour.

THE Ducheſs of *Marlborough*, who hitherto had almoſt engroſs'd the Queen's Favour, began now very much to decline in Her Majeſty's Eſteem, and in the Credit ſhe had formerly had: Her

Her Grace had introduced one Mrs. *Maſham* into the Queen's Service; And this Lady had found Means to inſinuate herſelf ſo far into the Queen's good Graces, that ſhe began to eclipſe the Ducheſs, and to become almoſt Her Majeſty's only Favourite. Mr. *Harley* (afterwards Earl of *Oxford*) then Secretary of State, and at the Head of the Party, which oppoſed the Duke and his Adherents, and was endeavouring to ſupplant them, at Court, began likewiſe to grow daily in the Queen's Favour, and to have great Influence over Her Meaſures. 1708.

Mrs. Maſham *and Mr.* Harley *gain Her Eſteem.*

Two Diſcoveries were made, at this Time, unluckily for Mr. *Harley*. One was of a private Correſpondence, carried on with *France*, by one *Gregg*, a Clerk of the Secretary's Office, whom this Gentleman had not only entertained, but taken into a particular Confidence; Who was, hereupon, tried and executed for it: But it did not appear, that Mr. *Harley* was any Way privy to, or had given the leaſt Countenance to this illicit Correſpondence: The other, that *Valiere* and *Bara*, whom he had employed, as his Spies, to go oft over to *Calais*, under the Pretence of bringing him Intelligence, were informed againſt, as Spies employed by *France*, to get Intelligence from *England*. They were often complained of, upon Suſpicion, but were always protected by Mr. *Harley*; Yet the Preſumptions againſt them were ſo violent, that they were, at laſt, ſeized on, and brought up Priſoners for it. "Theſe Ac- "cidents (*ſays a late Author*) might make Mr. "*Harley* more earneſt, to bring about a Change "in the Conduct of Affairs, in which he relied "on the Credit of the new Favourite.

Two Diſcoveries made to the Prejudice of Mr. Harley.

"The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord Treaſurer (*continues my Author*) having diſco- "ver'd

The Duke of Marlborough *and the Lord* Godolphin *make Complaints againſt him.*

1708. "ver'd many of his Practices, laid them before "the Queen: She would believe nothing, that "was ſuggeſted to his Prejudice; Nor would "She enter into any Examination of his ill "Conduct; But was uneaſy when She heard it "ſpoke off: So theſe Lords wrote to the "Queen, that they could ſerve Her no longer, "if he was continued in that Poſt. The Sun- "day following, when they were ſummoned to "a Cabinet Council, they both went to the

And offer to lay down their Places. "Queen, and told Her, they muſt quit Her "Service, ſince they ſaw, She was reſolved not "to part with *Harley*. She ſeemed not much "concerned, at the Lord *Godolphin*'s Offering to "lay down, and it was believed to be Part of "Mr. *Harley*'s new Scheme to remove him; "But She was much touched with the Duke of "*Marlborough*'s offering to quit, and ſtudied, "with ſome ſoft Expreſſions, to divert him from "that Reſolution; But he was firm, and She "did not yield to them; So they both went "away, to the Wonder of the whole Court. "Immediately after, the Queen went to the "Cabinet-Council, and Mr. *Harley* opened ſome "Matters, relating to foreign Affairs: The

Uneaſineſs of the Cabinet-Council, on this Occaſion. "whole Board was very uneaſy; The Duke of "*Sommerſet* ſaid, he did not ſee how they could "deliberate on ſuch Matters, ſince the General "was not with them; He repeated this, with "ſome Vehemence, while all the Reſt looked "ſo cold and ſullen, that the Cabinet-Council "was ſoon at an End; And the Queen ſaw, "that the Reſt of Her Miniſters, and the chief "Officers, were reſolved to withdraw from Her "Service, if She did not recall the two, that had "left it. It was ſaid, that She would have put "all to the Hazard, if Mr. *Harley* himſelf had

"not

" not apprehended his Danger, and reſolved to 1708.
" lay down. The Queen ſent, the next Day,
" for the Duke of *Marlborough*, and, after ſome *Mr.* Harley
" Expoſtulations, She told him, *Harley* ſhould *and ſeveral*
" immediately leave his Poſt, which he did with- *others lay down*
" in two Days, (viz. *the eleventh of* February;) *their Places.*
" But the Queen ſeemed to carry a deep Reſent-
" ment of his and the Lord *Godolphin*'s Beha-
" viour, on this Occaſion; And, tho' they went
" on with their Buſineſs, they found they had
" not Her Confidence.

" THE Ducheſs of *Marlborough* did, for ſome
" Weeks, abſtain from going to Court; But,
" afterwards, that Breach was made up in Ap-
" pearance, tho' it was little more than an Ap-
" pearance. Both *Houſes of Parliament* expreſs'd
" a great Concern, at this Rupture, in the Court,
" and apprehended the ill Effects it might have.
" The *Commons* let the Bill of Supply ly on the
" Table, tho' it was order'd for that Day; And
" the Lords appointed a Committee to examine
" *Gregg*, and the other Priſoners. As *Harley*
" laid down, *Harcourt*, then Attorney-General,
" *Manſel*, the Comptroller of the Houſhold,
" and *St. John*, the Secretary of War, went and
" laid down with him. The Queen took much
" Time to conſider, how She ſhould fill up ſome
" of their Places; But Mr. *Boyle*, Uncle to the *Mr.* Boyle
" Earl of *Burlington*, was, *the next Day*, made *made Secretary*
" Secretary of State. *of State.*

A FEW Days after this Breach happen'd at Scotland
Court, the Nation was alarm'd, by News, from *threatened with*
Holland, of a Deſign, which the *French* no longer *an Invaſion.*
kept, or could keep, a Secret, that they were ſending the pretended Prince of *Wales* to *Scotland*, with a Fleet and an Army, to poſſeſs himſelf

1708. ſelf of that Kingdom, in Revenge for the late Attempt the *Confederates* had made on *Toulon*.

Great Hopes conceiv'd by Lewis XIV. of this Deſign;

LEWIS, XIV. had conceived vaſt Hopes from this Undertaking: He imagined, that as ſoon as His Fleet had ſet the *Pretender* on Shoar, in *Scotland*, the whole Kingdom would riſe in His Favour: And that the leaſt Advantage gain'd on this Side would ſoon have brought about a Superiority of His Troops in *Flanders*; For He fondly believed, Queen *Ann* would ſoon be oblig'd to draw at leaſt thirty Battalions out of thoſe Parts; And this He concluded would ſoon oblige the *States General* to accept of the Terms He ſhould propoſe them, to quit the *Grand Alliance*, and to make a ſeparate Peace. But this vaſt Project vaniſh'd into Air. Contrary Winds prevented their Fleet putting to Sea 'till the whole Matter was diſcover'd. An Ague hinder'd the *Pretender* from embarking, when he ſhould have done; And he embark'd afterwards, when it was too late, and when all reaſonable Hopes of effecting any Thing to the Purpoſe were loſt; Inſomuch that it was next to a Miracle, that he, together with his little Fleet, did not fall into the Hands of the *Engliſh*; All which gave Occaſion to a Report, that *Lewis* XIV. would willingly have loſt His Ships to have been rid, at the ſame Time, of His Gueſt; And that this Squadron was fitted out, with that View, if it ſhould fail of Succeſs: But if this was the Deſign, the Officers of the Fleet do not ſeem to have been in the Secret.

Which is wholly fruſtrated.

As the Circumſtances of this Matter have been lately treated, in a particular Manner, in *Lediard's Naval Hiſtory*, I paſs them by here, only obſerving, that, by the Vigilance of the Queen, and Her Miniſters, the whole Deſign was defeated.

THE

THE Storm which threatened *Great Britain* being thus happily diſpelled, and the neceſſary Meaſures for the Security of the Government taken, his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſet out from *London*, the nine and twentieth of *March*, early in the Morning, and having reach'd *Margate*, embark'd there, that Evening. The next Day, at two in the Afternoon, he came in Sight of the Coaſt of *Holland*; But there being no Pilot to carry in the Yatch, his Grace came, in an open Boat, with Oars, to *Maeſlandt-Sluys*, from whence he arriv'd, late that Night, at the *Hague*. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who came to that Place two Days before, upon Notice of his Grace's Arrival, ſent him immediately a Compliment, and let him know, he would make him a Viſit about nine the next Morning: But his Grace, with his uſual Politeneſs, prevented him, and, at eight, went to ſee the Prince, who, returning, the Viſit, about Noon, they then went together to the *Grand Penſionary*, *Heinſius*. They were entertain'd, at Dinner, by the Baron *de Bothmar*, the *Elector* of *Hannover*'s Envoy: Whither vaſt Crowds of People reſorted, to ſee theſe two great Generals, particularly Prince *Eugene*; Who, having never been in *Holland* before, raiſed an eager Curioſity, in all the Inhabitants of that Country, to behold him.

1708.

The Duke of Marlborough *goes to* Holland.

Meets Prince Eugene *at the* Hague.

Confers with him and the Grand Penſionary.

BEFORE I proceed, I muſt ſay a Word or two of what Meaſures the *French*, on their Side, were taking, for the opening of the Campaign. The ſmall Advantages they had obtained, the laſt Year, tho' they were ſufficiently mortified, that the prudent Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough* had not let them gain any Thing in the *Netherlands*, ſpirited them to entertain ſeveral towering Projects, and to make ſtill greater Efforts,

The French *make Alterations in their Generals.*

1708. forts, to regain their former Superiority; And, indeed their Forces, this Year, ſeemed to be more numerous than ever, eſpecially in the *Netherlands*, where it was believed the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Duke *de Vendôme* would have again commanded: But an unexpected Alteration was ſuddenly made, and the King of *France* declared the Duke of *Burgundy Generaliſſimo* of his Forces in *Flanders*; Appointing the Duke *de Vendôme* to ſerve under him; and he was to be accompanied by the Duke *de Berry*, and the Pretender, who was returned from his unſucceſsful Expedition to *Scotland*. The *Elector* of *Bavaria* was to command on the *Rhine*, with the Duke of *Berwick* under him, the Marſhal *de Villars* being recalled, and appointed to command in *Dauphiny*. Theſe Proceedings of the *French* King ſurprized every one; But He conceived great Hopes from theſe Alterations of his Generals.

Conferences between the Duke of Marlborough, *Prince* Eugene, *and the Deputies of the* States.

THE twelfth of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, there was a great Conference, between Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the *States* for Private Affairs, and the *Grand Penſionary*, in the Chambers of *Triers*, the uſual Place of Conferences in the *States* Apartment; Which was pitch'd upon, to avoid the Trouble of the Ceremonial: For otherwiſe it muſt have been at the Duke of *Marlborough*'s, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary; Whereas Prince *Eugene* had no Character, his Credentials importing only, "That his *Imperial* Majeſty had "ſent his firſt Counſellour, Preſident of the "Council of War, and General-Lieutenant, "Prince *Eugene*, to concert the Operations of "the Campaign, in whom the *States* were de-"ſired to put an entire Confidence." As ſoon as

as they were entered the Room, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in a very civil Manner, took Prince *Eugene* by the Hand, and led him to a Seat above his own, after which, the *States* Deputies placed themſelves, without obſerving any Precedency among them. Prince *Eugene* open'd the Conference with a Speech; Wherein, in a plain, natural, but pathetick Manner, "He "gave a particular Account of the *Emperour*'s "Forces in *Naples*, *Lombardy*, and *Piedmont*, "and of thoſe deſigned for *Spain*, and having "mentioned the Troops, which His *Imperial* "Majeſty intended to employ in *Germany*, he "gave, in very modeſt Terms, his own Opi-"nion of the Operations of the next Campaign, "both on the *Upper Rhine*, and the *Low Coun-"tries*; Concluding, that he had Inſtructions "from his *Imperial* Majeſty, to uſe his Endea-"vours to engage the Queen of *Great Britain*, "and the *States General*, to approve the Scheme "he had propoſed, and to ſecond, on their "Parts, his *Imperial* Majeſty's Efforts, both to "reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, and "to reſtore his Brother, King *Charles*, III. to "the whole Monarchy of *Spain*." The manly and nervous Eloquence, with which Prince *Eugene* expreſs'd himſelf, was admir'd by all who were preſent; and after he had ended his Diſcourſe, the Duke of *Marlborough* acquainted the Aſſembly with the Inſtructions he had received from the Queen, his Miſtreſs, in Relation to the Buſineſs before them: And, at laſt, Mention was made of a ſeparate Army, to be commanded by Prince *Eugene*. This Conference, which laſted above an Hour, was but a kind of *Preliminary*: For the Deputies of the *States* were not empowered to make any Anſwer, either to Prince

1708.

1708. Prince *Eugene*'s or the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Propoſals, but only (according to the uſual Methods obſerv'd by that wiſe Republick) to receive them, and to report the ſame to Their *High Mightineſſes*, which they did, the 16th.

SEVERAL other Conferences were held, tho' more privately, between the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*; The Reſult of which was a Myſtery, and afforded Matter of Speculation to all *Europe*, for a While: But it, afterwards, appear'd to be therein reſolved, "That moſt of the *Imperialiſts* "employ'd, the Year before, on the *Upper-* "*Rhine*, with the *Saxons* and *Heſſians*, in the "Pay of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, and the "Troops, which the *Elector Palatine* was to "furniſh, in Conſideration of His *Imperial* "Majeſty's reſtoring him to the Poſſeſſion of "the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Prerogatives "enjoy'd by his Anceſtors, ſhould march into "the *Netherlands*, to act there, under Prince "*Eugene*, in Concert with the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* "Forces, commanded, in Chief, by the Duke "of *Marlborough*, and, under him, by Velt-"Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*." Whether Prince *Eugene*, who took *Hannover* in his Way to the *Hague*, then communicated the above Scheme, to the *Elector* of that Name, and found him averſe to it, or propoſed other Meaſures to his *Electoral* Highneſs, I cannot ſay: But it was thought fit, that Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſhould now both wait on that Prince, in order to obtain his Concurrence to the Reſolutions taken at the *Hague*.

Reſolutions taken in thoſe Conferences.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* intended to have gone back to *England*, before the Opening of the Campaign; But Prince *Eugene* was very earneſt

earneſt with his Grace to meet him at *Hannover*; 1708.
And the *States General* having repreſented, to the Queen of *Great Britain*, the Neceſſity of his Preſence on that Side, and how uncertain the Winds might make his timely Return, the Seaſon being ſo far advanced, his Grace reſolved upon the Journy to the *Hannoverian* Court. Prince *Eugene* having finiſh'd his Negociations at the *Hague*, ſet out, the twentieth of *April*, N. S. arrived the twenty-ſecond at *Duſſeldorp*, and, having ended his Buſineſs, the next Day, with the *Elector Palatine*, and ſent an Expreſs, thereupon to *Vienna*, purſued his Journy, towards *Hannover*, the four and twentieth. The Duke of *Marlborough* met him, the ſix and twentieth, two *German* Miles from that Place, and arriving there, the ſame Evening together, they alighted at the *Britiſh* Envoy's.

Prince Eugene *and the Duke of* Marlborough *arrive at* Hannover;

THE Duke of *Marlborough* went firſt to Court, and was followed thither, ſoon after, by Prince *Eugene*; where the ſeveral Audiences of Ceremony, which they had of the *Electoral* Family, being over, they had, together, a long Conference with the *Elector*, who gave Orders for their being accommodated in his own Palace. Their Conferences were continued, the three following Days, the Count *de Rechteren* aſſiſting, on the Part of the *States General*. They met with ſome Difficulties, at firſt, which were removed by the dextrous and prudent Management of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*; and his *Electoral* Highneſs, tho' he was ſenſible, that, by this Scheme, for making vigorous Efforts in *Flanders*, the Army, which he was to command himſelf, on the *Upper Rhine*, muſt be extremely weakned, and he ſhould be obliged to ſtand on the Defenſive; Yet, at Length,

And confer with the Elector.

The Elector *comes into their Scheme.*

1708. Length, he conſented to part with ſeveral Regiments, and, being ſatisfied with the Laurels he had already gained, chearfully ſacrificed to the *Common Cauſe*, the Glory he might have reap'd by acting offenſively.

Prudent Foreſight of the Duke of Marlborough.

BY this Regulation, the Duke of *Marlborough* wiſely foreſaw, he ſhould ſurmount the Difficulties he had formerly laboured under; For, by this great Addition of Forces, he could, if Occaſion required, form two Armies, and he was ſo well aſſured of the Intrepidity of his own Troops, that he reſolved, if poſſible, to engage the Enemy, notwithſtanding their Superiority; Which he might now do, without conſulting the Deputies of the *States General* attending the Army, whereby he had been often diſappointed in his Deſigns.

Mr. HOWE, her Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of *Hannover*, gave the following Account of the Duke's Negociation, in a Letter to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

A LETTER *from* E. Howe, *Eſq*; *to the Earl of* Mancheſter.

Hannover, *April* 29. 1708.

MY LORD,

A Letter from E. Howe, *Eſq*; *to the Earl of* Mancheſter.

" HIS *Grace* the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, arrived here on *Thurſday* Night. My " Lord Duke and Prince *Eugene* met at a Poſt-" houſe, two *German* Miles, from hence, and " came together, in the ſame Coach, to my " Houſe; Having refreſhed themſelves, they " went to Court, where they were lodged in " the ſeveral Apartments prepared for them.

" The

1708.

" The next Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough*, " Prince *Eugene* and the Count of *Rechteren* had " a long Conferrence with the *Elector*, and, in " the Evening, went to hear a Play. Laſt " Night, they honoured me with their Compa- " ny, and ſupped at my Houſe. The *Elector*'s " Baggage, that was order'd to march on " *Wedneſday*, was countermanded, the Day be- " fore; the Waggons are unloaded, and remain " ſo till farther Orders. However, the Duke " of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* have pre- " vail'd ſo far with His *Electoral* Highneſs, that " I hope the Baggage will be ſent, in a few " Days, to *Francfort*. They have performed, " in this Matter, that which, I believe, nobody " elſe could have done. Monſ. *Elcetz*, whom " the *Elector* had ſent to *Saxony*, to treat with " King *Auguſtus*'s Miniſters, about 3,000 Horſe, " which were to be taken into the Service of " the *Empire*, is come again, without having " concluded that Treaty. I am, *&c.*

E. HOWE.

A Stratagem ſucceſsfully put in Practice.

IT will be proper to obſerve, in this Place, that, notwithſtanding it was agreed, Prince *Eugene* ſhould come into the *Netherlands*; Yet it was induſtriouſly given out, that he was to act, with a ſeparate Body, on the *Moſel*; Which obliged the Enemy to ſend a conſiderable Number of Forces that Way, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*. The nine and twentieth, in the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Leipzick*, to confer with King *Auguſtus*, who was come thither on Purpoſe, two Days before, from *Dreſden*. On his Highneſs's Arrival there, the firſt of *May*, he finiſhed his Negociations,

Prince Eugene *goes to* Leipzick *and* Vienna.

1708. in a few Hours, and purſued his Journey, the next Day, to *Vienna*. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out, from *Hannover*, the thirtieth of *April*, in the Morning, and arrived, the third of *May*, in the Afternoon, at the *Hague*, where his Grace communicated to the *States General* the Reſult of the Conferences held at *Hannover*: The Duke having concerted all farther Meaſures, for Opening the Campaign, with Their *High Mightineſſes*, left the *Hague*, the ſeventh, and went to *Ghent*, where having review'd the *Britiſh* Forces, he went, the eleventh, to *Bruſſels*.

And the Duke of Marlborough *to the* Hague;

Ghent *and* Bruſſels.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having conferr'd with Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, who, notwithſtanding the infirm State of Health he laboured under, preſerved a vigorous Mind, and ſeemed reſolved to dy, like a *Hero*, in the Field, gave Orders to the Troops to march to *Anderlech*, near *Bruſſels*, where, accordingly, the *Dutch*, *Pruſſians* and *Hannoverians*, began to form the Army, the twenty-third of *May*, N. S. The ſix and twentieth, they march'd to *Billinghen*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters, in the Abby of that Name, and the Velt-Marſhal fix'd his at *Hall*, a little Town, that lay in the Front of the firſt Line. The *Britiſh* Forces repaired to this Camp, likewiſe, with all poſſible Expedition, as did, alſo, a conſiderable Body of Troops, in the Service of the *States General*, from their reſpective Garriſons in *Flanders*. And, laſt of all, the Field-Deputies of Their *High Mightineſſes* arrived there; Who behav'd themſelves this Campaign, with ſo much Prudence, Generoſity and Reſolution, that they contributed very much to the Succeſs of it.

The Confederates *form their Army*;

UPON

1708.

UPON Notice of theſe Motions, the Duke *de Vendôme* aſſembled his Army, the five and twentieth, between *Mons* and *St. Giſlain*, and took up his Head Quarters at *St. Simpronien*, from whence he march'd, the next Day, to *Soignies*, poſting his *Right* at *Naiſt*, and his *Left*, at *Canchie Notre-Dame*, within three Leagues of the *Confederate* Camp. He was joined, the ſame Day, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, who had the Chief (at leaſt *Titular)* Command of the Army, together with the Duke of *Berry*, his Brother, and the pretended Prince of *Wales*, under the *Romantick* Name of the *Chevalier de St. George.*

As do, likewiſe, the Enemy theirs.

The Dukes of Burgundy *and* Berry, *with the* Pretender, *join their Army.*

BEFORE I proceed to give any farther Account of the Proceedings of theſe two Armies, I ſhall firſt give the Readers an Account of the Force of both, as they ſtood reſpectively, that of the *Confederates*, on the nine and twentieth, and that of the Enemy, on the ſix and twentieth of *May.*

Force of both Armies.

The Confederate *Army.*

	Battalions.	*Squadrons.*
Firſt Line —— ——	59	94
Second Line ——	53	86
Totol	112	180

ARTILLERY.

	Cannon.
Engliſh ——	45
Dutch. ——	68
Total	113

The Enemy's Army.

	Battalions.	*Squadrons.*
First Line ——	62	103
Second Line ——	51	57
Reserve —— ——	11	37
Total	124	197

See Letter A. *above.*

Marches and Counter-Marches of both Armies.

THE nine and twentieth of *May*, the *Confederate* Army, which consisted of 180 Squadrons of Horse, and 112 Battalions, made a Motion from *Bellinghen*, advancing the *Right* to *Herfelinghen*, the *Left* to *Lembecq*, and fixing the Head Quarters at *St. Renelle*, in Hopes of bringing the Enemy to an Engagement; Which, by their bold March to *Soignies*, they seem'd rather to seek than decline; Being Superiour, at least, in Number, to the Allies. For their Army consisted of 197 Squadrons, and 124 Battalions.

THE same Day, the Enemy received their heavy Baggage from *Mons*; But sent it back thither, the thirty-first; Which still gave the *Confederates* Hopes they should come to an Engagement; And, thereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Troops to be in a Readiness, to march, at an Hour's Warning. The same Evening, the Duke of *Marlborough* received Intelligence, that the Enemy's heavy Baggage, having received a Counter-Order, was actually returned to the Camp; and that they had forrag'd for two Days; From whence it was reasonably concluded, that they would not march the next Day, as Deserters had reported. The Duke of *Marlborough* having, hereupon, advis'd with the other Generals, resolved to send the Horse to forrage, the next Morning; And they went

went out, accordingly, before Break of Day; But they had not been out an Hour, before Advice came, that the Enemy had begun, the Night before, at ten, to ſend their heavy Baggage, to *Mons*; And decamp'd without any Noiſe, about eleven, marching towards *Nivelle*. The Forragers were immediately recalled; And, to avoid all Loſs of Time, the Infantry march'd firſt of all, about Noon, from *St. Renelle*, and were followed by the Cavalry. 1708.

ABOUT four, they formed four Columns, intending to encamp the *Right* towards *Anderlech*, and the *Left* to *Lake*; But, upon farther Notice, that the Enemy had not encamp'd at *Nivelle*, but had continued their March, by *Bois Seigneur Iſaac*, to *Braine La Leu*, the Duke judged, that they could not have any other Deſign, than to poſt themſelves, on the Banks of the *Deule*, to hinder the *Allies* from paſſing that River, and to ſeize *Louvain*; Being the very ſame Project, which the Duke *de Vendôme* had formed the laſt Year; but miſcarried in it. To prevent the Enemy, there was no other Remedy, but to continue marching all Night; So that, on the third of *June*, in the Afternoon, the Army of the *Allies* arrived at the Camp of *Terbank*, very much fatigued as well by this long March, as by the continual Rains, which had fallen, for four and twenty Hours together. *A Deſign of the Enemy's.*

THE *French*, having received Intelligence of this expeditious March of the *Confederates*, did not venture to advance farther than *Genap*; But encamp'd their *Right* to that Place, and their *Left* to *Braine la Leu*. Upon which, the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters, in the Abby of *Terbank*, and Monſ. *d'Auverquerque* his, in the Suburbs of *Louvain*. The fourth, ſeveral *Prevented by an expeditious March.*

1708. Bridges were laid on the *Deule*, between *Havre*, and *Louvain*. The fifth, almoſt the whole *Confederate* Army forrag'd in the Neighbourhood of their Camp; The ſixth, being appointed, by his Grace, as a Day of Thankſgiving, for the paſt Succeſſes of the Arms of the *Allies*, and to implore a Bleſſing upon the preſent Campaign, it was religiouſly obſerv'd throughout the whole Army.

A Thankſgiving obſerved.

FROM this Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter,

To the Earl of MANCHESTER.

Camp at *Terbank*, June 4. 1708.

MY LORD,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *to the Earl of* Mancheſter.

"I HAVE received the Honour of your "Lordſhip's Letter, of the 18th paſt, and "tho' I was at firſt very ſorry to hear of an Ac- "cident, that muſt, for ſome Time make your "Stay at *Venice* leſs agreable to you, than was "deſired by your Friends; Yet I hope the Steps "the Queen has made, and the prudent Manage- "ment you have obſerved, on this Occaſion, "will, at laſt, turn to Her Majeſty's Honour "and your Satisfaction. As to what you deſire "for your Return home, I ſuppoſe, you have "wrote the ſame Thing to Lord *Sunderland*, "with whom I ſhall be glad to join in any Thing "you can deſire; And if the Queen is pleaſed "to gratify your Requeſt, I ſhall think it a great "Happineſs if my Quarters happen to lye in "your Way.

I am, *&c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

THE

THE Enemy continuing quiet in their Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* took that Opportunity of reviewing his Troops, which he began to do the ſeventh, and continued for eight or nine Days following; When he had the Satisfaction to find, that the reſpective Bodies were all very compleat, the Men in the moſt excellent Order, fluſh'd with their former Victories, and eager to engage an Enemy, that was deſpicable in their Eyes. 1708.

The Duke of Marlborough *reviews the* Confederate *Army.*

IN this Camp it was, that the *Electoral* Prince of *Hannover*, now our moſt Gracious Sovereign, King *George* II. came to the Army, and was received with the greateſt Marks of Reſpect and Diſtinction, by all the General Officers.

IT was now plain that the Enemy had no Inclination to engage the *Confederates*: They had indeed, in View, the Recovery of the Places they had loſt, in the Year, 1706. But it was by their uſual Method of *Surprize* and *Treachery*: Nor were their Hopes altogether in vain: For the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, who had gain'd ſome Intereſt, in the *Provinces* in the *Netherlands*, among People of all Ranks, by his Profuſeneſs and Popularity, with the Aſſiſtance of the Count *de Bergeyck*, a Perſon of great Credit, and no leſs Activity, and other Friends of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, eaſily found Means to practiſe upon the Levity, and reſtleſs Spirits of the chief Inhabitants of the Cities of *Ghent*, *Bruges* and *Antwerp*, who, being uneaſy under the *Dutch* Government, promiſed to open their Gates to the Troops of *France* and *Spain*, as ſoon as they could find a fair Opportunity.

The Enemy decline Fighting.

Under-hand Practices of the Elector *of* Bavaria.

THE Armies, on both Sides, had now remained a conſiderable Time, in their reſpective Camps, without any Motion; The *Confederates*, for their Part, being in Expectation of Prince *Eugene*'s

The French *ſurprize* Ghent *and* Bruges.

1708. taking the Field, with an Army compoſed of *Pruſſian* and *Heſſian* Troops, 10,000 *Palatines*, and ſome *Imperialiſts*. The Motion of this Body was retarded by ſeveral Difficulties about the March of the *Palatine* Forces; Of which the *French* getting Intelligence, they concluded the *Confederates* would hardly venture to force them, in the Paſſes and Defilees, they were poſſeſſed of, and, therefore, commanded a Detachment to march towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, to ſurprize thoſe Towns, which they effected.

THAT the Reader may have an Idea of the Importance of theſe two Places, it may not be amiſs to give a brief Deſcription of them.

A Deſcription of Bruges; *BRUGES* (in *Latin*, *Bruga*) is a beautiful, ſtrong, and noble City of the *Low Countries*, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, the Capital of the Territory of *Bruges*, a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*; It is a Place of great Trade, ſituate on ſeveral Canals, which are very convenient for tranſporting of Merchandize to the neighbouring Cities and Countries: It ſtands about 24 Miles *North-Weſt* of *Ghent*, 11 *Eaſt* of *Oſtend*, 34 *North-Eaſt* of *Dunkirk*, and 40 *Weſt* of *Antwerp*.

And Ghent. *GHENT* (in *Latin*, *Gandavum*, and *Ganda*) is a very large City and Caſtle, one of the Chief of the *Low Countries*, the *Metropolis* of the Earldom of *Flanders*, and Territory of *Ghent*, a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*; famous for the Birth of Emperor *Charles*, V. the 24th of *February*, 1500. It ſtands on the Rivers *Scheld* and *Lys*, (which divide it into 26 Iſlands) 27 Miles almoſt *South-Weſt* of *Antwerp*, 30 *North-Weſt* of *Bruſſels*, 94 almoſt *South* of *Amſterdam*, and 154 *North-Eaſt* of *Paris*.

Manner of effecting it. THE fifth of *July*, N. S. a Party of the Enemy's Troops, commanded by the Brigadiers *la Faille*

Faille, and *Paſteur*, advanc'd, before Break of Day, towards *Ghent*; And, at the Opening of the Gates, between five and ſix in the Morning, half a Dozen Foot Soldiers, with two or three Troopers, who were ſent before, pretending to be Deſerters, were admitted into the Town, by the Watch of Burghers, who were no more in Number than themſelves: When they were going to be carried to the Main-guard, ſome of them pretended a Wearineſs, and ſetting themſelves down on the Ground, deſired ſome Brandy, to delay Time; Which being brought, they drank with the Burghers, and amuſed them, with a Tale of the March of the *French* Army, and their own Deſertion. Soon after, another ſmall Party of pretended Deſerters came, and entertained the Watch, with the like frivolous Stories, 'till Brigadier *la Faille*, who, not long before, had been High Baily of that City, and had yet a conſiderable Intereſt there, coming in Perſon, commanded the Burghers, who guarded the Gates, to lay down their Arms, and admit the *French* Troops. They began, at firſt, to make a Shew of Reſiſtance; But the pretended Deſerters, riſing up at once, preſented their Bayonets, and ſtop'd them. Reſiſtance would now have been to little Purpoſe; So the Brigadier's Commands being immediately obey'd, he left ſome of his Men there, and, with the Reſt, march'd directly into the Town. It being early, they only met with a few Labourers in the Streets, ſome of whom took them for Deſerters, and others they quieted with Gold. In this Manner, they advanced to the Gate of *Bruges*, which they ſeized with little or no Reſiſtance, as they did, likewiſe, the Bridge of *Meuleſtede*. In the mean Time, Monſ. *Grimaldi*, who follow'd Monſ. *de la Faille* at 1708.

1708. at a Diſtance, entered the Town likewiſe, and march'd, with the Reſt of the Detachment, to the Market-Place. All the Gates being ſoon after ſeiz'd, about ten, Monſ. *de la Faille* march'd to the Town-houſe, and having aſſembled the Magiſtrates, and Chief Burghers, he cauſed a Pardon to be read to them, ſign'd by the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and underneath by the Count *de Bergeyck*; Upon which, they readily ſubmitted.

The Caſtle of Ghent *obtain an honourable Capitulation.*

THE Enemy, being thus become Maſters of the Town, cauſed the Governour of the Caſtle to be ſummon'd immediately to ſurrender; But Monſ. *de Labene*, Major of Sir *Richard Temple*'s *Engliſh* Regiment of Foot, who commanded in that Fortreſs, with about 300 Men, expecting either to be re-inforced by Major General *Murray*, or relieved by the Approach of the *Confederate* Army, anſwer'd, *That he would defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity.* The *French* began, hereupon, to make their Preparations for Attacking the Caſtle; And Major-General *Murray*, who was poſted, at *Marienkirk*, with two *Engliſh* Regiments of Foot, and one of *Spaniſh* Dragoons, of Colonel *d'Audigni*'s, in vain, attempted to throw a Reinforcement into the Place. Upon this, Major *Labene*, having been ſummoned, a ſecond Time, held a Conſultation with the Officers under him; Where, having conſidered the Strength of the Enemy; the ſmall Number of the Garriſon, conſiſting, beſides, of Recruits, and weak, ſickly Men; a large old Breach unrepair'd; the Moat being fordable in that Place; the Cannon being, in a Manner, uſeleſs, for Want of Neceſſaries thereunto belonging, and by the Abſence of the Store-keepers and Gunners; the vaſt Number of Women and Children, amounting to upwards

of

of 900, and the Scarcity of Proviſions; They thought it proper to accept of the honourable Terms which were offered them; Which, however, were to be void, in Caſe the Governour of the Caſtle ſhould be relieved between the ſixth and eighth of *July*: Rightly judging, that if they received no Relief, in that Time, they could not reaſonably expect any at all. 1708.

Bruges *ſurrender'd to the Enemy.*

SOME Hours after the Enemy had ſurprized *Ghent*, Count *de la Motte* appeared with a ſtrong Detachment before *Bruges*, which ſurrendered, the next Day, without making the leaſt Reſiſtance, or putting the Enemy to the Trouble of Firing more than three Pieces of Cannon. There was indeed a Sort of a Capitulation agreed upon, in which the Sieur *Briel*, Receiver of the Contributions, and Mr. *Volmar*, his Comptroller, were included; But it appeared, by every Circumſtance, that this was a Thing of Form only, and that the Articles had been long before agreed on.

Damme *attempted by them in vain.*

THIS done, the Count *de la Motte* marched immediately to *Damme*, hoping to meet with the ſame Succeſs there; But as this Place was fortified and garriſon'd, the Governour open'd the Sluices, and put the whole Country under Water, which oblig'd the Count to retire. From hence he march'd to *Plaſſendahl*, a little Fort, on the Canal which leads from *Bruges* to *Oſtend*, and is a Security to the Communication of theſe two Places. The Officer, who commanded in it, refus'd to ſurrender, upon which the Count attack'd and took it, Sword in Hand.

Fort Plaſſendahl *taken.*

MAJOR-GENERAL *Murray* having thus found it impoſſible to reinforce the Caſtle of *Ghent*, retired to the *Sas von Ghent*, where he found the Deputies of the *States General*, for the Affairs of *Flanders*,

Motions of Major-General Murray's *Detachment.*

1708. *Flanders*, and concerted, with them, the neceſſary Meaſures, for putting the Frontiers in a Poſture of Defenſe, and ſecuring thoſe Poſts which were moſt expos'd. The Governour of the *Sas* had, before, re-inforc'd the Garriſon of the *Red-Houſe*, with fifty Men, and the Deputies countermanded the Regiment of *Eberfeldt*, which was marching to *Elkelo*. Major-General *Murray* poſted his Troops under the Cannon of Fort *Leopold*; But, the next Morning, he receiv'd Orders, from the Duke of *Marlborough*, to march, and endeavour to join Major-General *Bothmar*, who was detach'd from the Grand Army, with three Regiments of Dragoons, and one of Horſe. He paſſed the Canal, accordingly; But, receiving Advice, from Monſ. *Bothmar*, that the Conjunction was impracticable, he returned, the ſeventh, to his former Poſt. The Deputies, in the mean Time, reinforced the Garriſon of the *Red-Houſe*, with 100 Men, and furniſh'd them with a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſions and Ammunition. Two Hundred Dragoons of *d'Audigni*'s Regiment were detach'd for ſecuring the Lines of *Bervliet*; Forty were ſent to *Hulſt*; And all the Troops which were in *Sluys* march'd to *Damme*, except fifty Men.

The French *retreat privately from* Braine la Leu.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, who was yet in his Camp, at *Terbank*, received Advice, a Day or two before the Surprizing of *Ghent*, that the Enemy had laden their heavy Baggage; The fourth of *July*, about Noon he received further Intelligence, that a conſiderable Detachment was march'd towards *Tubize*; And, in the Night, that their whole Army had follow'd, at nine in the Evening. His Grace, hereupon, gave immediate Orders, for the *Confederate* Army to be in a Readineſs to march. Accordingly, about three

three in the Morning, the fifth of *July*, they march'd from the Camp at *Terbank*, paſs'd the Canal, in four Columns, and encamp'd, with the *Left* at *Anderlech*, and the Right at the Mill of *Tomberg*. Here the Duke got Intelligence of the Enemy's Deſign on *Ghent*, and that the Detachment they had made, for that End, was advanced as far as *Aloſt*, and had broken down the Bridge there, over the *Dender:* He, thereupon, order'd Major-General *Bothmar*, with four Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, to paſs over at *Dendermond*, in Order to obſerve the Enemy, and to prevent their Deſign upon *Ghent*; But he came too late. 1708. *The* Confederates *follow them.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* was too ſenſible of the Importance it would be to recover *Ghent* and *Bruges*, not to be thoughtful of the ſpeedieſt Methods to effect it; But none ſeem'd to him ſo conducive thereunto, as to bring the Enemy to a Battle, the happy Succeſs of which muſt of Courſe be attended with the Recovery of thoſe Places; He, therefore, directed all his Meaſures, to this End.

THE ſame Day, the *French* paſs'd the *Senne*, at *Hall* and *Tubize*, and were paſſing, at the Mill of *Goicke*, till Night, within a League of the *Right* Wing of the *Allies*; Which coming very late into it's Camp, and the Army having made a very long March, thro' difficult Ways, it was not thought practicable to attack the Enemy, that Night. However, the greateſt Part of the Horſe and Foot having been brought to the *Right*, during the Night, in Order to engage the Enemy, the whole Army was formed, the next Morning early, in Order of Battle: But their Deſign was fruſtrated by the *French*, who were employed the whole Night, with all poſſible Expedition, *The two Armies come very near together.*

1708. pedition, in paſſing the *Dender*, thro' the Town of *Ninove*, and over ſeveral Bridges built near that Place, for the ſame Purpoſe: So that the Detachment ſent to attack their *Rear-Guard* came too late to find any Thing but their ſmall Baggage, which was attended by a ſtrong Guard. Theſe, Major-General *Schulemberg* and Sir *Richard Temple*, with ten Squadrons, and five Battalions, ſupported by Major-General *de Veyne*, with ten Squadrons more, ſoon defeated, put them to the Flight, and took a great Deal of Baggage. I do not find the Particulars of it, in any Account of ours; But *French* Authors limit their Loſs to 150 Priſoners, beſides kill'd and wounded, and 30 or 40 laden Mules.

The Enemy retreats in the Night over the Dender.

Their Rear-Guard defeated, and Part of their Baggage taken.

Prince Eugene *arrives in the* Confederate *Army.*

THE *Confederate* Army encamp'd, the ſame Night, at *Aſche*, where Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, having made a quick March, from the *Moſel*, and left his Cavalry at *Maeſtricht*, (reſolving to be preſent, as ſoon as poſſible, at whatever Action might happen, tho' his Troops ſhould not come up in Time,) arriv'd that Evening, with Major-General *Cadogan*, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* had ſent to attend him. The Arrival of his Highneſs, and the Approach of his Troops, not only revived the Spirits of the Soldiers, but was very acceptable to the Generals themſelves, after the ungrateful News, they received, that very Day, of the *French* having ſurprized *Ghent*.

Unanimity between the Duke of Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, from the very Moment they met, acted with ſuch Unanimity, as if but one Soul had inform'd both their Bodies. The next Day, a Council of War was held, in which it was reſolved, to regulate the March of the Army, according to the Motions of the Enemy, and Pioneers were, thereupon,

thereupon, ſent, on every Side, to make Ways; The Reſolution the Duke of *Marlborough* had before taken, of bringing the Enemy, if poſſible, to an Engagement, being again confirm'd: And ſo eager were the Generals for it, that it was determined, if a fair Opportunity offer'd, not to wait for the Arrival of the *Imperial* Troops. In the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene* went to *Bruſſels*, to pay a Viſit to his Mother, the Counteſs of *Soiſſons*; And, the Day following, the Duke of *Marlborough* being much indiſpoſed and feveriſh, the Orders were diſpenſed at Monſ. *d'Auverquerque*'s Quarters; And, according to theſe Orders, four Battalions march'd, to re-inforce the Garriſon of *Bruſſels*; And eight Battalions were ordered, with Major-General *Cadogan*, and the Quarter-Maſters, to make the Ways. 1708.

The Duke of Marlborough indiſpoſed.

THE ſmall Advantage the Enemy had in Surprizing *Ghent* proved the Occaſion of their own much greater Loſs; And the Governour of that Caſtle not delivering it, till the eighth of *July*, had this good Effect, that it amuſed the Enemy two or three Days, in their Camp, from above *Aloſt* to *Schilebille*, on the *Scheld*. This Delay was of moſt fatal Conſequence to them; For the *French* Generals receiving Intelligence, that Prince *Eugene* was bringing a Re-inforcement, of about 30,000 Men, with all Expedition from *Germany* to *Brabant*, bethought themſelves of retiring towards their Lines, and ſtrong Towns, before the Conjunction of the *Confederate* Troops; In Hopes, that being re-inforced with a good Body of Troops, which were coming to join them from *Alſace* (tho' not with ſuch Speed as the *Germans*, who were remarkably Expeditious on this Occaſion, beyond their uſual Cuſtom) under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, they might

The Enemy's taking of Ghent, &c. proves diſadvantageous to them.

Their Vanity.

1708. might afterwards be a Match for the *Confederates*, or, at leaſt, might preſerve the Conqueſts they had lately made with much Eaſe. They were alſo, ſo vain, to imagine, that they might ſurprize or reduce *Oudenarde*, the only Paſs the *Allies* had left on the *Scheld*, ſince the taking of *Ghent*, before the *Allies* could be in any Readineſs to prevent it; And, to this End, Count *de Chemerault*, having broke down all the Bridges on the *Scheld*, and intimidated all the leſſer Places, in thoſe Parts, they cauſed the Place to be inveſted, the ninth of *July*, early, and intended to have taken Poſſeſſion of the advantageous Camp of *Leſſines*.

They inveſt Oudenarde.

Preparations made for its Defenſe.

MONS. *de Sigterman*, who commanded in *Oudenarde*, fearing the Inhabitants might be treacherous, as it was ſuſpected they had been in other Places, immediately call'd a Council of War, to conſider of Means how to keep them within the Limits of their Duty, if they ſhould be otherwiſe inclin'd. It was there reſolved to defend the Place to the laſt Extremity, and to declare to the Townſmen, that it was hoped they would contribute all that lay in their Power to that End; But that, if they offer'd to make the leaſt Attempt towards ſurrendering the Place, they would ſet Fire to it, in every Part, and reduce it to a Heap of Aſhes. The Inhabitants made all poſſible Proteſtations of their Fidelity; And aſſiſted the Governour in putting the Town in the beſt Poſture of Defenſe.

A Re-inforcement thrown into it.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, having either Information or Suſpicion of the Enemy's Deſign, ordered Brigadier *Chanclos*, to throw himſelf into *Oudenarde*, with 800 Men, detach'd from *Aeth*, *Courtray*, and *Menin*, and *Walef*'s Dragoons, which was performed accordingly.

ingly. This proved a great Diſappointment to the Enemy; For if they could have ſecured this Place, they would have cut off the Communication of the *Allies*, with *Menin* and *Courtray*. 1708.

THE ſame Day, the *Confederate* Army march'd, in four Columns, by the *Left*; All the Horſe of the *Right* Wing, in one Column, on the *Right*; The Horſe of the *Left*, in a Column, on the *Left*; And the Foot of both Lines, breaking in the Middle, in two Columns, in the *Center*; The Earl of *Albemarle* being left, with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and thirty Squadrons, to make the *Rear-Guard*, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould have made any Motion towards *Bruſſels*. The Ways being in good Repair, the Army march'd with exact Order, tho' with the greateſt Expedition; The Head being paſs'd *Herfelingen*, above five Leagues from *Aſche*, before eleven in the Morning; And the Lines perfectly cloſed up, without any Straggling, or any Thing left behind. *Extraordinary March of the* Confederate *Army.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for the Army to pitch their Tents, juſt in their *March*, about *Herfelingen*, fronting towards the Enemy; Who, being far from expecting, that the *Confederate* Army could poſſibly make ſo ſwift a March, did not beat their General, 'till three in the Afternoon, thinking themſelves ſecure of the Camp of *Leſſines*, in Order to cover the Siege of *Oudenarde*, for which they had their Artillery ready at *Tournay*. Prince *Eugene* having rejoined the Army at *Herfelingen*, the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd Major-General *Cadogan*, about four in the Afternoon, with eight Squadrons, and as many Battalions, to take Poſſeſſion of the Camp of *Leſſines*; Accordingly, 800 Men, of this Detachment, entered the Town of *They poſſeſs themſelves of the Camp of* Leſſines.

1708. that Name, about Midnight; And the Reſt, having paſſed thro', at four in the Morning, poſted themſelves on this Side the River *Dender*. On the other Hand, the Retreat, which was the Signal for ſtriking the Tents, being beat at ſeven, the Evening before, in the Camp at *Herfelingen*, the whole Army march'd immediately; And moving on, all Night, began, the tenth, about eleven in the Morning, to paſs the *Dender*, over the Bridges laid there by Major-General *Cadogan*, and continued their March to the Camp of *Leſſines*, on the other Side; The chief Strength whereof conſiſts in the Rivulet which falls below it into the *Dender*. The Enemy perceiving themſelves diſappointed of this Camp, left their Route towards it, in which they had march'd ſeveral Hours, and alter'd their March towards *Gavre*, in Order to paſs the *Scheld* there.

Diſappointment of the Enemy.

The Confederates *endeavour to bring them to an Engagement.*

THE eleventh, in the Morning, upon Intelligence, that the Enemy had quitted *Oudenarde*, and were purſued by Brigadier *Chanclos*, with *Walef*'s Dragoons, Major-General *Cadogan* was ſent with ſixteen Battalions, and eight Squadrons, to make the Ways and Bridges at *Oudenarde*. The Army began to march, at eight o'Clock, by the *Left*, ſtill in four Columns, as they had encamp'd. And after the News came, that the Enemy were ſtill paſſing at *Gavre*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* reſolved to endeavour to bring them to an Engagement: In order to this, the Army continued their March, with ſuch extraordinary Speed and Diligence, that, at two, in the Afternoon, the Head was at the Bridges, over which Major-General *Cadogan*'s ſixteen Battalions were then paſſing.

MAJOR-

MAJOR-GENERAL *Rantzau*, with the eight Squadrons, and the Quarter-Maſters, being poſted on an Eminence, behind a narrow, but marſhy Rivulet, which runs into the *Scheld*, ſaw a great many *French* Squadrons drawn up on the Plain; on the other Side of the Rivulet; And the March of the *French* Army being directed towards the *Right*, they had thrown ſeven Battalions into the Village of *Heynem*, thro' which the High-Way runs along the *Scheld*. By theſe Appearances they could not judge with any Certainty, whether the true Deſign of the Enemy was to oppoſe the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Paſſage over the *Scheld*, or to gain their own Lines between *Liſle* and *Tournay*, which they might reaſonably think they had Time enough to do; For they could hardly ſuppoſe, that ſuch a vaſt Army could march five Leagues, in a very cloſe Country, have their Ways made, paſs a great River, and give them any Uneaſineſs, and that all within the Compaſs of four and twenty Hours! What followed this incredible March the Reader will ſee in the enſuing Chapter.

1708.

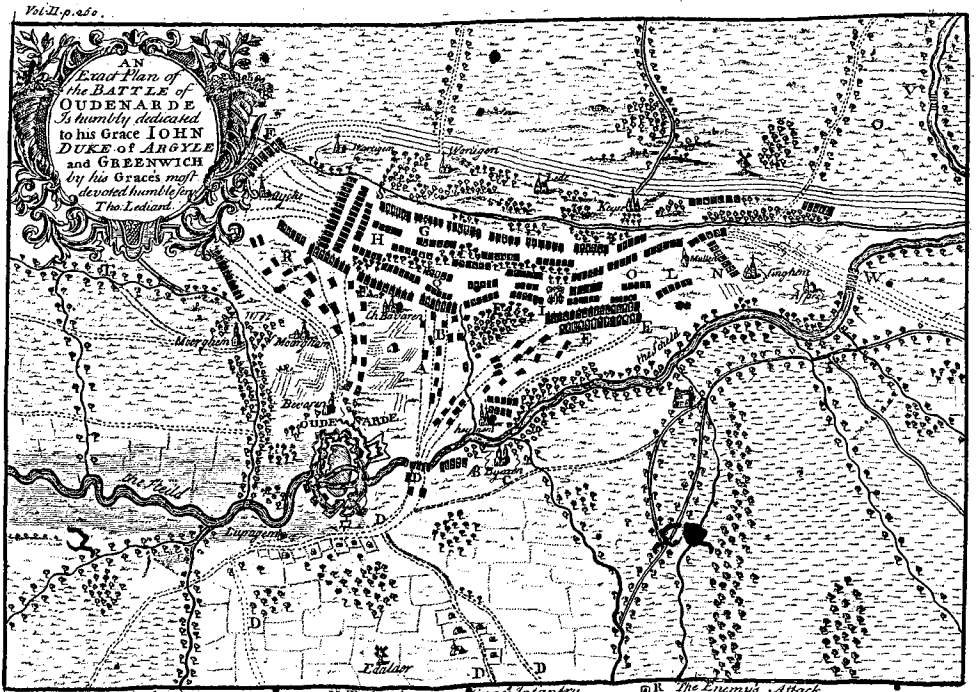
Another incredible March of the Confederates.

CHAP. VIII.

A particular Account of the famous Battle and Victory of Oudenarde, *with the Conſequences which immediately attended it.*

1708. IN the foregoing Chapter, we followed the *Confederates* in their almoſt incredible March to the *Scheld*, in Order to bring the Enemy to an Engagement; I ſhall now give the Reader the moſt accurate Account I have been able to procure, of the Battle and Victory which were the Conſequences of it; But firſt I ſhall take Notice of a Miſ-conduct or two of the Enemy, which contributed not a little to their Defeat.

THE Deſign of the Duke *de Vendôme*, in placing the ſeven Battalions in the Village of *Heynem*, and the Squadrons, that the *Confederates* had diſcover'd on the Plain, which were to the Number of twelve, was to have advanced towards the Bridge, over which the Allies were paſſing, to a certain Diſtance, to have waited there till half their Troops were paſs'd, and then to have attack'd them, with all the Advantage, which his Superiority of Number could have given him, not doubting but he ſhould eaſily have defeated them, before the other half of their Army could come to their Aſſiſtance. It was with that Intent, theſe Troops were advanc'd, and the Duke would ſoon



A March of ye Detachment.
B The Detachment in Order of Battle.
C Attack of ye Detachment.
D March of our Army.
E Our Army in Order of Battle.
F The Attack of our Army.
G The Attack of ye Prince of Orange with 20 Battalions

H The Cavalry supporting ye Infantry.
I Batteries of ye Allies.
L Camp of ye Allies after ye Battle.
M the Bridge where ye Army of ye Allies pass'd.
N March of ye Enemy's Detachments.
O March of ye Enemy's Army to range themselves as P
Q Inclosure possess'd by ye Dragoons & Granadiers supported by ye Kings Musketteers.

R The Enemy's Attack
S The Enemy's Battaries.
T The Enemy's Retreat.
V The Bridges where ye Enemy pass'd ye Scheld.
W The place where ye Enemies were repuls'd. by Prince Eugane & attack'd by ye Prince of Orange, who ended the Battle.

ſoon have follow'd with the whole Army; But happily the Duke of *Burgundy* did not approve of this Project. He had all along ſhew'd an Inclination to retire towards *Ghent*, and this Propenſity appear'd now ſtronger than ever; He order'd the Troop to ſtop ſhort in their March, at *Gavre*, in the greateſt Perplexity, not knowing which Way to move. He even recall'd the Squadrons which were in the Plain; and prepar'd to retire: And to this the *French* attribute their Misfortune which enſued. 1708.

Miſ-conduct of the Enemy before the Battle. See Letters H. *and* I. *below.*

IT would have been an eaſy Matter for the *French*, either to have cut of the Detachment of the *Allies*, which had advanced and laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, or, at leaſt, to have deſtroyed thoſe Bridges, before the whole *Confederate* Army could come up; And if then they had ſupported their *Left*, at *Heynem*, poſted their Horſe behind the Caſtle of *Beveren*, towards the Mill of *Oycke*, and placed their *Center* on the Height, between *Wertigem* and *Heurne*, they would undoubtedly have had all the Advantage, the moſt difficult Ground could give them; And, perhaps, the Choice would have been on their Side, whether to engage in a general Action or not? But the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendôme*, who had been at Variance for ſome Days before, what Courſe they ſhould take, ſtill differed in their Opinions, and were both yet ſtrangely at a Loſs, what Meaſures they ſhould reſolve upon, and what Diſpoſitions to make. This Irreſolution laſted 'till three in the Afternoon, when moſt of the young Commanders in the *French* Army, who had more Fire than Prudence, and who, to make their Court to the Duke of *Burgundy*, thwarted all that was adviſed by the Duke *de Vendôme*, declared loudly for an Engagement, which in a great Mea-

Diſſentions among their Generals. See Letter I. *below.*

1708. ſure, determined the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Duke *de Vendôme* was obliged to ſubmit.

See Letter I. *below.*

A Deſcription of Oudenarde.

OUDENARDE, (in Latin *Aldenarda*) from whence this famous Battle and Victory has its Name, is a rich and very ſtrong Town of the *Low Countries*, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, the *Metropolis* of the Territory of *Oudenarde*; A Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*; Drives a conſiderable Trade, and is famous for a Manufacture of Tapiſtry. It ſtands on the River *Scheld*, 13 Miles *South* of *Ghent*, 13 *North-Weſt* of *Aeth*, 36 *Weſt* of *Bruſſels*, and 37 almoſt *North* of *Mons*.

The Enemy prepare to begin the Attack.

MAJOR-GENERAL *Grimaldi* was, therefore, ordered, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, with the Horſe of the King's Houſhold, to begin the Attack, on the *Right*, and diſlodge Major-General *Rantzau*, from the Eminence, on which he was poſted; But when they came to the Rivulet, and found it marſhy, they were diſcouraged from attempting the Paſſage, and retired towards their own *Right*, tho' their Army had 12,000 Men more in Number, than the *Confederates*, and ſeveral other Advantages. This Attack the Duke *de Vendôme* diſapprov'd of; And, therefore, ſent Monſ. *Jennet*, his *Aid de Camp*, to the *Left*, to attack the *Allies*, on that Side.

But are diſcouraged.

But the Duke of *Burgundy* countermanded it, upon Information, as it was ſaid, that there was an unpaſſable Moraſs on that Side; Which, however, the Duke *de Vendôme* had paſs'd over, but an Hour before. The Marquis *de Quincy*, to clear the Duke of *Burgundy* from the Imputation of this Miſcarriage, pretends, that Monſ. *Jennet* was kill'd going from the *Right* to the *Left* of their Army; and that, therefore, the Duke *de Vendôme*'s Orders not being delivered, could not be executed, which

which (continues he) gave the *Allies* a great Advantage. Upon this, Major-General *Cadogan*, who had paſs'd the River, with twelve of his ſixteen Battalions, between three and four o' Clock, attack'd the Village of *Heynem*, with ſuch Reſolution (Brigadier *Sabine*, with his Brigade, being at the Head) that they ſoon made themſelves Maſters thereof, and found ſeven *French* Battalions in it, three of which entire, and the greater Part of the other four, were taken Priſoners. The *French* to palliate the Loſs of theſe ſeven Squadrons, tho' they allow that they were defeated, pretend the *Allies* took only a few of them Priſoners, and that the Reſt retir'd. 1708. *See Letter* I. *below.* *Major-General* Cadogan *begins the Attack.* *See Letter* C. *below.*

THE Duke of *Burgundy* now plainly ſaw, that there was no Poſſibility of retreating without the greateſt Confuſion, with the *Allies* at their very Heels: A Battle being, therefore, unavoidable, He put His Troops in Motion, for that End, and began to range them in proper Order: But it was now to late.

IMMEDIATELY after, Major-General *Rantzau*, with the eight Squadrons, and the Quarter-Maſters, paſs'd the Rivulet, and advanced into the *Plain*, where the *French* Horſe had been drawn up, between the Villages of *Singhem* and *Mullen*. Several of the Squadrons of their *Rear-Guard*, (*French* Authors ſay four) being ſtill paſſing thro' the *Plain*, the eight Squadrons, with the Quarter-Maſters, attack'd them with great Vigour, and drove them into the cloſe Ground, and the High-Way, which led into the March of their own Army. *And is ſeconded by Major-General* Rantzau.

IN this Action, the *Electoral* Prince of *Hanover*, (His preſent Majeſty of *Great-Britain*,) who had joined the Army, the twenty-ſecond of *June*, to ſerve as a Volunteer, gave diſtinguiſhed Proofs *Bravery of His preſent Majeſty* of Great-Britain.

1708. of his early Courage and Activity. He charg'd, Sword in Hand, at the Head of a Squadron of *Bulau*'s Dragoons; His Highneſs's Horſe was ſhot under him, and Colonel *Luſchky*, who commanded the Squadron, was kill'd fighting bravely by him. Lieutenant-General *Schulenburg*, and ſeveral other Volunteers, behaved with great Reſolution, and led up the Squadrons. Here the *French* Regiment of *La Breteche*, and ſeveral other Regiments, were entirely broken; And the Colonel himſelf, being dangerouſly wounded, was taken, together with a great many other Officers; And twelve Standards and Kettle-Drums.

Part of the French *Army defeated.*

See Letter C. *below.*

THE *Confederate* Army continued, in the mean Time, to paſs the Bridges, with all imaginable Diligence. The *Pruſſian* Horſe formed themſelves upon the *Right*, in the ſame Plain, where the advanced Guard was, and the Reſt of the Horſe, as they paſs'd, followed the *Pruſſians*, thro' the Village of *Heurne*, into the *Plain*; But the Foot, becauſe of the Length of the March, and the Horſe having gallopped a good Part of the Way, came later to the Bridges; So that none but the above mentioned ſixteen Battalions were there, 'till five o' Clock.

All the Confederate *Horſe paſs the* Scheld.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, being at the Head of the Horſe, which were forming in the *Plain*, and obſerving the great Want there was of Infantry, ſent Orders, to the Foot, which had been employed in attacking the Village, to leave their Poſt there, and fling themſelves into the Hedges, on the other Side of the *Plain*, whither the Enemy ſeem'd to be marching, with great Diligence. On that Side of the *Plain* were no more, than two Battalions, of Major-General *Colliar*'s, and Brigadier

The Engagement continued.

dier *Grumkau*'s, and thoſe the Enemy attack'd, with Great Fury; But they maintained their Poſt with equal Bravery, till more Foot came up to their Aſſiſtance. The Duke of *Marlborough*, hereupon, diſpatch'd Orders after Orders to the Foot, to preſs their March, the Enemy being then forming, and ready to attack the Infantry which was already there, with very unequal Numbers. In the Interim, the Duke of *Argile* arrived, with twenty Battalions; Which were hardly poſted, when the *French* attack'd them very briſkly, and drove ſome *Pruſſian* Battalions from their Poſt; But, notwithſtanding the Inequality of Numbers, about ſix, in the Evening, they retook it again, Sword in Hand. By this Time, Count *Lottum* was coming up, to ſuſtain this Attack, with the Remainder of the Foot of the *Right*; And the Duke perceiving, that the great Streſs of the Battle would ly on the *Right*, ſent to the *Left* for twenty Battalions. The *Left* Wing arrived ſomething later than the *Right*, and, having paſs'd their Horſe through *Oudenarde*, and their Foot on Bridges below the Town, had formed themſelves into two Lines, with the Village of *Moreghem* behind them.

1708.

The Confederate *Infantry comes up.*

THE Succeſs, which the *Confederates* had already obtained, in the ſeveral Engagements, near the Villages of *Heynem*, *Mullem* and *Heurne*, made the *French* Generals ſenſible they ſhould ſoon be attack'd on all Sides: They, therefore, found themſelves under a Neceſſity of making a Stand, to which End, they poſted their Foot very advantageouſly, before the Villages of *Wanigen*, *Lede*, and *Huyze*, having, in their Front, ſeveral *Defilees*, fenced with Incloſures of Hedges, Ditches, or Thickets, and placed moſt of their Cavalry

The Enemy at a Stand.

And ſeek Shelter.

1708. Cavalry on their *Right*, near the Villages of *Oycke* and *Wirtigem*.

The Attack general. As ſoon as the *Confederate* Foot arrived they formed themſelves into two Lines, before the Horſe, and then attack'd, in very good Order, the Incloſures and Villages, in their Front, where the *French* were poſted; Inſomuch that, about ſeven o'Clock, the Fire grew general, both on the *Right*, and on the *Left*; And tho' the Enemy gave Way, in moſt Places, yet being ſuſtained with freſh Troops, the Action was maintained very obſtinately a good while after.

The Fight very obſtinate.

Bravery of the Prince of Orange-Naſſau. THERE was, before the *Left*, of the *Left* Wing, a Kind of an Opening, thro' which run a Road, that led into the *Plain*, on the Top of the Hill, and which the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, at the Head of the *Dutch* Foot, cleared, with great Vigour and Reſolution. At the ſame Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* diſpatch'd Orders to the Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, and the Count *de Tilly*, who were on the Top of the Hill, near *Oycke*, to preſs the Enemy, as much as poſſible, on that Side. Theſe Orders were punctually obeyed, and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* order'd Major-General *Weeck*, to march, with the Brigades of *Waſſenaer* and *Oudenburg*, which being ſupported by Count *Tilly*, with the *Daniſh* Cavalry under his Command, paſſed thro' a narrow Defilee, into a Field, where all the *French* Houſhold were drawn up. The *Confederate* Troops no ſooner approach'd, than the *French*, who did not, in the leaſt, apprehend being attack'd on that Side, retired, and endeavoured to ſhelter themſelves under the Hedges, between *Wirtigem*, and the Caſtle of *Beveren*, or *Broan*, towards the Main Body of their Army, where the

The French *Houſhold retires.* *See Letter* H. *below.*

the Fire was very hot: But the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, with Count *Oxenſtiern*, coming up, with four Brigades of Infantry, led them on with great Gallantry, paſs'd ſome Defilees, attack'd the Enemy in Flank, and obliged them to give Way. Thoſe who were thus retiring, being forced back, into the Incloſures, in great Diſorder; And it growing, beſides, dark, many Battalions, and more Squadrons, flung themſelves out, in a deſperate Manner; Some of them, piercing thro' others, were cut in Pieces; Others paſs'd thro' unperceiv'd, and again others deſired to capitulate. 1708.

And is drove to Deſpair.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, on the *Left*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who till then, had been the whole Time in Company with Prince *Eugene*, viſiting the Field of Battle, leading on, poſting and ranging the reſpective Bodies of Troops, but thinking now it would be more advantageous to ſeparate, and direct in different Places, arrived there; Having left the Care of the *Right* to Prince *Eugene*, who ſhewed great Pleaſure and Satisfaction, in leading on the *Engliſh* Troops, whom he ſaw perform Wonders; Inſomuch that, at laſt, the Enemy, finding themſelves charg'd, and born down, on all Sides, by the *Confederate* Forces, retired, in the utmoſt Confuſion, leaving great Numbers of Priſoners behind them. Their Dragoons favour'd their Retreat, and, to ſave the Troops of the *Houſhold*, received ſeveral Diſcharges from the *Confederate* Infantry, and were moſt of them either kill'd or taken.

The Enemy's Army retires, in the utmoſt Confuſion.

Their Dragoon almoſt all cut off, or taken. *See Letter* H. *below.*

THE Night coming now on, and the Fire being directed ſo many ſeveral Ways at once, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh Friends from Foes, the *Confederate* Generals gave poſitive Orders to their Troops to give over Firing, and to let the routed

Night puts an End to the Slaughter.

1708. routed Enemy eſcape, rather than to venture putting themſelves into Diſorder. This put an End to the Slaughter, and ſaved the Remainder of the Enemy's Army: For had there been but two Hours more of Day-light, in all Probability, their whole Body of Foot, and their *Right* Wing of Horſe, would have been entirely cut off, they being ſurrounded almoſt on every Side.

See Letter C. *below.*

Juſt Encomiums of the Confederate *Generals.*

DURING this whole Memorable Action, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, diſpens'd their Orders, with ſo much Compoſedneſs of Mind, and Clearneſs of Judgment, as ſeem'd peculiar alone to thoſe two *Heroes* of the Age. They expoſed their Perſons to the greateſt Dangers, when Neceſſity required it; And yet had both the good Fortune to come off unhurt: Nor did the *Electoral* Prince of *Hannover* (now our moſt Gracious Sovereign) come far ſhort of their Glory, conſidering his Youth. At the Head of His Father's Cavalry, He charged the celebrated Troops of the *French* King's *Houſhold*, bearing down all that oppos'd His Career of Glory. Next to Him, *Hiſtory* muſt juſtly commemorate the due Praiſe, of the Young Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, Stadtholder of *Friezeland*, and Father of the Prince of *Orange*, now ſo nearly allied to the Crown of *Great Britain*, by his Marriage with our Illuſtrious Princeſs *Ann*, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf equally by his Martial Ardour, Bravery, and Conduct. The brave Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, tho' worn out with the Fatigues of above thirty Campaigns, and in a languiſhing Condition, exerted his expiring Vigour, and was on Horſeback, at the Head of his Troops, in the hotteſt of the Fire. Count *Tilly*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant-Generals

nerals *Rantzau* and *Natzmer*, Major-Generals *Webb* and *Cadogan*, Brigadier *Sabine*, and, in ſhort, all the Generals and Officers animated the Soldiers, every where, by their own brave Example. 1708. *Officers.*

THE different Troops, of which the *Confederate* Army conſiſted, fought with ſuch an unparallel'd Galantry, and generous Emulation of each other, that it was difficult to determine, which deſerved the greateſt Applauſe; Yet it was obſerved, that the *Pruſſian Gens d'Armes* ſignalized themſelves, in ſeveral vigorous Charges, which they made and ſuſtain'd againſt the *French* Cavalry, in which they loſt near half of their Number. *And Soldiers.*

IF we may believe ſome of the *French* Writers, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, and the *Pretender*, had a great Share in this Battle; But if the *Dutch* Accounts are to be credited, they, or, at leaſt, the two latter, only beheld the Engagement from the Steeple of an adjacent Village; And conſulted betimes for their Safety, by a Retreat. As for the other Generals of the Enemy's Army, they committed ſeveral egregious Faults (ſome of which I have already obſerved) as well before as during the Action, whether for Want of Unanimity or Judgment, I ſhall not determine: But for their Troops, it muſt be acknowledg'd, that, in general, they fought better, at this Time, than they had done upon any other Occaſion. *Behaviour of the* French. *See Letter* I. *below.*

THE *French* endeavour'd, by their partial Relations, to palliate their Defeat, and make a drawn Battle of it: For which they had the only one poor Pretence, that of having ſaved their Baggage, as well they might, ſince they left it behind them, as they did, likewiſe, their *The Victory in diſputable on the Side of the Allies.*

Artillery,

1708. Artillery, having only made Uſe of four or five Pieces of Cannon, during the whole Action. But the *Field* where the Battle was fought, of which the *Confederates* remained Maſters, with ſix or ſeven Hundred of the Enemy's Officers, and about 6,000 (ſome Accounts ſay 7,000) private Soldiers, that were taken Priſoners, together with ten Kettle Drums, and above 100 Standards and Colours taken, were all Evidences of an indiſputable Victory, on the Side of the Great Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Companion in Glory, Prince *Eugene*.

See Letters G. H. and I. below.

The Enemy retreat in the Night.

THE Enemy retired, under Favour of the Night, by the Road which leads thro' the Village of *Huyſe*, from *Oudenarde* to *Ghent*. The Duke *de Vendôme* propoſed to take Advantage of the Night, and halt, to bring his ſcatter'd Army into ſome Form, that they might make an orderly Retreat; But he was not heard; The General Officers were ſo terrified, that Monſ. *d' Avreux* alone was of his Opinion. Seing, therefore, that all Argument was loſt, on Men who had given themſelves up to Fear, Monſ. *de Vendôme* conſented to a general Retreat, and the Word was no ſooner given, than every one, as well General and other Officers, as common Soldiers, took the Road towards *Ghent*, and fled, with the utmoſt Precipitation. All the General could do, was to keep together a Body of 25 Squadrons of his beſt Troops, and a proportionable Number of Foot, to form a *Rear-Guard*.

THE *Confederates*, in the mean Time, continued under Arms, hoping to renew the Engagement again the next Morning; And impatient, in the mean Time, for Day, that they might have a true Information, how far their Victory had

had extended, of which the Darkneſs of the Night left them in Ignorance. To this End, as ſoon as it was Light, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd forty Squadrons, from the *Right*, commanded by the Lieutenant-Generals *Bulau* and *Lumley*, with a conſiderable Body of Foot, to follow and attack the Enemy's *Rear-Guard*, which they did with great Vigour; But ſeveral Companies of *French* Grenadiers being advantageouſly poſted, along the Highway leading to *Ghent*, kill'd and wounded ſeveral of the Officers, and Private Men, of the *Confederates*, eſpecially of the Regiment of *Pentz*, and obliged them to leave off the Purſuit; There being but one Road, ſecured by Hedges and Ditches, lined with the Enemy's Grenadiers; But no Place for the *Confederate* Cavalry to form themſelves in. On this Occaſion, ſeveral Officers of the Grenadiers, commanded by Major *Erwing*, were killed or wounded; And General *Meredith* was likewiſe ſlightly wounded; But the Enemy, on their Side, were much greater Sufferers. The Regiment of *Riſbourg*, which clos'd their *Rear*, was entirely ruined, and two whole Companies of it taken Priſoners; As was likewiſe Brigadier *Pourienne*, who commanded the hindermoſt Brigade, with ſeveral other Officers. 1708.

Their Rear-Guard attack'd the next Morning;

But without great Succeſs.

As to the killed and wounded, on either Side, the *Allies* reckoned among the firſt, Major General *Berenſdorf*, the Colonels *Adercaſz* and *Bolzen*, Count *Rantzau*, and Sir *John Matthews*, with Captain *Dean* of the *Britiſh* Guards, and about 800 Private Men; And among the Wounded, Lieutenant-General *Natzmer*, Major Generals *Gaudecker*, and *Berner*, the Colonels *Groves*, *Penny-father*, and four others, 160 other Officers, and about 2000 private Soldiers: Which

Loſs on both Sides.

See Letters E. G. H. *and* I. *below.*

Loſs

1708. Loſs was abundantly repair'd, by Deſerters and Priſoners, *Germans*, *Switzers*, and *Savoyards*, who liſted themſelves voluntarily in the Service of the *Allies*. The *French* endeavour'd to conceal their Loſs, with all poſſible Induſtry; But that it was infinitely greater than that of the *Allies* is evident from the ſeveral Pieces annex'd, to which I refer for the Particulars; And ſhall only obſerve here, in general; that (according to moſt Accounts) the Number of Priſoners taken from the Enemy amounted to 7000 Men, among whom were two Lieutenant-Generals, two Major-Generals, five Brigadiers, about thirty Colonels, above 100 Officers of the State-Major, and 400 Subalterns; Together with 70 or 80 Standards or Colours. The largeſt Liſt, I have ſeen, on our Side, makes their Loſs to be 9800 Priſoners, Officers included; 4,200 killed and wounded; 2,400 Deſerted, Together, 19,400. Taken, beſides, 10 Pieces of Cannon, 56 Pair of Colours, 52 Standards, 8 Pair of Kettle-drums, and 4,500 Horſes: On the other Hand, the loweſt Computation I have ſeen, amounts together, to 14,700 Killed, Wounded and Priſoners, without mentioning Deſerters; And the loweſt Calculations, given by the *French* themſelves, allows their Loſs to have been above 10,000 Men.

See Letter K. *below.*

The French *intrench themſelves at* Lovendeghem. *See Letter* I. *below.*

THE Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, with the *Pretender*, reach'd *Ghent*, the Morning after this memorable Battle, by five o'Clock: And, about nine, the Duke *de Vendôme*, who brought up the *Rear*, arrived there alſo. As they were apprehenſive of being purſued by the whole *Confederate* Army, the Duke immediately commanded his ſhattered Troops, to march thro' *Ghent* to *Lovendeghem*, on the Canal, not far from

from that City; Where, for their greater Security, they caſt up Retrenchments, and planted upon them, their Artillery, which they had left at *Gavre*, with their heavy Baggage. In this ſtrong Camp they recovered, in ſome Meaſure, the Fright and Terror of the late Engagement; But, as it uſually happens in Diſaſters, the former Animoſities and Differences revived and encreaſed among their Generals, who laid the Fault one upon the other; Eſpecially between the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and *de Vendôme*, who, notwithſtanding the Interpoſition of the Court, could never be brought to a Reconciliation. 1708.

Differences between their Generals revived.

See Letter I. *below.*

IN a Thankſgiving Sermon preach'd on Occaſion of this Victory, before the Queen, at *St. Paul's*, by the Lord Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, afterwards of *Ely*, his Lordſhip takes Notice, "THAT our Forces were led by a Commander whom they loved to follow, and "hazarded every Thing to preſerve a Life, with "which each Soldier of the Army thinks his "own faſt bound; By a *Princely Captain*, whom "both in giving Orders, and in Heat of Battle, "they might not unhappily miſtake for *their* "*Own*, ſo that they ſeemed to have their General always in Sight, becauſe he was commonly in every Place of Danger; by a moſt "*Valiant*, *Wiſe*, and Fortunate Commander, "crowned with Freſh Laurels every other Year, "becauſe it ſeems they wither faſter in our unkindly Climate than elſewhere.

Character of the Duke of Marlborough *by the Biſhop of* St. Aſaph.

SEVERAL *Medals* were ſtruck on Account of this Victory, of which the following are the moſt remarkable:

I.

AT LONDON.

Medals ſtruck on this Occaſion.

ON the FACE; the Queen's *Buſto*, with Her Title, as *uſual*.

ON the REVERSE, a Monumental Pillar, on the Top of which ſtands *Victory*, adorn'd with Trophies of the Standards and Colours of *France*, and two Captives, with this *Legend*. GALLIS. AD. ALDENARD. VICTIS. That is *Gallis ad Aldenardam victis*. In *Engliſh*; *The* French *vanquiſh'd* at Oudenarde.

IN the EXERGUE, XXX Junii MDCCVIII. That is, *The 30th of* June 1708.

THERE appear'd, on this Occaſion, in *Holland*, two Medals.

I.

THE firſt repreſents the Town of *Oudenarde*, on an Eminency, and, at the Foot of it, the *French* Cavalry retreating before Prince *Eugene*, with the Inſcription:

VANDOMUS, IN FLANDRIA, SICUT IN ITALIA, VICTUS, VICTOREM AGNOSCIT EUGENIUM.

The Duke of Vendôme, *being conquer'd, in* Flanders, *as he was in* Italy, *acknowledges Prince* Eugene *to be his Conquerour.*

IN the *Exergue*, are the following Words:

MULTORUM MILLIUM GALLORUM CLADES AD ALDENARDAM, DIE XI. JULII, 1708

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B. Cole Sculp.

1708.

The Defeat of many Thouſands of French *at* Oudenarde, July, 11. 1708.

ON the Reverſe is repreſented Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, on Horſeback, by the Emblem of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, each with a Star over his Head, and the Inſcription :

SALUTARIUM SIDERUM APPARITIO.

The Appearance of the two auſpicious Stars.

THIS Emblem is applied, in the *Exergue*, in the following Words :

EUGENII ET MARLBOROUGH FELIX CONJUNCTIO.

The happy Junction of Eugene *and* Marlborough.

II.

THE ſecond repreſents our two Generals, each treading a vanquiſh'd Enemy under his Feet, and congratulating one another, in the following Words :

SUSTITIAQUE FATUM DOMITAS SIC PLECTERE GENTES.

This is the Fate of Nations when overcome by the Force of juſt Arms :

And, in the *Exergue :*

STRAGES GALLORUM PROPE ALDENARDAM, 11. JULII, 1708.

1708. *The Slaughter of the* French, *near* Oudenarde, *July*, 11. 1708.

ON the *Reverſe* is Victory winged, pointing to a Pile of Trophies, raiſed of the Spoil of the Enemy; With the following Diſtich round it, and continued in the *Exergue:*

HORRIDA QUÆ FUERANT INVICTI FULMINA MARTIS,
VICTORIS QUIS NUNC ESSE TROPÆA PUTET?

Who would think that theſe Spoils, which were the Thunder of the invincible Mars, *ſhould now be the Trophies of his Conquerour.*

Several Letters and other Pieces, relating to the Battle of Oudenarde.

A.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the* States General.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A Leter from the Duke of Marlborough *to the* States General.

"I GIVE myſelf the Honour of Congratulating Your *High Mightineſſes* upon the "good Succeſs, with which it hath pleaſed the "good GOD to bleſs the Arms of the *High* "*Allies.* The Lords, the Deputies, and the "Field-Marſhal, will impart to Your *High* "*Mightineſſes* all the Particulars, that are at preſent, known. The Purſuit of the Enemy being not yet over, we cannot give an exact "Liſt of the Priſoners, whoſe Number is very

"great,

‘ great, nor of the Loſs on our Side. I am 1708.
‘ with true Affection, and Reſpect,

YOUR HIGH MIGHTINESSES

From the Camp, at Oudenarde, July 12. 1708.

Very humble, and

Very obedient Servant,

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

B.

Their High Mightineſſes *Anſwer.*

SIR,

“ THE Compleat Victory obtain'd near *Ou-* *Their Anſwer.*
“ *denarde*, by the Army of the *High Allies*,
“ under the wiſe and brave Conduct of Your
“ Highneſs, has fill'd Us with Joy. Victory,
“ which is us'd to attend upon You, has not
“ fail'd to follow You on that great Occaſion,
“ and has plac'd new Laurels on Your Head,
“ which will be no leſs bright than the former.
“ We bleſs GOD, from the Bottom of Our Hearts,
“ for ſo great and happy aSucceſs, and hope, thro'
“ His Mercy and Aſſiſtance, that the ſame will
“ be attended with advantageous Conſequences.
“ We thank Your Highneſs for having imparted
“ the ſame to Us, in your Letter of the 12th
“ Inſtant. Our Deputies, and our Velt-Marſhal,
“ have acquainted Us with the Circumſtances
“ thereof, and it is with a moſt particular Satiſ-
“ faction, that We congratulate You on the new
“ Glory you have gained, in that memorable

1708. " Day, which encreaſes the Satisfaction We re-
" ceive from that Victory itſelf. We pray GOD
" to bleſs, more and more, your Deſigns, and
" are, and always will be, with the greateſt
" Eſteem and truly, *&c.*

Hague, July 14. 1708.

LETTER *of the Field-Deputies of the* STATES.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

The Field-Deputies Letter to the States-General.

" BY Reaſon of the Shortneſs of Time, we
" could only let Your *High Mightineſſes*
" know Yeſterday, that we engag'd the Enemy
" about four in the Afternoon. Wherefore we
" give our ſelves the Honour, of ſending Your
" *High Mightineſſes* farther Advice; That our
" Army, having march'd, on *Sunday* Night,
" from *Aſhe*, took the Rout of *Leſſines*, in Order
" to paſs the *Dender* at that Place, without Op-
" poſition from the Enemy, whom we had pre-
" vented, by a ſudden March; And arriving,
" there, on *Tueſday* Evening, we underſtood,
" That the Enemy were march'd from *Aloſt* to-
" wards *Gavre*, where they cauſed Bridges to be
" made, in Order to paſs the *Scheld*, which made
" us believe they deſign'd to poſt themſelves
" upon the Height of *Oudenarde*, and hinder us
" from paſſing the *Scheld*; And tho' our Army
" was very much fatigued, by the foregoing
" March, yet we reſolved to proceed on our
" March Yeſterday, and if poſſible to prevent
" the Enemy. We detach'd, therefore, 16 Bat-
" talions, in the Night, to take Poſt on the
" other Side of the *Scheld*, near *Oudenarde*, and

" to

" to lay the Bridges neceſſary for our Paſſage. 1708.
" Yeſterday Morning, about 9, we received Ad-
" vice, That the Enemy had paſs'd the *Scheld*,
" and were marching towards *Oudenarde*, which
" made us haſten our March, as much as poſſible,
" for Fear our Detachment, that was ſent over,
" ſhould be defeated, and our ſelves prevented,
" in our Deſign of paſſing the *Scheld*: But, by
" that Time the Enemy were come near *Oude-*
" *narde*, they ſaw we had already taken Poſt
" over the *Scheld*, which made them reſolve to
" ſtrike off to the *Right*; But to cover their
" March againſt ours, they thought fit to throw
" Troops into the Hedges, and into a Village
" upon the *Scheld*, below *Oudenarde*. About
" three in the Afternoon, as ſoon as our Foot
" begun to come up, it was judg'd adviſable to
" attack the Village, and thereby oblige the
" Enemy to go no further, but ſtop their March.
" This Attack was made with ſo much Vigour
" and Succeſs, that the Enemy were immediate-
" ly driven out of the Village, our Men falling
" upon them with their Bayonets in the Muzzle
" of their Muſkets, and not firing a Piece; So
" that they preſently threw down their Arms,
" and a whole Brigade, together with a Briga-
" dier, ſurrender'd Priſoners. The few Horſe
" that had paſs'd with the Detachment, attack'd
" likewiſe the *French* Squadrons poſted behind
" the Village, with ſo much Succeſs, that they
" were put into Diſorder, and puſh'd, our Men
" taking from them 8 or 10 Standards, and
" ſome Horſes. Hereupon, the Enemy were
" forced to face about to us, and form them-
" ſelves, about four o' Clock, when moſt of our
" Foot being over, and form'd, the general

1708. " Engagement began, firſt on the *Right*, and " afterwards on the *Left* Wing. The Fight was " properly between the Foot, and was obſtinate; " But our Men got Ground, and drove the Ene- " my from one Hedge to another, 'till Night " put an End to the Combat. The Horſe, who, " by Reaſon of the broken Ground, could not " act, were detach'd to the *Right* and the *Left* " Wing, and advanc'd ſo far, that they attack'd " the Enemy in *Flank* and *Rear*, which when " they perceiv'd, they fell, in the Night, into " the utmoſt Confuſion; and Part of them re- " tir'd, with their Baggage and Artillery, towards " *Ghent* and *Deynſe*; Another Part towards the " Road of *Courtray*, and, according to Compu- " tation, 6 or 7000 ſurrendered themſelves Pri- " ſoners, with 3 or 400 Officers at their Head; " among whom are ſeveral Dukes and General- " Officers. Had not the Night come to their " Aſſiſtance, we believe they would have ſav'd " very little of their Army; We therefore con- " gratulate Your *High Mightineſſes* upon this " Compleat Victory, which GOD ALMIGHTY " has ſo graciouſly vouchſafed, and which gives " us an Opportunity, with this Victorious Army, " and that of Prince *Eugene*, who was preſent at " this Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, " and bring the Enemy to Reaſon. Each Ge- " neral made ſo good a Diſpoſition, and every " Regiment attack'd the Enemy ſo well, and " with ſo much Intrepidity, that it was impoſſi- " ble for any one to diſtinguiſh themſelves in a " particular Manner. Our Loſs, GOD be thank- " ed, is ſo ſmall, that there is not, as we know " of, One Regiment out of a Condition to " make the Reſt of the Campaign. Among " the Horſe, our Loſs is nothing at all. Nor

" do

" do we yet know that we have loſt any Head- 1708.
" Officer of the *State.* With which,

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, *&c.*

Oudenarde,
July 12, 1708.

Sign'd,

Ferd. van Collen.
G. van Roſſum tot Hardenbroock.
S. van Goſlinga.
Count of Rechteren.
B. van Welvelde.
Adr. van Borſelle tot Gelder-malſen.

P. S. " WE thought, conſidering the Impor-
" tance of this Affair, we ſhould not do
" amiſs, in ſending this to Your *High Migh-*
" *tineſſes*, by the Head-Officer *Cock*, who
" may have the Honour of informing Your
" *High Mightineſſes* of more Particulars.

D.

Monſ. d'Auverquerque's *Letter to the Lord-Regiſter* Fagel.

" ON *Monday* laſt, at 7 o' Clock, we broke up (as I have already had the Honour to acquaint your Lordſhip) with the Army, from *Herfelinghen*, near *Enghien*. We march'd the whole Night, and, the next Day, paſs'd the *Dender*, at and above *Leſſines*. Yeſterday Morning, we march'd again, from *Leſſines* towards *Oudenarde*, where we arrived about Noon. We had receiv'd Intelligence, that the

Monſ. d'Auverquerque's *Letter to Monſ.* Fagel.

" Enemy

1708. " Enemy broke up on *Tueſday*, from the Neigh-
" bourhood of *Aloſt*, and were encamped at
" *Gavre*, and that they, alſo, paſs'd the *Schelt*,
" Yeſterday, at that Place; Which, indeed, we
" found to be true, perceiving, upon our Arri-
" val at *Oudenarde*, the Enemy upon a full
" March, towards *Tournay*. We laid the Bridges
" over the *Scheld* in their Sight, and our Troops
" paſs'd the River, with an unſpeakable Speed
" and Courage. About two o' Clock, the greateſt
" Part of our Army had paſs'd, with which the
" Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* form'd
" the *Right* Wing near *Broan* Caſtle, about half
" a League from the Town, and began to en-
" gage the Enemy in a Battle.

" IN the mean Time, I march'd, likewiſe,
" with the Troops of the *States*, which com-
" pos'd the *Left* Wing, in Order to attack the
" Enemy, which I did, about Five o' Clock,
" having been obliged to make a great Round
" to come at them, and GOD has been pleaſed
" ſo to bleſs the Arms of the *High Allies*, that
" we have entirely beaten the Enemy, and for-
" ced them to retire, in great Confuſion; ſome
" towards *Courtray*, and others towards *Ghent*.

" I GIVE my ſelf the Honour to congratulate
" Their *High Mightineſſes*, upon this important
" Victory. We ſhall endeavour, all we can, to
" make our Advantage of it; The Enemy will
" have much ado to bring their Army into the
" Field again, this Year, in a good Condition.
" The Loſs of the Slain on their Side is very
" conſiderable, beſides a good Number of Offi-
" cers, (ſome of whom of Diſtinction) and Com-
" mon Soldiers, Priſoners. We have alſo taken
" ſeveral Standards and Colours, of which I
" will

" will ſend Their *High Mightineſſes* a Liſt by the 1708.
" next Courier.

" THE Bravery and wiſe Conduct of the Duke " of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* cannot be " enough commended, nor the Zeal and Cour- " age of the other Generals of the *States*, who " did all which their Duty and Regard for the " Service requir'd of them. All the Officers " and Troops, without Diſtinction, did all that " could be expected from brave Men, and good " Soldiers. We ſent out a Body of Horſe and " Foot this Morning, to purſue the Run-away " Enemy, and ſcatter them yet more, but they " were got too far off by the Favour of the " Night. I remain

Your Lordſhip's Humble

and Obedient Servant,

From the Camp of Oudenarde, July 12, 1708.

Sign'd,

AUVERQUERQUE.

E.

An exact List of all the Slain and the Wounded on the Side of the Allies.

	Priv. Men wounded.	Priv. Men killed.	Sergeants wounded.	Sergeants killed.	Sub. Offic. wounded.	Sub. Offic. kill'd.	Captains wounded.	Captains kill'd.	Majors wounded.	Majors kill'd.	Lieut. Col. wounded.	Lieut. Col. kill'd.	Colonels wounded.	Colonels kill'd.
Britains,	104	43	7	1	5	4	6							
Danes,	346	201	26		18	4	5	1	2		1		2	
Prussians,	106	50	12		5		2	1	1		1		1	
Hannoverians,	316	105	19	9	11	1	1	4	3		2			
Dutch,	1006	350	38	13	62	24	34	9	3		5	1	2	1
Total,	1872	749	102	23	101	33	48	15	9	1	9	2	6	2

Total { Killed 825 / Wounded 2147 } in all 2972.

1708.

G.

A LIST *of the Kettle-Drums, Standards, and Colours, taken by the Left Wing; and the Regiments Names that took them.*

A List of the Standards, Colours, &c. taken.

" THE *Huſſars*, one Pair of Kettle-Drums,
" 3 Standards; *Athlone*, a Pair of Kettle-
" Drums, 2 Standards; *Prince d'Auvergne's*, 1
" Colours; *Smith's Swiſſers*, 1 Colours; *Guard's*
" Dragoons, 1 Kettle-Drum, 2 Standards; *Sgrave-*
" *moer*, 2 Standards, 2 Colours; Horſe-Guards,
" 5 Standards; *Feniger*, 3 Standards, 6 Colours;
" *Dopff's* Dragoons, 4 Colours; Prince of *Wir-*
" *temberg*, 2 Standards, 1 Colours; *Eaſt Frize-*
" *land*, 1 Standard, 1 Colours; *Heſſe Homburg*,
" 1 Pair of Kettle-Drums; *Dompre*, 1 Pair of
" Kettle-Drums, 2 Standards; *Baldwin*, 1 Stan-
" dard; *Naſſau Woudenbourg*, 1 Colours; *Eck*,
" 3 Standards, 3 Colours; *Hebrum*, 1 Colours;
" Prince Royal, 1 Standard; *Oyen*, 1 Pair of
" Kettle-Drums, 1 Standard; *Orange* Life-
" Guards, 1 Colours; *Fagel*, 2 Standards, 1 Co-
" lours; *Vander Beeck*, 1 Standard; *Witting-*
" *hof*, 1 Standard; *May*, 1 Standard, 1 Colours;
" *Tilly*, 1 Standard, 1 Colours. In all 5 Pair
" and one ſingle Kettle-Drum; 34 Standards,
" and 25 Colours.

Theſe were taken by the [illegible] only.

1708.

H.

EXTRACT *of an intercepted Letter, written by a* French *Officer, who was in the Battle.*

A Letter written by a French *Officer.*

" I CAN only ſend you an unwelcome Relation
" of the Particulars of the Battle, which
" happen'd Yeſterday, about two in the After-
" noon, near *Oudenarde.* 'Twill prove a great
" Blow to *France*; For without exaggerating the
" Matter, we had above 10,000 Men kill'd,
" wounded, or taken. The Action was very
" ill managed on our Side; For, inſtead of at-
" tacking the Enemy, when they began to paſs
" the *Scheld*, near *Oudenarde*, at 11 in the
" Morning, we let them come over the River
" quietly, which they would not have adven-
" tur'd to do, had we, in any tolerable Man-
" ner, offer'd to diſpute their Paſſage; But
" ſeing us ſtand ſtill, they were encourag'd to
" proſecute their firſt Deſign, and begun to paſs
" over two Bridges, which they had laid. As
" faſt as their Horſe and Foot came over, they
" rang'd themſelves in Order of Battle againſt
" us; And while our Generals were in Suſpenſe,
" what Reſolution to take, whether to venture
" an Engagement or not, the Enemy's Army
" continued coming over the River, and ſoon
" poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſome Villages and
" Hedges; So that at laſt, our Generals were
" compell'd to endeavour to diſlodge them.
" Accordingly, our Infantry advanc'd, and the
" Ground was diſputed two or three Hours,
" with a terrible Fire, and great Obſtinacy, on
" both Sides; But our Foot being tir'd with
" charging the Enemy, five or ſix times, and

" being

" being diſhearten'd to ſee themſelves not ſup- 1708.
" ported by our Horſe (who could not act, be-
" cauſe the Ground was full of Encloſures) and
" preſs'd hard by the Enemy, were, at Length,
" forced to retire, and quit the Ground to them.
" We Dragoons were oblig'd to endure the
" continual Fire of the Enemy's Foot and Ca-
" non, without daring to ſtir, becauſe we were
" on the Right of the King's Houſhold, who
" ſuffer'd as much as we; Towards the Evening,
" we were fallen upon by a great Number of the
" Enemy's Horſe, to hinder us from ſuccouring
" the Reſt, who were put to the Rout, and of
" ſeven Regiments of Dragoons we have loſt
" above half. At laſt, we had no other Expe-
" dient left, than to force our Way thro' the
" Enemy; But firſt we ſent to ſee whether we
" could be aſſiſted in that Deſign, by any of our
" Forces: In the mean Time, Night came on
" apace, and we were informed, that the King's
" Houſhold (whoſe Retreat was cover'd in ſome
" Meaſure by us) were at too great a Diſtance.
" Things ſtanding thus, our Reſolution of break-
" ing thro' the Enemy ſunk, and ſome of the
" Enemy's Adjutants ſummoning us to yield
" our ſelves, Priſoners of War, we ſubmitted
" to it, ſeing no other Way to ſave our Lives.
" At leaſt forty of our Regiments are reduced
" to a wretched Condition, the greateſt Part of
" them being kill'd or taken; So that it will be
" long before they can be re-eſtabliſh'd. Of
" four Regiments of the King's Houſhold, at leaſt
" half are taken Priſoners, and among them
" are ſeveral Perſons of Note. The Chevalier
" *de Longville*, and fifteen other Officers, were
" mortally wounded, and two of them are dead
" ſince the Battle. The Regiments of *Pfiffer*

" and

1708. " and *Villars* are quite ruin'd, and almoſt all
" their Officers are taken, with all their Bag-
" gage, *&c.* Amongſt the Priſoners, were above
" 700 Officers, *viz.* a Lieutenant-General, 4
" Major-Generals, 5 Brigadiers, 14 Colonels,
" 8 Lieutenant-Colonels, 9 Majors, 206 Cap-
" tains, 147 Lieutenants, 96 Cornets, 186 *Gens*
" *d'Armes*, *Chevaux Legers*, or Life Guards;
" and 47 Quarter-Maſters: The Marquis *de*
" *Ximenes*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Royal*
" *Rouſſillon*, and the Sieur *de La Bretêche*, Co-
" lonel of Horſe, with a great Number of
" other Officers, were kill'd.

I.

A Letter written by one of the Duke de Vendôme's *Confidents, ſuppoſed to be Monſieur* Capiſtron, *the Duke's Secretary.*

A Letter ſuppos'd to be from the Duke de Vendôme's *Secretary.*

" AWAY with your Conſternation, Sir, and
" do not betray, in yourſelf, the Weak-
" neſs common to your Nation, who never light
" of a Misfortune, but preſently, *All's loſt.* I
" tell you, in the firſt Place, that the Reports
" you hinted to me are falſe, and the Duke *de*
" *Vendôme* laughs at them. As for the three
" Marches, which he ſuffered to be ſtoln from
" him, and his not guarding the *Dender*, every
" Body knows, the Duke *de Vendôme* was for
" diſputing the Paſſage of that River; And
" that, after three Days Conteſt, he was forced
" to ſubmit to the Sentiments of thoſe, who, to
" avoid an Engagement, voted for paſſing the
" *Scheld*. However, it was then, that they were
" obliged to own, what that Duke had foretold
" them, *viz. That whenever Prince* Eugene *un-*
" *derſtood*

" *derſtood they had a Mind to avoid Fighting, he* 1708.
" *would force them to it, whether they would or*
" *no.*

" As to what they ſay, that the Duke *de*
" *Vendôme* ought to have attack'd the *Van* of
" the Enemy's Army, in their paſſing the *Scheld*;
" He knew better Things: For, as ſoon as he
" received Advice from the Marquis *de Biron*,
" that Part of the Enemy's Army was over, he
" was for attacking it, while he ſaw the Duſt
" made by the Columns of that Army, on the
" other Side of the River, about half a League
" from *Oudenarde*; But he was ſingle in his Opi-
" nion, and conſequently not hearkened to:
" This was at ten in the Morning. At four,
" in the Afternoon, Major-General *Grimaldi*
" was ordered, without the Duke *de Vendôme*'s
" Knowledge, to begin the Attack; Which,
" however, when he ſaw, he was for continuing
" it. Accordingly he ſent Monſieur *Jenet*, his
" *Aid de Camp*, to the *Left*, with Orders for
" them to engage; But he was kill'd, in his
" Return. Thoſe Orders were not executed,
" ſome Officers inſinuating *mal a propos*, to the
" Duke of *Burgundy*, that there was a Quag-
" mire, and an impracticable Moraſs; Whereas
" the Duke *de Vendôme*, and the Count *d'Evreux*
" had paſs'd, an Hour before.

" As to the Retreat, the Duke *de Vendôme*
" was not for it; But, as he was back'd in his
" Opinion, by the Count *d'Evreux* only, he
" was again obliged to ſubmit. No ſooner, there-
" fore, had he given the Word, for the Army
" to retreat, but all got on Horſeback, and,
" with aſtoniſhing Precipitation, fled to *Ghent*:
" And there were not wanting thoſe who ad-

1708. " viſed the Princes to ſet out Poſt from thence
" for *Ypres*.

" THE Duke *de Vendôme*, who was obliged,
" for a good Part of the Time, to make the
" *Rear-Guard*, with his *Aids de Camp*, did not
" reach *Ghent*, till almoſt nine in the Morning,
" when he made a firm Reſolution to poſt the
" Army behind the Canal, which goes from
" that Place to *Bruges*; Tho' againſt the Advice
" of all the General Officers, who threatned,
" for three Days together, to abandon him;
" And ſaid, they ought to endeavour to join
" the Duke of *Berwick*. *That Firmneſs ſaved*
" *the King's Army, and* France *itſelf*; For the
" Fright the Army was in, would have cauſed
" a greater Diſgrace, than that of *Ramellies*.
" Whereas the Duke *de Vendôme*, by poſting
" himſelf behind the *Canal*, has covered *Ghent*
" and *Bruges*, which is the eſſential Point, and
" thereby revived, and put Courage into the
" Troops, and given the Officers Time to re-
" collect themſelves, and to know the Country.
" In a Word, he has thrown the Enemy out of
" Action, and if they attack any of our ſtrong
" Places, as *Ypres*, *Liſle*, *Mons*, or *Tournay*,
" the Duke *de Vendôme* will take *Oudenarde*,
" make himſelf Maſter of the *Scheld*, and ſo
" puzzle them. This, Sir, is the very Truth,
" and the ſame the Duke *de Vendôme* has ſent to
" the King, *&c.*

1708.

K.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* wrote likewiſe the following Letter,

To the Earl of MANCHESTER.

Camp at Werwick, July 15, 1708.

MY LORD,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to the Earl of* Mancheſter.

" I RETURN your Lordſhip many Thanks, for " the Favour of your Letter of the 22d of " laſt Month, and am glad to ſee your Lord- " ſhip was like ſoon to have juſt Satisfaction " from the Republick of *Venice*; You need not " doubt then, but the Queen will readily grant " your Deſire of returning home. We are in " great Expectation of Sir *John Leake*'s being " ſailed for *Catalonia*, where the Succours from " *Italy* will have been very much wanted, ſince " we hear the Duke of *Orleans* perſiſted in the " Siege of *Tortoſa*, notwithſtanding the Loſs of " his Proviſion-ſhips taken by our Fleet. Your " Lordſhip will have heard with Concern, the " Enemies taking the City of *Ghent*, by the " Treachery of ſome of the Inhabitants; But " the good News that will ſoon have followed, " of our defeating, on *Wedneſday* laſt, Part of " their Army near *Oudenarde*, and obliging them " to retire behind the Canal, between *Ghent* and " *Bruges*, will have made ſome Amends. We " took between 6 and 7000 Priſoners, beſides " about 700 Officers, of which ſeveral are of " Note, and a great Number of Standards and " Colours. Our Army lay on their Arms that " Night, and, on *Thurſday*, encamped on the

1708. " Field of Battle; On *Friday* we reſted, the " Troops having need of ſome Eaſe, after their " great Fatigue; And, about Midnight, we " detach'd forty Squadrons, and 30 Battalions, " towards the Enemy's Lines, between *Warne-* " *ton* and *Ypres:* The whole Army follow'd by " Break of Day, and encamp'd at *Helchin*, " whence we purſued our March, To-day, to this " Camp, cloſe to the Lines, which we found " our Detachment had forc'd, and taken 500 " Priſoners, the only Guard the Enemy had " left for their Security. We do not think that " their Army is march'd from behind the Canal, " which; with their poſſeſſing of *Ghent*, will be " a great Obſtruction to our bringing up our " heavy Cannon and other Artillery; So that I " fear we ſhall be oblig'd to retake that Place, " before we can make any further Progreſs.

I am,

MARLBOROUGH.

ON Occaſion of this Victory, the following Lines appear'd:

On the BATTLE *of* OUDENARDE.

Verſes on the Battle of Oudenarde.

PURSUE, purſue, follow the Glorious Blow,
Leave no Remainder of the haughty Foe;
Lewis, with Pride, and Wealth, and Pow'r, made great,
Muſt fully all his Glories by Retreat.
Bacchus with *Tygers* ſwift to *India* rode,
And 'twas Purſuit of Conqueſt made the *God:*

Thus

Thus diſtant Regions echo *ANNA*'s Name, 1708.
Convey'd by the Progreſſive Voice of Fame;
Whilſt *ANNA*'s Sword is lodg'd in *Marlbro*'s Hand,
'Tis Victory to obey, and Empire to command.
See how the ſcatter'd Troops extend their Flight,
And bleſs the Sable Covert of the Night.

THE ingenious Mr. *Euſden* of *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, likewiſe oblig'd the learned World, on this Occaſion, with an excellent Copy of Verſes, of which the following Lines, may ſerve as a Specimen:

Verſes by Mr. Euſden, *on the Battle of* Oudenarde.

As in a ſtarry Night, the lonely Swain,
Watching his Flock, on the Sicilian *Plain,*
Upwards oft caſts his Eyes; the Heav'nly Fires
Around he ſees, and all he ſees admires:
So I, amaz'd, Great Man, *thy Acts ſurvey,*
And ſtill from Glories, to new Glories ſtray:
Loſt in the ſweet Variety of Light,
I find none brighter in a Train ſo bright,
And doubt, which firſt the grateful Muſe ſhould tell;
For ſhe, on each, could pleas'd for ever dwell.
But hear! loud Pæans, *from the* Belgick *Strand,*
Reſound thy Triumphs, and our Thanks demand!
Thou art afreſh the Burden of each Song,
The darling Subject of the tuneful Throng.
In vain, alas! they ſtring the ſprightly Lyre;
In vain great Actions can great Thoughts inſpire:

1708. Apollo's *Sons, when all their Wit is ſhewn,*
Reach not thy Merit, but exalt their own.
Thus num'rous Streams into the Ocean flow,
New Honours they receive, but none beſtow;
Not raiſe the Ocean's Height, while they immortal grow.

SAY, Wondrous Man! *by what myſterious Charms,*
Thou bind'ſt the inconſtant Goddeſs to thy Arms!
Why thus her Love ſhe partially diſplays?
Obey'd by others, Fortune thee obeys.
Fly ſwift, yet Conqueſt ſwifter flies before;
So flaſh the Light'nings, e'er the Thunder roar.
Uncommon Paths thy wary March proclaim,
For ev'ry Path, with thee, can lead to Fame. &c.

Expeditious March of the Troops under Prince Eugene.

PRINCE *Eugene* (who had left his Cavalry at *Maeſtricht*, as I have ſaid above) having, by his Wiſe Directions, and exemplary Activity, quickened the natural Slowneſs of the *Germans*, the Troops he was bringing up from the *Rhine*, and the *Moſel*, made ſuch an expeditious March, as was no ſmall Surprize to the *French*. His Highneſs having removed the Difficulties which retarded the March of the *Palatine* Troops, by giving the *Elector* poſitive Aſſurances from *Vienna*, that the *Upper Palatinate* would be reſtored to his *Houſe*, with the Title and Rank, which had been veſted in the Houſe of *Bavaria*, by the Treaty of *Munſter*; Thoſe Forces, to the Number of 10,000 Men, paſſed the *Moſel*, near *Coblentz*, the eight and twentieth of *June*, N.S. and, the thirtieth, encamp'd at *Sinzig*, above *Bonn*, where Prince *Eugene* put himſelf at the Head of them.

them. The *Saxons*, *Heſſians*, and other Troops, which were quartered in the *Honſdrug*, paſſed the *Moſel*, the nine and twentieth and thirtieth, at *Alchen*, above *Coblentz*; took their March thro' the *Meyerfeldt*, and the *Palatines* advancing, at the ſame Time, they joined together, the fourth of *July*, N. S. near *Dueren*, in the Country of *Juliers*, from whence Prince *Eugene* ſet out, the fifth, for *Maeſtricht*, under the Guard of 100 Horſe. His Cavalry arrived, the ſame Day, at *Hertogenrade*, but the Foot continued near *Dueren*, both to expect ſome Battalions which were left behind, and to keep up the Enemy's Jealouſy, on that Side. Prince *Eugene* arrived at *Maeſtricht*, the fifth, went, the next Day, thro' *Bruſſels*, and, in the Evening, joined the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Aſche*, (as we have ſeen above) whilſt his Cavalry, advancing by ſpeedy Marches, paſs'd the *Maeſe*, the ſixth and ſeventh, and encamp'd, the eleventh, at *Vilvoerde*, where the Infantry came up a few Days after. On the other Hand, the *French* Forces, who obſerved Prince *Eugene*'s Motions, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, having paſs'd the *Moſel*, at *Remick*, their *Van-guard* arrived, the fourth of *July*, at *Luxemburg*, where the Duke of *Berwick* came the next Day, and then continued his March towards the *Maeſe*, tho' with no great Expedition, upon a falſe Apprehenſion, that Prince *Eugene*'s March was but a Stratagem, to cover ſome other Deſign, which hinder'd the *French* from coming Time enough to *Flanders*, to ſecure their Lines there. 1708.

The Duke of Berwick obſerves their Motions.

As great as the Victory gained at *Oudenarde*, by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, was in itſelf, it was yet greater in its Conſequences: For while the *French* Generals were entrenching

1708. trenching themſelves, behind the *Canal*, between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in great Perplexity and Conſternation, and in ſullen Diſcontent one with another, the *Confederate* Generals, and the Deputies of the *States*, having debated, in a Council of War, how they might beſt improve their late Succeſs, it was unanimouſly reſolved,

Reſolutions of the Confederate *Generals.*

" That the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, after " having reſted two Days, on the Field of Bat- " tle, ſhould immediately march towards *Menin*, " paſs the *Lys*, level the *French* Lines between " *Warneton* and *Ypres*, and hinder any Detach- " ment from getting into the latter, or the *French* " Army from retiring that Way; And that " Prince *Eugene*, with a Detachment of the " grand Army, ſhould march, at the ſame Time, " towards *Bruſſels*, to aſſemble his Forces, ob- " ſerve the Motions of the Duke of *Berwick*, " and hinder, likewiſe, the Enemy's Army, " near *Ghent*, from retreating thro' *Brabant*, " the ſame Way they came.

The French *Lines taken and deſtroyed.*

PURSUANT to theſe Reſolutions, Count *de Lottum*, General of the *Pruſſians*, with the Lieutenant Generals *Fagel* and *Dopf*, march'd, the thirteenth at Night, with thirty Battalions, fifty Squadrons, and ſome Field-Cannon, towards *Old Helchin*, and, the next Day, advancing to the *French* Lines, the Enemy abandon'd the Fort of *Port Rouge*, without any Reſiſtance. The fifteenth, in the Afternoon, *Warneton*, *Comines*, and *Werwick*, with about 500 Men, and ſeveral Officers, among whom Lieutenant-Colonel *Bourg*, with 12 other commiſſion'd Officers, which defended them, ſurrendered at Diſcretion; And, the ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, which had encamp'd between *Bellegen* and *Hauterive*, march'd in two Columns, towards *Menin*, paſs'd the

the *Lys*, on two Bridges, near that Place, and encamp'd between that and *Werwick*. 1708.

ONE Detachment of the *Confederate* Army being employed in levelling the Enemy's Lines, between *Ypres* and the *Lys*, another was ſent to raiſe Contributions as far as *Arras*; But the Deputies of that Country not agreing to the Sum demanded, the Generals of the *Allies* had Recourſe to Military Execution, and ſent out Parties, who ſet two of the Suburbs of *Arras* on Fire. Another Party was about to do the ſame at *Lens*; But the Inhabitants had ſo much Prudence to give Hoſtages for the Sums required. *Contributions raiſed in Artois, &c.*

As long as the Enemy were poſted between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, the *Confederate* Generals, and the Deputies of the *States*, conſidered, that it was impoſſible for the *Allies* to receive their heavy Cannon for a Siege; Orders were, therefore, ſent, to the Governour of *Sas van Ghent*, to ſend the Boats, in which they were laden, and had been, for ſome Time, at that Place, to *Antwerp*, from whence that Train was carried to *Bruſſels*, by Means of the *Canals*; And, at the ſame Time, a new Train of twenty Battering Pieces was ordered, from *Maeſtricht*, to the ſame Place. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* was ordered, in the mean Time, to continue there, with the *Saxon* and *Heſſian* Cavalry, for the Security of the Tranſport of the Artillery; And Prince *Eugene*, with the Reſt of his Forces, encamp'd ſome Days at *Enghien*. *A large Train of Artillery order'd to the Camp.*

THE Grand Army made a Motion, the twenty-firſt of *July*, and Count *Lottum*'s Detachment being returned to the Camp, the *Left* reach'd to the *Red Bridge*, between the *Deule* and the *Lys*, and the *Right* between *Werwick* and *Menin*; A convenient Place being left on the *Right*, for the *Motions of the Grand Army.*

1708. the *Imperial* Troops which were to join the Duke of *Marlborough*. The ſame Morning, upon Information, that the *French* were preparing a Convoy in *Tournay*, for their Army near *Ghent*, ten Squadrons, under Brigadier *Chanclos*, were detach'd towards *Oudenarde*, to prevent that Supply from reaching the Enemy's Camp; And the Prince *d'Auvergne*, and Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, were detach'd with 500 Horſe, towards *Rouſſelaer*, to cut off the Convoys of Proviſions, which the Enemy might expect by the Way of *Ypres*. All other poſſible Precautions were taken to ſtreighten the Enemy, and oblige them to quit the Camp, which they could not well do, without the Hazard of another Battle; Among others, the Governour of *Oſtend* endeavour'd to deprive the Enemy of the Communication between *Bruges* and *Newport*, by putting a good Part of the Country under Water.

The heavy Baggage arrives in the Camp.

THE twenty-third of *July*, the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd, by Break of Day, 2,000 Horſe, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Dompre*, and Major-General *Schulemburg*, to meet and ſecure the heavy Baggage, which was left, the Beginning of that Month, at *Bruſſels*. The Evening of the Day following, upon Information being brought, that the Duke of *Berwick* was march'd from *Douay* to *Tournay*, with three and twenty Squadrons, and the Cavalry of the Garriſon of *Liſle*, with a Deſign, as it was believed, to attack the Baggage of the *Allies*, in their March from *Aeth*, the Duke of *Marlborough* immediately detach'd ſix Squadrons from the *Right*, under the Command of Major-General *Bauditz*, to re-inforce Lieutenant-General *Dompre*; Upon which, the Baggage arrived, the five and twentieth, without any Oppoſition, in the Camp.

THE

THE ſame Day, and the next, fifty Squadrons, twelve Battalions, and 1000 Grenadiers, commanded by Count *Tilly*, the Lieutenant-Generals, Earl of *Orkney*, *Rantzau* and *Hompeſch*, and the Major-Generals *Webb*, *Rantzau*, and Count *d' Erpach*, were detach'd, with Orders to march into *Artois*, the Infantry to take Poſt at *La Baſſe*, and the Cavalry to penetrate into the *French* Territories, as far as *Picardy*, to lay that Country either under Contribution or Military Execution. The ſix and twentieth, Count *Tilly* met with 800 of the Enemy's Horſe, being a Detachment of the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army, of which he kill'd a good Number, and took a Colonel, a Major, three Captains, and about 200 Troopers Priſoners. He purſued the Reſt to the very Gates of *Lens*, in which the Enemy having poſted 1400 Foot, they abandoned the Place, on the firſt Approach of the *Confederate* Infantry.

1708.

Contributions raiſed in Artois *and* Picardy.

Lens abandon'd by the French.

COUNT *Tilly*, having taken Poſſeſſion of *Lens*, and put five Battalions into it, detach'd ſeveral Parties, who advanc'd as far as *Picardy*; And the Duke of *Marlborough* having Advice, that forty Squadrons, and twenty Battalions, march'd, from the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Army, to *Newport*, the twenty-third of *July*, N. S. and afterwards advanc'd between *Bourbourg* and *St. Omers*, in Order to join the Duke of *Berwick*, his Grace ſent the Lieutenant-Generals *Dedem* and Prince of *Eaſt-Frieſland*, with twenty Battalions, and fifteen Squadrons, with Orders to poſt themſelves at *Armentiers*, and ly ready to re-inforce Count *Tilly*. That General, being thus re-inforced, advanced nearer the *Scarpe*, whereupon, the Deputies of *Artois* having come to an Agreement with him for Contributions, and, at the ſame Time,

1708. Time, the Detachments ſent towards *Picardy* having burnt the Suburbs of *Dourlens*, and brought off ſeveral Hoſtages, he was ordered, the third of *Auguſt*, to return to the Grand *Confederate* Army.

The French *make an Irruption into* Dutch Flanders;

THE Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendôme*, on the other Hand, being ſomewhat recovered out of their late Conſternation and Diſorder, and having, in ſome Meaſure, raiſed the Spirits of their Soldiers again, by taking of the Fort of the *Red-Houſe*, provided for the Subſiſtence of their Army, by Carrying off all the Corn they could find in the Country of *Waes*, and as far as *Aloſt*; And to be reveng'd for what Count *Tilly* was doing in *Artois* and *Picardy*, they detach'd 10,000 Men, commanded by the Chevalier *du Rozel*, to make an Irruption into *Dutch Flanders*. General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Murray*, having but three Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, with them, in thoſe Parts, thought it not adviſeable to expoſe that Handful of Men, and, therefore, quitted the Lines, from *Birvliet*, thro' Fort *Philippine*, and *Iſſendike*, to *Sluys*, and retired, with their Troops, into this laſt Place. The Enemy, hereupon, entered the Iſland of *Cadſandt*, plundered and burnt about 100 Houſes, and, having level'd Part of the Lines, taken a conſiderable Number of Horſes and Cattle, with other rich Booty, returned, with ſeveral Hoſtages, for Contribution, to their Camp at *Lovendeghem*.

And Cadſandt.

The Artillery convoy'd in Safety to the Confederate *Camp.*

THE States General were very uneaſy at this Invaſion of *Dutch Flanders*; (Tho' the Succeſs of it was infinitely ſhort of that of the Allies, in *Artois* and *Picardy*.) But neither that Expedition of the Enemy, nor their Threats of what they intended to do farther, made any Alterations in the

the Meaſures which had been concerted for a con- 1708.
ſiderable Siege. In Order to this, a great Train of Artillery, and a vaſt Number of Waggons, laden with Warlike Stores, had been provided, with all poſſible Expedition, at *Bruſſels*. The farther Operations of the Campaign depending, in a great Meaſure, on the ſafe Arrival of this Convoy, at the Camp, and there being Reaſon to judge, by ſeveral Motions of the Enemy, that they had Thoughts of Attacking it, the *Confederate* Generals made ſeveral Detachments, to cover that March; And, the fourth of *Auguſt*, Prince *Eugene* himſelf ſet out, with General *Dopf*, to put himſelf at the Head of his Army, for the ſame End. The eighth, in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* having received Intelligence, that the Enemy had re-inforced the Troops, which they had poſted at *Melle*, between *Ghent*, and the County of *Aloſt*, to the Number of about 30,000 Men, and that the Duke of *Burgundy* was gone thither, in Perſon, to head them, his Grace ſent Advice thereof, to Prince *Eugene*, that he might take proper Meaſures for the ſecuring of *Bruſſels*; But the Prince had, in the mean Time, upon the like Information, already ſent a ſtrong Detachment of Horſe and Foot, to obſerve the Enemy. He himſelf advanced to *Soignies*, and, near that Place, joined the Artillery, which, by the prudent Conduct of the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, was got thither, without the leaſt Annoyance from the Enemy; And, on the ninth, in the Evening, was ſafely conducted to *Aeth*.

The Siege of Liſle reſolved upon.

THE March of this Train of Artillery, with Prince *Eugene*'s Advancing to *Soignies*, put the Enemy under great Apprehenſions for *Mons*. Upon which the Duke of *Berwick* threw ſeven Battalions,

1708. Battalions, two Squadrons of Horſe, and one of Dragoons, into that Place: But the *Confederates*, being reſolved to go upon ſome Undertaking of the higheſt Importance, agreed at Length upon the Siege of *Liſle*; Rightly judging, that they could not attack the Enemy in a more ſenſible Part. The Inveſting and Beſieging of this important Place ſhall be the Subject of the next Chapter, and I ſhall, in the mean Time, conclude this with the following Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough*.

To the Earl of MANCHESTER.

Camp at Helchin, Aug. 15, 1708.

MY LORD,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to the Earl of* Mancheſter.

" I HAVE receiv'd the Honour of your Excel-
" lency's Letter of the 27th of *July*, and re-
" turn you my Thanks for your obliging Con-
" gratulations on our late Victory; which we
" are endeavouring to improve, in ſuch a Man-
" ner, that all *Europe* may reap the Benefit of
" it, in an Honourable and laſting Peace. I
" hope it will have an immediate Influence in
" your Parts, where the Spirits are chiefly go-
" vern'd by Succeſs. Mr. *Cardonnel* tells us you
" have a conſtant Account of our Motions, for
" which I muſt ſtill pray leave to refer you to
" him; and am, *&c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

CHAP.

An Exact
PLAN of LISLE,
Is humbly dedicated to
His Grace SCROOP EGGERTON
DUKE of BRIDGWATER
by his Graces most
devoted humble Servt
Thomas Lediard
EXPLICATION
1 S^t. Stephens
2 S^t. Peters
3 S^t. Catherine
4 The Cordeliers
5 S^t. Saviour
6 S^t. Maurice
7 The Exchange
8 The Town Hall
9 The Hospitall of S^t. Saviour
10 Hospitall of S^t. John
11 Hospitall of S^t. Nicasen
12 Fort S^t. Saviour
13 The Dominicans
CITADELL
Deule R.
Fort Chantelleux
Ch. of S^t. Mark
Lime Kilns
the Suburb of Fives
A. The Gate of S^t. Maurice
B. The Gate of Fives
C. Gate of the Sick
D. Gate of our Lady
E. Gate of Barr
F. Gate of Relief
G. Port S^t. Andrew
H. Gate of Magdalen
A Scale of Fathoms
50 100 200 300 400 500
I. Harris Sc.

CHAP. IX.

The Siege of Liſle, *before the Battle of* Wynendale.

THE City of *Liſle*, which the *Confederate* Generals had reſolved to beſiege, is a large, rich and well fortified Place, with a very ſtrong Citadel, the Capital of *French Flanders*, the Staple of all the Trade, between the *Netherlands* and *France*, and next to *Paris*, was reckon'd the Chief Place of His Moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Dominions. It is ſituate among Pools and Marſhes, about 15 Miles *Weſt* of *Tournay*, 28 *North* of *Douay*, 36 *South-Weſt* of *Ghent*, 37 *South-Eaſt* of *Dunkirk*, and 38 almoſt *Weſt* of *Mons*. The Merchants of that Place were of conſiderable Service to the Grand Monarch, and a great Annoyance to His Enemies, eſpecially the *Maritime* Powers, as they were the principal Owners of the *Dunkirk* Privateers, which, without their Aſſiſtance, could not have been fitted out, in near ſo great Numbers. As they were rich, they generally ſupplied the Wants of the *French* King's Armies, and the Cuſtoms they paid Him were a conſiderable Part of His Revenue. *Liſle* was the firſt and faireſt of all *Lewis*, XIV. Conqueſts, and one of the principal Keys of *France*; And as His Majeſty always expreſs'd a more than

1708.

Importance of the City of Liſle.

1708. ordinary Value for this Place, the famous Engineer, Monſ. *de Vauban*, had exerted his utmoſt Skill in the Fortifications of it, and, at an immenſe Charge; rendered it almoſt impregnable. The Reduction of a Place every Way ſo important could not but redound very much to the Honour, as well as the Advantage, of the *Confederates*; And, on the other Hand, this great Importance of it made the *French* uſe all human Means for its Preſervation. Beſides the Preſence of the Marſhal *de Bouflers*, Governour of all *French Flanders*, the Lieutenant-Generals *de Surville*, *Lee*, and other Officers of Diſtinction, they threw into the Place one and twenty Battalions, of the beſt Troops of *France*, beſides ſix Squadrons of Dragoons, 140 Horſe, and 7 or 800 Invalids, who were yet in a Condition to ſerve; A little Army rather than a Garriſon.

Great Preparations of France *to defend it.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the Difficulties, which could not but attend the Siege of a Place, ſo ſtrong, and ſo well provided, not to mention thoſe occaſioned by the *Confederates* being cut off from their Magazines in *Antwerp* and *Sas van Ghent*; All which made the Duke *de Vendôme* (when he was firſt inform'd of the Deſign of the *Allies*) ſay; *He did not think ſo wiſe a Commander as Prince* Eugene, *would venture upon ſo Raſh an Enterprize*; and the *French*, in general, boaſted, *that without ſtriking a Blow, they would oblige the* Allies *to abandon the Siege*; Notwithſtanding all this, I ſay, nothing was able to deter the *Confederate* Generals from their Reſolutions. The Artillery being, therefore, arriv'd, at *Pottes*, and all other Neceſſaries provided, the twelfth of *Auguſt*, the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* was detach'd, with one and thirty Battalions, to take Poſt at *Marquette*, on the *Lower-Deule*, within half a League

Firmneſs of the Confederates *in their Reſolutions.*

of *Liſle*, and Lieutenant-General *Wood*, with four and thirty Squadrons, march'd to *Potteghem*. The ſame Day, the Army march'd from *Werwick* to *Helchin*; And, the next, Prince *Eugene*, having paſs'd the *Marque*, at *Pont à Treſin*, inveſted the Town of *Liſle*, between that Place and the *Upper Deule*; While the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* did the like, with his Detachment, between the *Upper* and *Lower Deule*. The Duke of *Marlborough* lay, in the mean Time, with the main Army, at a convenient Diſtance, to cover the Siege. 1708. Liſle *inveſted.*

PRINCE *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who as *Field-Marſhal* of the *Empire*, was to command at this memorable Siege, had under him, as *Generals*, the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, Count *Schlick*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Count *Naſſau-Weilburg*, and *Spiegel*; *Lieutenant-Generals*, Count *de Fels*, *Falckenſtein*, *Efferen*, *Wood*, *Arnam*, *Peitendorff*, *Spar*, Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, and *Wilke*: *Major-Generals*, *Leiſins*, Count *Bethlem*, Count *Wittenſtein*, *de Vennes*, the Prince *d'Auvergne*, *Weiſſenfeld*, *Vickenbach*, *Volckerſhoven*, *Sobel*, *Collier*, *Zoutland* and *Sacken*; *Brigadiers* and *Majors* of *Brigade*, *Keppenbeck*, Junior, *Poſeren*, *Kellim*, *Hagedorn*, *Kallenſtein*, *Waſſenaer*, *Keppel*, *Boiſſet*, Sir *Richard Temple*, *Du Trouſſel*, *Mymer*, *Stapel* and *Whitney*; And the Chief Engineers *Des Roques*, and *Du Mey*, each of whom was to have the Direction of a ſeparate Attack. *General-Officers who ſerv'd at this Siege.*

THE ſame Day, that the Town was inveſted, Prince *Eugene* had a long Conference with the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, in which the Diſpoſition of the Quarters was ſettled; And, the next Morning, the Lines of Circumvallation were mark'd out, and Pioneers were ſet to Work on them. *The Prince of* Orange-Naſſau *in great Danger.*

1708. them. The ſeventeenth, the greateſt Part of the Artillery arrived in the Camp, from *Menin*. The eighteenth, in the Morning, the Prince of *Orange*'s Chief *Valet de Chambre* had his Head ſhot off, by a Cannon-Ball, while he was dreſſing his Highneſs, which paſs'd over the Prince's Shoulder, and within ſix Inches of his Face, who had his Cloths and Face all beſmear'd with his Blood and Brains. As the Village of *Lamberſard*, in which the Prince's Quarters then were, was within a ſmall Cannon-Shot of the Town, and ſeveral Balls had before pierced the very Houſe he was in, near his Chamber, His Highneſs was, hereupon, perſuaded, to remove his Quarters farther from the Town, to the Caſtle of *Holbeck*, behind the Abby of *Marquette*; Prince *Eugene* having fix'd his at the Abby of *Loos*.

Troops appointed for the Siege. THE Troops appointed to carry on this famous Siege were fifty Battalions, *viz.* ſix *Imperialiſts*, nine *Palatines*, five *Heſſians*, and thirty from the Grand Army; And to prevent all Miſtakes, Prince *Eugene* cauſed, the twentieth of *Auguſt*, a Memorial to be drawn up, of ſuch Orders and Methods, as were to be obſerved, in relieving the Trenches, and carrying on the Attacks, by the Generals and Officers, of the Troops of the ſeveral Nations, which were under his Command.

King Auguſtus, *and the Landgrave of* Heſſe, *viſit the Duke of* Marlborough. THE ſame Day, King *Auguſtus* of *Poland*, and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, drawn by the Fame of the Siege of *Liſle*, being on their Way, from *Aeth* to the *Confederate* Army, then encamp'd at *Helchin*, the Duke of *Marlborough* met them, at their paſſing the *Scheld*, at *Pottes*, and conducted them to Dinner, to his Quarters, where His Majeſty was lodg'd, the *Landgrave* taking his Lodging, with his Son, Prince *William*, Major-

jor-General in the Service of the *States*; Beſides whom, his Highneſs had two other Sons employ'd at this Siege, and the Prince of *Orange*, who was then deſign'd for, and ſoon after became, his Son-in-Law. The next Day, his Grace entertained them, with the Review of the firſt Line of the Army, after which they dined with the Earl of *Albemarle*; And the twentieth, in the Morning, they both went to the Camp before *Liſle*, where they were received and entertained by Prince *Eugene*, with all the Reſpect due to their Rank. 1708.

And come to the Camp before Liſle.

THE ſame Afternoon, the Directors, Engineers, and Chief Officers of the Artillery, went, by the Road, from *Werwick* to *Liſle*, to view the Ground near the Place, which they found very fit for their Batteries, on the Side of *St. Magdalen*'s Gate; But as they advanced very near the Works, the Enemy ſallied out, with three Squadrons, and a Detachment of Foot, and appear'd on the other Side of the *Deule*, upon which the Engineers retired to their Camp. Prince *Eugene*, however, found a Stratagem to procure them a nearer View of the Enemy's Works; Which was as follows: A great Number of Ladies having deſired Paſſes to go out of the Town, his Highneſs made no Difficulty of Granting their Requeſt; But, at the ſame Time, he cauſed ſome Engineers, to be dreſs'd in the Habit of common Soldiers, and to march with the Detachment, which was appointed to receive the Ladies at the Barriers of the Place, and conduct them thro' the Camp.

A Stratagem of Prince Eugene's.

THE Magiſtrates of *Liſle* having, with the Marſhal *de Bouflers*'s Leave, ſent two Deputies to Prince *Eugene*, as well to compliment him, as to deſire his Favour to the Burghers, they offered

His Anſwer to the Deputies of Liſle.

1708. him, at the ſame Time, ſome Preſents of Refreſhments: But he told them, "That a beſieg'd "Town ought to be kept very cloſe; So that he "could not yet admit of their Civilities; But "when he ſhould be Maſter of the Place, the "Burghers might be aſſured of his Protection, "provided he ſhould be ſatisfied, that they had "endeavoured to deſerve it, by their *Impartial* "Carriage during the Siege." The twenty-firſt, the Enemy, with ſix Squadrons, and 7 or 800 Foot, came out, on the Side which the Chief Engineers obſerved the Day before, upon which the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, cauſed ſeven Squadrons, and ſix Battalions, to advance and repulſe the Enemy, who retired immediately, having only ſet Fire to two Houſes, and cut down about 200 Trees. The *Confederate* Troops took Poſt in a Place called *Magdalen-Hole*, on the Banks of the *Deule*, where they left 500 Men; and poſted another Detachment in a Mill, near the Chapel of *St. Magdalen*, which was fortified; And the ſame Day, likewiſe, the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation were finiſh'd.

The Duke of Marlborough *makes a Motion with the Army.*

THE *French* Court, which was not a little ſurprized to find *Liſle* inveſted, ſent poſitive Orders to the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendôme* to run all Hazards, to raiſe the Siege of ſo important a Place; And, to this End, the Duke of *Berwick* was, at the ſame Time, ordered, to augment his Flying Camp, with the Garriſons of *Namur*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, *Valenciennes* and other Places, and to join the Dukes.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having received repeated Advice of this Deſign, ordered the Cavalry of his *Left* to march, the twenty-ſecond of *Auguſt*, towards the *Scheld*, and encamp near the *Right*, between the Villages of *Pottes* and

St.,

St. Vernoux, to be nearer at Hand to paſs the *Scheld*, and form the *Vanguard* of the Army, which was to march by the *Left*. The twenty-third, at Break of Day, 1500 Horſe, commanded by the Count *d'Erbach*, Major-General, and Brigadier *Groveſtein*, were detach'd, with the Quarter-Maſters-General, to mark out a Camp on the other Side of the *Scheld*; And, about ſeven, the whole Army march'd, in two Columns, by the *Left*, paſſed the *Scheld*, near *Pottes*, on four Bridges, and encamp'd, with the *Right*, to that River, near *Eſcanaffe*, and the *Left*, to *Annieres*, the Duke of *Marlborough* taking his Quarters at *Amongies*, and Velt Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* his, at *Vaudipront*. 1708.

Advantages which aroſe from this Motion.

THIS Motion prevented the Enemy's joining between the *Scheld* and the *Dender*, and rendered it more difficult in *Brabant*; And beſides, his Grace was now nearer at Hand to oppoſe any Attempt they might offer to make, on that Side; Where, it was reaſonable to believe, they had laid the Scheme of a powerful Diverſion, during the Siege. His Grace likewiſe ordered the Bridges to be continued on the *Scheld*, with a Guard of ſix Regiments of Foot, leſt the Enemy ſhould make any Motion between that River and the *Lys*.

The Trenches open'd before the Town of Liſle.

EVERY Thing being now in a Readineſs for the Siege, the Trenches were open'd, the twenty-ſecond of *Auguſt*, N. S. between ſeven and eight, in the Evening, within 500 Toiſes of the Counterſcarp, on the *Right* and *Left* of the *Lower Deule*, the former againſt the Gate of *St. Andrews*, under the Direction of Monſ. *Des Roques*, and the other againſt the Gate of *St. Magdalen*, under the Care of Monſ. *Du Mey*. Four Thouſand Workmen were appointed for this Service, co-

1708. ver'd by ten Battalions of the *Imperial*, *Palatine* and *Heſſian* Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, and Major-General *Volckerſhoven*; And ten Battalions more, with 600 Horſe, were ready to ſuſtain them. But the Trenches were carried on, with ſo much Secrecy, as well as good Succeſs, that the *Allies* had above two Hours Time to cover themſelves, before they were perceived by the Enemy; Who, thereupon, made a terrible Fire from the Town; Tho' with ſo little Effect, that the *Confederates* had not above three or four Men killed, and about fifteen wounded.

To enter into a particular Relation of all that happen'd, Day by Day, at this famous Siege, would carry me far beyond the Limits I have preſcrib'd my ſelf in this Work. I ſhall, therefore, only take Notice of ſome of the moſt remarkable Events, which attended it, intermix'd with ſuch Tranſactions as paſs'd under the immediate Direction of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Chapel of St. Magdalen taken.

THE twenty-third, Lieutenant-General *Pettendorf*, going from one Attack to the other, and miſſing his Way, was taken Priſoner, and carried into the Town. The four and twentieth, the Beſiegers took the fortified Chapel of *St. Magdalen*, on the *Left*, the Beſieged, who poſſeſs'd that Poſt, being all either killed or taken Priſoners.

Prince Eugene *in Danger of being poiſon'd.*

THE ſix and twentieth, Prince *Eugene* was in Danger of being poiſon'd, by a baſe Contrivance of the Enemy, the Circumſtances of which, as it was a remarkable Incident, I ſhall relate: The Poſt-Houſe being about two Leagues diſtant, the Commiſſary wrote a Letter to General *Dopf*'s Secretary, by a Servant that Gentleman had ſent him,

him, in the Morning, to fetch his Letters, de- 1708.
ſiring him to deliver the two inclos'd to his Highneſs, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, becauſe he had no Poſtilion, at Hand, to ſend them by. General *Dopf* being then at the Prince's Quarters, the Secretary gave thoſe two Letters to his Adjutant, who gave them to Prince *Eugene*. One of the Letters came from the *Hague*, and the other the Commiſſary imagin'd to be come from the ſame Place, tho' he could not be poſitive of it. The Prince, opening one of them, found nothing but a greazy Paper in it, and not knowing what it might be, threw it careleſsly to the Ground, without any Shew of Surprize. The Prince's Adjutant taking it up, and, ſmelling to it, was immediately ſeized with a Giddineſs, and taken ſo ill, that he was perſuaded to take an Antidote, and happy for him he did; For the Poiſon it contained was ſo exquiſite, that the Paper only, being, for an Experiment, tied about a Dog's Neck, he died in four and twenty Hours, notwithſtanding a Counterpoiſon was given him. General *Dopf*, with ſome others, who were about the Prince, appearing ſurprized, at this execrable Piece of Villany, and expreſſing their Concern, for the Hazard the Prince had run, his Highneſs ſaid to them; *You need not, Gentlemen, wonder at it; For this is not the firſt Letter of this Nature I have receiv'd.*

THE ſame Evening, the Beſieged made a vi- *The Chapel of* St. Magdalen *retaken by the Enemy.*
gorous Sally, and ſurprizing the Chapel of *St. Magdalen*, retook it; But the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, who was at that Time in the Trenches, no ſooner got Intelligence of it, than he order'd two Battalions to come out of the Trenches, on the *Right*, and the *Left* of the Chapel, and attack'd the Enemy with ſuch Fury, that they

1708. were immediately oblig'd to abandon it, and retire, with great Precipitation, into the Cover'd Way of the Town. Thus the Prince had the Honour to take this Poſt twice, and afterwards to keep it, very much to the Diſſatisfaction, as well as Prejudice of the Enemy, to whom it had been of ſingular Service.

But ſoon abandon'd again.

THE ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter:

To the Earl of MANCHESTER.

Camp at Amongies, Auguſt 26, 1708.

MY LORD,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to the Earl of* Mancheſter.

"I HAVE received the Honour of your Excellency's Letter of the 3d Inſtant, and do not much wonder, that the *French* Miniſter ſhould be inſtructed to uſe the ſame Artifice with you they have ſo long practiſed in other Parts. I hope the Succeſs of the Siege we have ſince undertaken, will, in a little Time, farther convince your Senate how much they were at firſt impoſed upon. The Trenches were opened before *Liſle* the 22d, and Mr. *Cardonnel* will inform you of the Progreſs that has been made ſince.

I am, *&c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

Continuation of the Siege.

THE ſeven and twentieth, the Beſiegers began to play from four Batteries on the Town, one of four and forty Cannon, another of thirteen, a third of eleven, and a fourth of twelve Mortars, and eight Hawbitzers. The eight and twentieth, the

the Beſiegers took a Mill on the *Right*, in which they made ſome Priſoners; But were oblig'd, the ſame Night, to quit that Poſt again. The nine and twentieth, the Beſieged ſet Fire to the Mill, and abandon'd that Poſt; And the ſame Night the Beſiegers began to play from another Battery of four Guns. The thirtieth, another Battery of eight Guns was raiſed, and, in all this Time, the Saps and Trenches were advanced, with all the Succeſs, the Beſiegers could expect or wiſh. The thirty-firſt, Colonel *Rechteren* was killed in the Trenches. Between the firſt and the ſeventh of *September*, N. S. every Thing went very much in Favour of the Beſiegers; And Deſerters, in this Time, reported, that the Breach was very wide, that the Ditch was almoſt filled with the Ruins of the Wall, and that the Marſhal *de Bouflers* perceiving, that the Town would ſoon fall into the Hands of the *Confederates*, had ordered a good Part of his beſt Cannon to be removed into the Citadel. Upon this Advice, Prince *Eugene* cauſed the neceſſary Preparations to be made, for attacking the Counterſcarp, the ſeventh; But before I give an Account of that Action, it will not be improper to relate what was doing, in the mean Time, with the Grand Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and with that of the Enemy, under the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berwick*, and *de Vendôme*. 1708.

THE latter did all they could to make, at leaſt, a Shew of attempting to raiſe the Seige. To this End, the Duke of *Berwick* march'd, the five and twentieth of *Auguſt*, N. S. with all his Forces, from *Mortagne* to *Boſſu*, between *Condé* and *Mons*, where he halted 'till the eight and twentieth; And that Morning march'd by *Mons*, towards *Motions of the Enemy's Army.*

1708. towards *Soignies*. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Burgundy*, having left five Battalions, and three Squadrons, in *Bruges*, and twelve Battalions, with ſeven Squadrons, in *Ghent*, under the Command of the Count *de la Motte*, paſs'd the *Scheld*, the ſeven and twentieth, at five in the Morning, near *Ghent*, march'd in three Columns towards the *Dender*, encamp'd to *Pottelburg*, and, the eight and twentieth, march'd to *Ninove*.

And of the Confederates *under the Duke of* Marlborough.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, who continued encamp'd at *Amongies*, having Intelligence of theſe Motions of the Enemy, gave Orders, the eight and twentieth, that his Army ſhould be ready to march, upon the firing of three Pieces of Cannon; And, in the mean Time, detach'd the Earl of *Athlone*, with 1500 Horſe, to obſerve the Enemy. That General advancing towards *Leuſe*, his *Vanguard* fell in with 100 Horſe, detach'd from the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army, whom they defeated, and took thirty Priſoners; This did not, however, hinder the Duke of *Berwick* from advancing to *Enghien*. The Enemy's Forces being thus ready to join, on either Side the *Dender*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent a Re-inforcement of 600 *Men* to *Aeth*; And, as a Convoy of about 700 Waggons, laden with Proviſions and Ammunition, were about ſetting out from thence, for the Army and the Siege, Lieutenant-General *Roſt* was ordered, the nine and twentieth, in the Evening, with 2500 Horſe, to cover their March to the Camp, where they arrived, in Safety, the thirtieth, in the Morning.

The Duke of Marlborough *returns to* Helchin.

THE Duke having, at the ſame Time, Advice, that the Enemy's Army would certainly join, between the *Dender* and the *Scheld*, by which, they ſhew'd their Intentions were not to act in *Bra-*

bant;

bant; His Grace, thereupon, ordered the *Confederate* Army to decamp from *Amongies*, which being done accordingly, they repaſs'd the *Scheld*, at *Pottes*, and *Eſcanaffe*, and came to their old Camp, at *Helchin*, with the *Right* near *Pont d'Eſpiere*, and the *Left* at *Avelgheme*. They were ſcarce arrived in this Camp, when his Grace receiv'd farther Intelligence, that the Duke of *Berwick* paſs'd the *Dender*, that Morning, at *Ninove*, and having joined the Duke of *Burgundy*, all their Forces, to the Number, as it was reported, of 208 Squadrons, and 126 Battalions, marched together, to *Leſſines*, in the Way to *Tournay*. 1708.

The French *Armies join.*

BY all Circumſtances of theſe Marches, it was pretty apparent, that the Deſign of the Enemy was to attempt the raiſing of the Siege; The Duke of *Marlborough*, therefore, conſidering that his Army was now much inferiour to that of the Enemy, diſpatch'd ſeaſonable Orders to General *Fagel*, to make all poſſible Expedition to join him, with what Forces could be ſpared out of *Dutch Flanders* and *Brabant*; And, upon Advice, that the Enemy was advanced, between *Antoin* and *Tournay*, the Duke march'd, the thirty-firſt, in the Afternoon, to *Templeuve*, and encamp'd, with the *Right* to *Willem*, and the *Left* to *Pont à Chin*. The firſt of *September*, the Duke continued his March, and having paſs'd the *Marque*, at *Pont à Treſin*, encamp'd, with the *Right*, at *Antreulle*, the *Left*, at *Anſtain*, and the Head Quarters, at *Peronne*, in the Plains of *Liſle*.

Farther Motions of both Armies.

THE Troops were no ſooner come into this Camp, than the Duke of *Marlborough* went to Prince *Eugene*'s Quarters, before *Liſle*, and, having dined with his Highneſs and the other Generals, returned, in the Evening, to the Camp. The next

The Confederate *Army encamps in the Plains of* Liſle.

1708. next Morning, Prince *Eugene* came to *Peronne*, and rode out, with the Lord Duke, Monſ. *d'Auverquerque*, and other Generals, to the *Right* of the Line, to view the Ground about *Phalempin*, and to mark out a Line for the Army to form in Battle, and expect the Enemy, in Caſe they ſhould think fit to hazard an Engagement, in Order to relieve the City of *Liſle*. At two in the Afternoon, they return'd to the Duke's Quarters, where King *Auguſtus*, and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, were arrived, ſome Time before, from the Seige. All theſe Princes, together with the Deputies of the *States*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and ſeveral other General Officers, having been entertained by the Duke, at Dinner, they returned, in the Evening, to the Camp before *Liſle*.

The Duke of Marlborough *confers with Prince* Eugene.

The Enemy approach the Confederate *Army.*

THE ſame Morning, the Enemy's whole Army paſs'd the *Scheld*, in five Columns, above and below *Tournay*, and encamp'd, with the *Right*, at *Blandain*, and the *Left*, at *Villemau*, from whence the Duke of *Burgundy* ſent a Spy, to endeavour to get into *Liſle*, and inform the Marſhal *de Bouflers*, that their Army being on this Side *Tournay*, he might depend upon being relieved; But he fell into the Hands of the *Confederates*. The next Day, the Enemy moved towards *Orchies*, and the Source of the *Marque*, lay that Night on their Arms, and the fourth, continued their March towards *Mont en Peville*, and the Overture into the Plains of *Liſle*, between the *Marque* and *Phalempin*.

The Duke of Marlborough *prepares to receive them.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, hereupon, in Hopes, as well as Expectation, of an Engagement, ordered the *Confederate* Army to march to the Ground mark'd out for them, and there to form in Battle, between *Noyelles* and *Peronne*, where,

where they continued till Noon, and then encamp'd, in the ſame Ground, the Baggage being removed, in the mean Time, to the Camp before *Liſle*. Towards Evening, the *French* advanced nearer to the *Confederate* Camp; And having ſpread a Report, that they would immediately attempt the Raiſing of the Siege, the Duke of *Marlborough* drew up his Army again, the fifth, at Break of Day, in Order to give them Battle, having been joined, the Evening before, by Prince *Eugene*, with ſeventy-two (ſome Accounts ſay ſeventy-ſix) Squadrons, and ſix and twenty Battalions, from the Siege, with which King *Auguſtus*, and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe*, came, as Volunteers. Theſe Troops, which were brought by Prince *Eugene*, were poſted on the *Right* of the Line, with the *Pruſſians*; The *Engliſh* and *Danes* on the *Left*, and the *Dutch* and *Hannoverians* in the *Centre*. All the Cavalry was drawn up in two Lines; And the Infantry formed a third Line, behind the Horſe, which Diſpoſition was judg'd the moſt proper, as they were in a Plain. To cover the Flank of the Army, twenty Battalions were poſted on each Wing, and behind them, as many Squadrons, as a Body of Reſerve. If we may believe the *Memoirs du Prince Eugene*, the *Confederate* Army then conſiſted of 236 Squadrons, and 112 Battalions; And the Enemy's Army was ſtronger by fourteen Battalions and two Squadrons; But other Accounts make the Superiority of the Enemy much larger. Count *Naſſau-Woudenburg*, with his Brigade, was poſted, in the Village of *Entiers* (or *Anties*) which was at the Head of the Army, by which the Enemy muſt paſs; And the Artillery was placed in the moſt convenient Places, and thoſe which were moſt expos'd, in the Front. The

1708.

Prince Eugene *joins the Duke with ſome Troops.*

Diſpoſition of the Confederate *Army.*

1708. Generals repair'd to their reſpective Poſts, in eager Expectation of receiving the Enemy; And Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, having march'd with incredible Speed, with ſeven Battalions, and as many Squadrons, joined the *Confederate* Army, the ſame Morning. They had the more Reaſon to believe the Deſign of the Enemy was to give them Battle, becauſe they had got Intelligence, that the Duke *de Vendôme*, who was advanced, the Night before, with his *Vanguard*, to *Phalampin*, but a League from the *Confederate* Army, had received thirty Pieces of heavy Cannon, from *Douay*, beſides the Field-Pieces he had before. They were ſo near, the next Morning, that their Drums were heard, and they made ſeveral Motions, which heighten'd the Expectation of the *Allies*.

The Enemy, tho' dared to it, decline Fighting.

THE *Confederate* Army continued, in Order of Battle, 'till ten o'Clock, and never did Troops ſhew a greater Eagerneſs to engage; But the Enemy, notwithſtanding all their Boaſting, and their great Superiority, did not think fit to appear; Tho' the *Confederate* Generals had deſignedly left all the Paſſes, thro' which they were to come, and form'd themſelves open and unguarded, as it were to dare them to the Fight. If it had been the real Deſign of the Enemy to hazard a Battle, for the Relief of *Liſle*, they could not have wiſh'd for a better Opportunity; But it now plainly appear'd, that they were reſolv'd to run no Riſk, and that all their Motions were only intended to diſturb the *Allies*, and retard the Siege, by keeping them in continual Alarm. The Tents were, therefore, order'd to be pitch'd again, and Prince *Eugene*'s Detachment returned to the Camp before *Liſle*, ſome *Imperial* and *Heſſian* Horſe, only excepted. The Prince himſelf, after having dined with the Duke of *Marlborough*,

borough, in Company with King *Auguſtus*, and the *Landgrave*, return'd, in the Evening, to the Siege. 1708.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* judging now rightly, that the Enemy (as I have obſerv'd above) never in Earneſt deſign'd to hazard an Engagement; But that their whole Intention was no more, than to fatigue the *Confederate* Troops, by continual Motions, to ſtreighten them in Forrage and, by theſe Means, to lengthen out the Siege, his Grace ordered 100 Men, out of each Battalion, to be employed in throwing up an Intrenchment in the Front of his Army, from the Mill of *Noyelles*, to that of *Fretin*; Where the Infantry was rang'd in two Lines, and the Cavalry on the Wings, in two Lines, the Village of *Seclin* lying before the Line. This Work was finiſhed, the eighth of *September*, N. S. and not only ſecured the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army from any ſudden Surprize, but left the Beſiegers at Liberty to carry on their Attacks without Interruption.

The Duke of Marlborough entrenches his Army.

Two Days before, the Enemy made a great Forrage, and their Workmen were employ'd in making Openings, and enlarging the Roads about their Army, which continued encamp'd between *Mont en Peville* and *Megrignie*, from whence, on the ſeventh, they detach'd thirty Squadrons, which march'd by *Tournay*, with Deſign to intercept a Convoy coming from *Bruſſels*, guarded by a Body of Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Paſcal*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, hereupon, detach'd, the ſame Evening, thirty Squadrons, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, Major-General *Wittinghof*, and three Brigadiers, with Orders to advance as far as *Gramont*, to meet the Convoy, which was brought, in Safety, to *Menin*, four Days after.

The Enemy attempt, in vain, to intercept a Convoy.

THE

1708. THE eighth, the Enemy advanced, with their Forragers, ſuſtained by ſeveral Regiments, within a Quarter of a League of *Fretin*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* had his Quarters. The Duke was at Dinner, when the News was brought, upon which, Lieutenant General *Wood*, who happen'd to be at the Table, expreſs'd an earneſt Deſire to drive them to their Camp, deſiring only, for that Purpoſe, two *Engliſh* Battalions. His Grace granted his Requeſt, and ordered the Regiments of *How* and Sir *William Temple*, to attend him for that Purpoſe. They march'd immediately, and being animated by the Duke of *Argile*, the Earl of *Stairs*, and Major-General *Webb*, who went with them, as Volunteers, fell upon the Enemy, and drove them as far as *Ennevelin*, where they had poſted ſome Infantry, in a Caſtle, which was encompaſſed with two Ditches. The *Engliſh* attempted to diſlodge them from thence, and, to that End, attack'd the Enemy with a great deal of Bravery; But the Duke *de Vendôme* giving Orders to all his Grenadiers, and the *Piquet* of ſix Brigades, which were encamp'd in the Front of his Army, near *Pont à Marque*, to ſupport his Troops in the Caſtle, the two *Britiſh* Battalions were oblig'd to retire, before ſo very ſuperiour a Force, with the Loſs of about 200 Men, and ſix or ſeven Officers, kill'd and wounded: Having, however, firſt gained their Point, in diſturbing the Enemy's Forragers, and driving them back to their Camp. I ſhall now leave the Duke of *Marlborough*, in his Intrenchments, and return to the Siege.

Their Forragers driven back to their Camp.

Diſpoſitions for Storming the Counterſcarp of Liſle.

PREPARATIONS having been made, as I ſaid above, to ſtorm the *Counterſcarp*, the ſeventh, in the Evening, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, with two Major-Generals, and ten *Imperial* and *Palatine* Battalions; Upon which, the following Diſpoſitions were made for that Attack. Eight hundred Grenadiers, ſupported by the ſame Number of Fuſiliers, with 2,000 Workmen, and 30 Carpenters, deſigned for cutting down the *Palliſadoes*, were commanded for the Attack on the *Right*, between the *Lower Deule*, and the Gate of *St. Andrew*, under the Direction of Monſ. *des Roques*; 1600 Grenadiers, ſupported by the like Number of Fuſiliers, 2,000 Workmen, and thirty Carpenters, were ordered, for the *Left*, between the *Deule* and *St. Magdalen*'s Gate, under the Direction of Monſ. *Du Mey*; And, beſides the Troops in the Trenches, 2,000 Men more employed in the Attack, being detach'd for that End, from the Grand Army, under the Command of Brigadier *Sabin*. 1708.

The Attack made.

EVERY Thing being ready, a moſt terrible Fire was made from the Batteries; And, about eight o' Clock, the Signal being given, a general Diſcharge was made; Whereupon, the Troops deſign'd for the Attack on the *Left* march'd out of the Trenches, with great Intrepidity, and admirable Order; They went directly up to the *Palliſadoes*, from whence they beat the Enemy, and ſeveral of them, leaping into the Covered Way, put to the Sword all the *French* they found there, excepting four Officers, and a very few Soldiers, who were taken Priſoners. While they were making their Lodgment, near the *Palliſadoes*, the Enemy made a terrible Fire upon them, and ſprung three Mines, which did conſiderable Execution. The Beſiegers lodg'd themſelves, however, on the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Horn-work, and on the

Succeſs of it,

1708. Angle of the *Tenaille*. The Troops who were commanded on the *Right* attack'd the Enemy, with the ſame Courage and Succeſs, and lodg'd themſelves, likewiſe, on the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Horn-work, and on the Top of the Ditch of the *Tenailles*, on the Banks of the *Lower Deule*, between the two Attacks; And, beſides all this, the Communications towards the Breaches were conſiderably advanced. The Loſs of the *Allies*, in this Action, was conſiderable, as the Reader will ſee by the following Letter from the Chief Engineer *des Roques*.

From the Camp before Liſle, Sept. 10. *N. S.*

Monſieur de Roques's *Account.*

" ON *Friday*, the ſeventh Inſtant, we made
" an Aſſault on the Counterſcarp, about
" half an Hour paſt ſeven, in the Evening.
" 2400 Grenadiers, and as many Fuſiliers, ſuſ-
" tained by twelve Battalions, being command-
" ed to make the Lodgment, on the *Glacis*, we
" attack'd the whole Front, reaching from the
" Horn-work, before *Magdalen*'s Gate, along
" the Ravelin and *Tenailles*, as far as the other
" Horn-work, on the Right of the *Lower Deule*.
" After an obſtinate Fight, of about half an
" Hour, during which, the Enemy ſprung four
" great Mines, which deſtroyed Abundance of
" our Men, we obliged them to retire into their
" Capital Works, from whence they made a
" terrible Fire, for ſome Hours. But, as we
" had the Misfortune, upon the Advancing to-
" wards the Enemy, out of the Trenches, to
" loſe the ſix Engineers, who were to direct the
" Workmen, appointed to make the Lodgment
" on the Ravelins, and before the Breaches, the
" ſaid Workmen, by the Favour of the Night,
" diſperſed

" diſperſed themſelves; So that we could not 1708.
" maintain ourſelves, but only on the Angles of
" the *Glacis* of the two Horn-works, and of the
" *Tenaille*. This unhappy Accident retards the
" Taking of the Town, which may yet hold
" out eight or ten Days. We had, in that At-
" tack, 2000 Men either kill'd or wounded,
" amongſt whom are ſixteen Engineers, either
" in Ordinary or Extraordinary. We have
" raiſed two Batteries on the *Glacis* of the Horn-
" work, on the Right, and of the *Tenaille*;
" And, in a Day or two, we ſhall erect another,
" in Order to ruin the Foot of the Breach,
" which the Enemy repair every Night. Yeſter-
" day in the Afternoon, the Enemy made a
" Sally, in Order to ruin a Sort of Gallery,
" which we are drawing from the Angle of the
" Horn-work, at *Magdalen*'s Gate, directly to
" the Breach, that we may not be obliged to
" make a ſecond Aſſault upon the Out-works;
" But our Regiments in the Trenches repuls'd
" the Enemy with great Vigour, killing Abun-
" dance of their Men. We expect, with Im-
" patience, a Convoy of Ammunition, which
" is coming from *Bruſſels*, very *à propos*; For,
" we are in great Want of it. Laſt Night we
" lodg'd ourſelves in the Cover'd Way; And
" this Night we ſhall work on a Battery of
" thirty Pieces of Cannon, in Order to widen
" the Breach. The Battery of eighteen Guns
" having fired this Day, with Succeſs, we may,
" this Evening, make an Attack upon one of
" the Horn-works.

THE Marſhal *de Bouflers*, in the Account he gave the King, his Maſter, of this Action, pretends, that the *Allies* had actually above 2000 Men

French *Account of the Loſs of the* Allies.

1708. Men kill'd in this Attack, and that, according to the common Way of Computation, they muſt conſequently have had double the Number wounded; And we find the ſame Account in the Marquis *de Quincy*'s Relation: But that theſe Computations are largely made, is beyond all Contradiction.

KING *Auguſtus* of *Poland*, Prince *Eugene*, the Prince of *Orange*, and the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, were in the Trenches, during the whole Action, and were Eye-Witneſſes of the Intrepidity, with which the Attack was carried on.

Diſagreement between the Chief Engineers.

ABOUT this Time, a Miſunderſtanding aroſe, between the two Directors of the Attacks, which, with the Want of Ammunition, and the Vigorous Defence made by the Beſieged, did not a little retard the Progreſs of the Siege: However, it was carried on, with ſome Succeſs daily.

The Duke of Marlborough *views the Approaches.*

THE tenth, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to the Camp before *Liſle*, and having viewed the Approaches, and dined with Prince *Eugene*, returned to his Quarters at *Fretin*; And, the ſame Day, Monſieur *de Chamillard*, His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Prime Miniſter, came to the Enemy's Army.

THE Occaſion of his Journy was variouſly reported; Some would have it, that it was to compoſe certain Differences, ſaid to have ariſen between the Dukes *de Vendôme* and *Berwick*; Others, that it was only to communicate to them the *French* King's laſt Inſtructions, concerning the Relief of *Liſle*. The latter Conjecture ſeems to have been the moſt probable; For, after they had held a Council of War, the next Morning, their Troops began to be in Motion, and about two in the Afternoon, advanc'd to the Village

The French *make a Shew of Attacking the* Confederates.

of

of *Entiers*, in the *Center* of the *Confederate* Army, designing to make themſelves Maſters of that Poſt; But the Duke of *Marlborough*, having foreſeen their Deſign, had, in Time, placed two Brigades of Foot there, under the Command of the Brigadiers *Evans* and *Wertmuller*, and cauſed ſome Works to be thrown up about that Village. 1708.

UPON the Enemy's advancing, in the moſt exact Order, towards the Intrenchments of the *Allies*, it was not at all queſtion'd, but they were reſolutely bent upon a general Attack; The Duke of *Marlborough*, therefore, immediately order'd his Troops to their Arms, and the Regiments were commanded to their reſpective Poſts behind the Intrenchments. Prince *Eugene*, having, likewiſe, Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, joined the Duke, with about the ſame Number of Squadrons and Battalions, as he had done before. Orders were ſent, at the ſame Time, to the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was then between *Oudenarde* and *Menin*, with the Convoy, to return to the Camp, with all Expedition. About four in the Afternoon, the Enemy began to cannonade the *Confederate* Camp, with great Fury, from forty Pieces of Cannon, directing their Fire chiefly againſt the Village of *Entiers*, and were anſwered by the Artillery planted on the Intrenchments, which continued 'till it was dark.

But venture no farther than Cannonading.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Monſ. *d'Auverquerque* continued in the Field all Night, and the Troops, which lay upon their Arms, were, the next Morning, formed again in Order of Battle. About ſeven, the Enemy renewed their Cannonading, with thirty or forty Pieces, moſt four and twenty-Pounders, and the

The Cannonading continued on both Sides.

1708. *Allies* did the like, with almoſt equal Execution, on both Sides. About Noon, the Earl of *Albemarle* joined the Army, with his Detachment; And, by all Circumſtances, the *Confederate* Generals yet thought the Enemy intended the Attack, in Earneſt; But finding the contrary, at Length, towards Evening, the Troops were ordered to encamp, in ſuch Manner, that they might be immediately in a Readineſs to receive the Enemy, ſhould they have attempted any Thing farther: And, in the Night, the Works, about the Village of *Entiers*, were repaired and augmented, for the better Security of that Poſt.

Farther Motions of both Armies. THE Enemy made a Motion, the ſame Night, extending their *Left* to *Seclin*, and placing their *Right* to the *Marque*; And the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince *Eugene*, now plainly perceiving, that the Deſigns of the Enemy extended no farther, than, by frequent Alarms, to delay the Storming of the Outworks of *Liſle*, and conſidering that the Duke's Camp was of ſufficient Force, his Highneſs return'd, the thirteenth, with his Troops, to the Siege. The two Armies continued, the fourteenth, in the ſame Situation; But the *French* Generals, having held a Council of War, in which they conſidered, how impracticable it was, to attack the *Confederates*, with any Appearance of Succeſs, reſolved to cut off their Communication with *Aeth* and *Bruſſels*, by making themſelves Maſters of all the Paſſes on the *Scheld*.

A Conſpiracy, to deliver up Aeth, *diſcover'd.* A CONSPIRACY (which was to have favoured this Project) to deliver *Aeth* to Lieutenant-General *Alvelda*, was, about this Time, diſcovered. The chief Contriver and Promoter of this Plot was, Monſieur *Le Grand*, Comptroler of the

Fortifications, who, upon the Diſcovery, fled to *Mons*; But his Wife and Servants were apprehended. The Enemy hop'd, and, indeed, not without an Appearance of Reaſon, ſo to diſtreſs the *Confederate* Army, by this new Project, that Prince *Eugene* would be obliged to raiſe the Siege; And, purſuant thereunto, they began to move, the fifteenth, by Break of Day, without Beat of Drum; Their *Right* extending to *Orchies*, and their *Left* to *Ribancourt*. Upon Notice hereof, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Army under his Command to be ready to march, the ſixteenth, in Order to obſerve the Enemy, who having, that Day, put ſeveral Battalions into *Douay*, continued their March, in four Columns, by *Mouchin* and *Bachy*, directly towards *Tournay*. The Duke, hereupon, made a ſmall Motion, placing his *Right* at *Peronne*, his *Left* at *Forêt*, on the *Marque*, and his Head Quarters at *Sainghin*. Here he had Intelligence, that, the Day before, a Convoy of 100 Waggons, laden with Cannon-Ball, for the Siege, arrived at *Oudenarde* from *Aeth*, under the Guard of 1200 Foot, commanded by Colonel *Freke*, notwithſtanding the Enemy's Endeavours to intercept it. 1708.

Marches of the Enemy's Army.

At the ſame Time, Brigadier *Chanclos* march'd with ten Squadrons of Horſe to *Oudenarde*, where he was to be joined by the like Detachment from Prince *Eugene*'s Army, there being already ſix Battalions in that Town; And, upon Intelligence, that Count *de la Motte*, with all the Troops he could get together in *Flanders*, was march'd from *Ghent* towards *Ninove*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders to Major-General *Murray*, to march, with moſt of the Troops, in *Dutch Flanders*, to *Bruſſels*, for the Security of that Place. The Enemy encamp'd, the ſixteenth, in the Evening,

1708. with their *Right*, to the Rivulet *Le Chin*, and their *Left* extending towards *Froimont*; And, the next Morning, paſs'd the *Scheld*, over ſeveral Bridges they had above and below *Tournay*, and continued, the eighteenth, in their Camp along that River, from the *Mount* of the *Trinity*, beyond *Pottes*.

And of the Confederates. THE ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army decamp'd from *Sainghin*, and having repaſs'd the *Marque*, at *Pont à Treſin* and *Forêt*, encamp'd with the *Right* at *Willem*, the *Left* at *Pas à Vaſne*, a Rivulet which runs into the *Scheld*, and the Head Quarters at *Templeuve*. Upon the March, his Grace received Intelligence, that the Enemy had laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, between *Warcoin* and *Pecq*, and were fortifying thoſe Villages, in Order to keep a Communication with the other Side of that River, and diſturb the *Confederate* Convoys between *Oudenarde* and *Courtray*, he, therefore, ordered Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, to march, the nineteenth, at Break of Day, with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and ſix and thirty Field-Pieces, to diſlodge them; And, upon the firſt Appearance of their Advanc'd Guard, they abandon'd thoſe two Villages, retired to the other Side of the *Scheld*, and took up their Bridges. The twentieth, the *Allies* made a ſmall Motion, encamping, with the *Right*, at *Hem* and *Forêt*, near the *Marque*, the *Left* at *Leers*, and the Head-Quarters at *Lannoy*:

The Enemy fortify the Paſſes on the Scheld. And the Enemy, having ſent ſome Brigades to take Poſt, between *Oudenarde* and *Ghent*, took all poſſible Care to ſecure the Paſſes on the *Scheld*, caſting up Intrenchments, and erecting Batteries, in ſeveral Places; And caſting up a Line from the Hill near *Oudenarde* to *Ename*; By which that Place was entirely clos'd in on that Side the *Scheld*;

Scheld; And not only the Communication between *Bruſſels* and the *Confederate* Armies quite cut off; But the Army ſeparated from all Intercourſe with *Holland*. Theſe Lines were about ſeventy Miles long, and, in ſome Places, near *Oudenarde*, they had more the Appearance of the Ramparts of a Fortreſs, than ordinary Lines. 1708.

THE Siege of *Liſle* was, in the mean Time, carried on, tho' but ſlowly, yet with Reſolution, Courage, and indefatigable Diligence, and the Continuation of fair Weather made amends for many other Difficulties the *Allies* had to ſtruggle with. The twelfth, about nine in the Morning, while the Enemy was cannonading the *Confederate* Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, as we have ſeen above, the Beſieged came out of the Town, in great Numbers, with four Colours, and attack'd the Trenches, on the *Left*, in ſix different Places, having, beſides, another Body of Troops, in the Cover'd Way, ready to ſuſtain them; But before they could do any Damage, except the Deſtroying of a few Gabions, they were engag'd, by the neareſt Battalions in the Trenches, and obliged to retreat in Great Diſorder. *Continuation of the Siege of* Liſle. *A Sally of the Enemy's unſucceſsful.*

THE Duke of *Burgundy* being, in the mean Time, uneaſy, to know in what Condition the Place and Garriſon was in, for a farther Defence, employ'd one *Dubois*, a Captain in the Regiment of *Beauvaiſis*, who undertook to get into the Town, and bring the Prince the Account he was ſo deſirous of. This Officer, being got undiſcover'd to the Place where he propos'd to make his Attempt, ſtrip'd himſelf ſtark naked, and having hid his Cloaths, ſwam over ſeven Canals and Ditches, and got, in that Manner, into the Town. He return'd the ſame Way, and, finding *Bold Attempt of a* French *Officer.*

1708. ing his Cloaths again, brought the Duke of *Burgundy* a Letter from the Marſhal, which was ſo contriv'd, that he carried it in his Mouth, ſecure from being damag'd by Moiſture.

A Storm of the Out-works reſolv'd on.

EVERY Thing being in great Readineſs, by the nineteenth, Prince *Eugene* gave Orders to make the neceſſary Preparations for Storming the Outworks, that is, "From the *Right* Attack, "the Horn-work of the Gate of *St. Andrews*, "that Part of the *Tenaille* which lay next that "Attack, the Covered Way in the Front of the "Breach, and the *Place of Arms* before the Rave-"lin and the Horn-work; And from the *Left* "Attack, that Part of the *Tenaille* on that Side, "and the Counterſcarp to the Ravelin, from the "Gate of *St. Magdalen* to the *Deule*." And a Diſpoſition for this Storm was made accordingly.

And put in Execution.

PURSUANT to this Diſpoſition, every Thing was got ready for the Aſſault, the twentieth, in the Evening; But the Enemy having found Means to burn Part of the Galleries and Bridges, which the Beſiegers were to make Uſe of, it was put off, till the twenty-firſt, about half an Hour paſt ſix in the Evening, when the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, Major-General *Sacken*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, with the uſual Number of Battalions. The Signal being given, by a general Diſcharge from the Batteries, as well of all the Mortars as the Cannon, the Mines, both on the *Right* and the *Left*, were ſprung with good Succeſs, and the Grenadiers thereupon mounting the Breach of the *Tenaille*, or Counter-Guard, on the *Right*, obliged the Enemy to retire into the Retrenchment of that Work, and made a good Lodgment on the Breach. On the *Left*, the Beſiegers made them-

Succeſs of the Attack.

ſelves

ſelves Maſters of a *Place of Arms*, on the Counterſcarp of the Counter-Guard, where they kept their Ground without any Diſturbance; And they likewiſe beat the Enemy out of the Counterſcarp, before the Grand Breach; But a great Number of freſh Troops coming out upon them, and the Officer, who commanded the Men appointed to ſuſtain the *Confederates*, on that Side, being kill'd, they were obliged to quit two Lodgments they had made there. 1708.

PRINCE *Eugene*, who thought his Preſence abſolutely neceſſary, to encourage the Soldiers, and to prevent the ſame Misfortune which had happened in the Attack of the Counterſcarp, the ſeventh, ſeing the Grenadiers repulſed, (if we may give Credit to the *French* Accounts, three ſeveral Times) rallied them himſelf, and led them on again to the Charge. In this Action, his Highneſs received a Wound by a Muſquet-Ball, which grazing on his Forehead, above his *Left* Eye; made no Fracture, and only beat off his Hat. The Hereditary-Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who happened to be near him, put his own Hat, (which had, likewiſe, been ſhot thro' by a Muſket-Ball) on the Prince's Head, who was prevailed upon to retire to his Quarters, and have his Wound dreſs'd. This Action, having been very obſtinate and bloody, coſt the *Confederates* little leſs than 1000 Men, either killed or wounded, which the *French*, in their Accounts, and particularly the Marquis *de Quincy*, exaggerate to 5000 Men, render'd incapable of farther Service. To ſupply this Loſs, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent, the next Day, a Re-inforcement of 400 *Britiſh* and *Pruſſian* Grenadiers to the Siege. *Prince* Eugene *wounded.*

THE ſame Morning, the Duke went to viſit PRINCE *Eugene*, and finding him ready to mount

on

1708. on Horſe-back, his Grace, and King *Auguſtus*, perſuaded his Highneſs to keep his Chamber a few Days, 'till his Wound was heal'd up. During which Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſuſtained the Weight of the Command, both of the Siege, and of his own Army. The *States General* were ſo ſenſible of the Loſs the *Confederacy* would ſuſtain by the Death of Prince *Eugene*, that they order'd their Deputies to conjure him, not to be free in Expoſing his Perſon for the future; And not only they, but even ſome of the Generals, advis'd the Raiſing of the Siege; But his Highneſs rejected theſe Overtures, and perſiſted in carrying on the Siege, tho' he ſhould be obliged to do it with his own Troops, as long as he had a Man left.

Is adviſed to raiſe the Siege;

But refuſes to comply.

The greateſt Difficulty the *Confederates* met with, in this Siege, was occaſioned by the Want of Ammunition, and all the Paſſages to *Bruſſels* being wholly obſtructed, the Duke of *Marlborough* had prudently bethought himſelf (in Order to open a new Communication with *Oſtend*) to ſend for the *Britiſh* Battalions, which had been employed in Alarming the Coaſt of *France*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Erle*. Theſe Forces arrived at *Oſtend*, the twenty-firſt of *September*, N.S. And upon Intelligence thereof, the Count *de la Motte*, who was advanced with a conſiderable Force, towards *Bruſſels*, with Deſign to ſurprize that Place, returned immediately to *Bruges*, and commanded 300 of his Men to cut the Dykes of *Leffinghen*, in Order to lay the Country, between *Oſtend* and *Newport*, under Water, and thereby prevent General *Erle*'s Communication with the Duke of *Marlborough*; But, notwithſtanding this, Part of theſe *Britiſh* Forces, with ſome *Dutch* that were in Garriſon, in *Oſtend*, took

Britiſh Forces, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Erle *land at* Oſtend.

took Poſt at the Village of *Leſſinghen*, and began to entrench themſelves there, expecting Orders from the Duke of *Marlborough*, what farther Service they ſhould go upon. 1708.

THE twenty-third, an Attack was made on the *Tenaille*, on the *Left*; (that on the *Right* having been taken the twenty-firſt;) For this Attack, 300 Grenadiers of the Grand Army, ſupported by 120 others, and 270 Fuſiliers, were commanded for the Attack on the *Right*; And the other 100 Grenadiers from the Grand Army, ſupported by 280 others, and 270 Fuſiliers, for the Attack on the *Left*. All Things being in a Readineſs, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was himſelf in the Trenches, cauſed a Signal to be made for the Attack, which was carried on with all imaginable Vigour and Succeſs: For having beaten the Enemy from their Poſt, they made a great Lodgment therein, and enlarg'd their Lodgments along the Cover'd Way, without any conſiderable Loſs; Tho' the *French* pretend it amounted to near 1000 Men. The ſame Night, the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd to his Camp, but came back again, the next Morning, to the Siege. *An Attack made, with Succeſs, under Command of the Duke of* Marlborough.

NOTWITHSTANDIG theſe Succeſſes, the Beſiegers met with ſo many Difficulties, that the Siege was protracted to an unuſual Length; The Garriſon, on the other Hand, having ſuſtained ſeveral Attacks, and made all the while a prodigious Fire, began to be in Want of Ammunition. The Marſhal *de Bouflers* found Means, at Length, to inform the Duke *de Vendôme*, that he had ſcarce Ammunition left for four Days; Which preſſing Neceſſity oblig'd the Enemy to hazard a bold Attempt to ſupply the Place. In Order thereto, the Duke *de Vendôme* detach'd the Chevalier *A deſperate Attempt of the Enemies.*

de

1708. *de Luxembourg*, Major-General, and Monſ. *de Tournefort*, with about 2000 Carabineers, Horſe and Dragoons, who, beſides their Arms, carried each a *Fuſee*, and a Bag of ſixty Pound Weight of Powder, which they took up at *Douay*. They put Green Boughs in their Hats (the uſual Token of the *Confederate* Troops) and advanced along the Cauſey, which leads from *Douay* to *Liſle*;

Unſucceſsful; They were met by the Out-Guards of a Detachment of 100 Horſe, which General *Schlick*, who was encamp'd at *Pont à Treſin*, with thirty Squadrons, ſince the Duke of *Marlborough* came to *Lannoy*, had poſted there. Theſe Guards challenging them, they pretended to be *Germans*, of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, carrying ſome Priſoners to the Camp: But a Subaltern Officer having ſome Diſtruct, and advancing to examine them, they rode full Gallop along the Cauſey, and got into the Line of Circumvallation. The Centinels and Guards having fired at them, the *Confederate* Troops took the Alarm, and run to their Arms; The *Palatine* Dragoons of *Witgenſtein*, getting firſt on Horſeback, with incredible Speed, fell on the Enemy, and purſued them to the Barrier of the Town, which the Beſieged were, at firſt, backward of Opening, and ſo left their Men expoſed to the Fire of the *Confederate* Infantry, which ſetting Fire to ſome of the Bags of Powder, about ſixty of the Enemy, with their Horſes, were blown up. We have the following Account of this Action, in a Letter from the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* to the *States General*, which carrying an inconteſtable Authority with it, I ſhall inſert at large.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LOLDS,

" THE ſeven and twentieth Inſtant, I did my ſelf the Honour to acquaint Your *High Mightineſſes*, how far the Works againſt this City were advanced; There has been no Alteration ſince: Our Men continue working to perfect the Mines, in the *Tenailles*, and to carry on the Saps to the Cover'd Way. 1708. *The Prince of* Heſſe's *Letter to the* States *about it.*

" Yeſterday, towards the Evening, we heard a great Blow, which we ſuppos'd to be a Mine; Half an Hour after, another Crack was heard; And at Midnight, ſuch a Blaſt, that the Ground ſhook with it. This alarmed the whole Army; I went to the *Right*, from whence the Noiſe came (having firſt given Order to all the Cavalry, under my Command, to ſaddle and mount) and found, that a great Detachment of the Enemy, (as Your *High Mightineſſes* may ſee by the ſubjoin'd Liſt,) coming from *Douay*, had endeavour'd to break thro', at the Aperture of the Line of Circumvallation, on the Highway between *Douay* and *Liſle*, where the *Palatine* Horſe are encamp'd. Part of them having paſs'd, and our Men putting themſelves in a Poſture to oppoſe them, the Bags of Powder, which moſt of the *French* Horſe and Dragoons had behind them, of about fifty Pound-Weight each, took Fire, which made a terrible Noiſe among them. The foremoſt of them, upon this Accident, rode full Gallop towards the Town; Nevertheleſs, before they could reach it, the ſame Diſaſter befell them a ſecond Time, juſt as they came up to the Barrier, which might, in all Probability

" be

1708. " be occaſion'd by the Horſes Shoes ſtriking " upon the Pavement, or by the Sparks of the " firſt Fire that fell upon their Men, who were " not aware of it. (*Other Accounts explain this, by* " *ſaying, that ſome of the Bags untying, the Powder* " *was ſcattered on the Ground, and took Fire by the* " *Horſes of thoſe who purſued ſtriking on the Pave-* " *ment.*) 'Tis ſaid, that, at leaſt, 100 Men periſh'd, " in this manner, near the Gate; And, it is " likely; this was the laſt Noiſe we heard. Be- " tween fifty and ſixty Troopers were kill'd " upon the Place where they paſs'd the Line; " And it was a dreadful Spectacle to ſee the Way " ſtrew'd with dead Carcaſſes, Horſes, Heads, " Arms and Legs, half burnt. The others, " who were behind, retired as faſt as they could. " I cauſed them to be purſued; But it was im- " poſſible to overtake them. The Troops found, " however, upon the Road, for two Leagues be- " yond the Camp, Sacks of Powder, Swords, " Piſtols, and looſe Powder, which ſhews the " Precipitation, with which they made their Re- " treat. Our *Heſſian* Huſſars ſet Fire to a great " many Sacks which they found in the Road, " as they came back from the Purſuit. We " reckon that about 300 (ſome Accounts make " them 1200, and Father *Daniel* pretends " they were 1800) Men got into the Town, but " carried too little Powder with them, to ba- " lance their Loſs. On the other Hand, 'tis " plain, that Ammunition, which is ſo neceſſary " for their Defenſe, begins to fall ſhort in the " Place.

" YOUR *High Mightineſſes* will, no Doubt, " have had direct Advice, of the Advantage, " which the Troops, lately arrived from *Eng-* " *land*, ſuſtain'd by thoſe Monſ. *Cadogan* carried

" with

" with him from the Army, have obtained near 1708.
" the Canal that goes from *Oſtend* to *Newport*,
" over the Duke of *Berwick*'s Troops which at-
" tack'd them. The great Convoy is arrived
" at *Menin*. I congratulate Your *High Mighti-*
" *neſſes*, on both theſe Accounts, and am, with
" much Reſpect, *&c.*

Signed,

From the Camp before
Liſle, Sept. 29. 1708. Frederick, *Prince of* Heſſe.

P. S. " The Troops, which endeavoured to
" throw themſelves into *Liſle*, in the Night be-
" tween the eight and twentieth, and nine and
" twentieth, were the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*,
" and, under him, Monſ. *de Tourneſort*; 400
" Horſe, for the *Van*; 252 Horſe-Grenadiers;
" two Squadrons of Dragoons, two of *Burgun-*
" *dy*, one of *St. Aignan*, two of *Morteville*, two
" of *la Fontaine*, one of *Bretèche*, two of *Ternau*,
" two of *Forceaque*.

N. B. " We have taken ſome Officers, with
" about five and twenty Troopers; And had not
" one Man, either killed or wounded, on our Side.

THE Marquis *de Quincy*, in his Account of this Action, makes the Number of Troops, which enter'd the Town, to have been, as Father *Daniel* ſays, 1800, but adds, that they carried into the Place with them, 80,000 *lb.* of Powder, and 1,200 Muſkets. Be this as it will, the Attempt was bold, and well conducted; And the Chevalier *de Luxembourg* was rewarded for it, by the *French* King, with the Employ of Lieutenant-General. Among the Officers taken Priſoners were the Marquis *de Bethune*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Captain and two Subalterns; So

1708. that they paid very dear for the ſmall Supply of Ammunition they threw into the Town; Which was very far from counterbalancing their Loſs: And it was thought, that it would have been difficult, if not impoſſible, for any of them to have paſs'd the Aperture of the Line of Circumvallation, had not ſome Officer on Duty been corrupted.

THE Advantage mention'd by the Prince, to be gained by ſome of the *Britiſh* Troops is what I ſhall now give the Reader an Account of.

The Duke of Marlborough *ſends ſeveral Detachments to cover the great Convoy from* Oſtend.

THE ſame Day the *French* ſet out from *Douay*, to attempt the throwing Ammunition into *Liſle*, the *Confederates* brought their great Convoy of Warlike Stores, and other Neceſſaries, ſafe to *Kouſſelaer*, after one of the moſt glorious, and moſt memorable Actions recorded in Hiſtory. The *Confederate* Generals, having received Advice, that the *Britiſh* Troops were arrived at *Oſtend*, conceived ſome Hopes of opening a Communication with that Town; Which had been cut off by Monſ. *de la Motte*'s piercing the Dykes at *Leffinghen*, and thereby laying a good Part of the Country, between *Oſtend* and *Newport*, under Water, on Purpoſe to prevent this Communication; As I have ſaid above: A Council of War was thereupon held, in which it was reſolv'd to proſecute the Siege; Prince *Eugene* having declared, *That he would be reſponſible for the Succeſs, provided he were ſupported with Ammunition.* The Duke of *Marlborough*, hereupon, ſent 700 Waggons, under a ſtrong Guard, to *Oſtend*; Where the *Dutch* Commiſſary, not having the Quantity of Ammunition which was required, borrowed ſome Hundred of Barrels of Powder, of General *Erle*. On the other Hand, his Grace (who returned, the five and twentieth of *September*, to the Camp at *Lancy*) having received

ceived Advice, that upon the *Britiſh* Troops, which were landed at *Oſtend*, taking Poſt at *Leſſinghen*, Count *de la Motte* (whoſe firſt Deſign was to ſurprize *Bruſſels*) had been re-inforced with ſeveral Brigades of Horſe, and Foot, to intercept the Convoy; His Grace rightly foreſaw, that the ſix Battalions, and 800 Horſe, detach'd under Brigadier *Landſberg*, with ten Squadrons more, under Brigadier *Starkenberg*, and ſix Battalions under General *Els*, would not be ſufficient to oppoſe the Enemy. Major-General *Webb*, with Brigadier Count *Naſſau-Woudenburg*, Son to the Velt-Marſhal *d' Auverquerque*, were ordered to march the ſix and twentieth, by Break of Day, with twelve Battalions more, to join the above-mentioned Detachments, on the Road between *Menin* and *Oſtend*, with Directions to march as far as *Ichtegem*, in the Country call'd the *Franc of Bruges*, about four Leagues from *Leſſinghen*; And, at the ſame Time, Major-General *Cadogan* march'd with another Detachment of Horſe and Foot, to meet the Convoy, upon their paſſing the Canal of *Bruges*. On the other Hand, Lieutenant-General *Erle* (who had brought the *Britiſh* Forces, which were, at firſt, deſign'd for a Deſcent on the Coaſt of *France*, to *Oſtend*) was not idle; For being join'd by a Detachment, he drained the Water between *Oſtend* and *Newport*, and built a Bridge over the Canal of *Leſſinghen*; By which Means, he open'd a Communication with the Grand Army, towards which the Grand Convoy began their March, the ſix and twentieth, in the Evening, and continued paſſing the Canal the next Morning. A conſiderable Party of the Enemy's Forces advanc'd hereupon, to poſt themſelves at *Oudenburg*; But finding that Place poſſeſs'd by a ſtrong Detachment,

1708.

The French *repuls'd at* Oudenburg.

1708. ment, whom they attack'd. Being repulſed with great Loſs, and conſequently diſappointed, in this Attempt, they retired to a conſiderable Body of their Troops, under the Command of Count *de la Motte*, who march'd from *Bruges*, with a Deſign to intercept the *Confederate* Convoy. This brought on the famous Battle and Victory of *Wynandale*, of which I ſhall give the Reader an Account, as written by Major-General *Webb* himſelf; Interſperſing, however, in *Parentheſes*, and adding at the Concluſion of it, ſuch other Circumſtances, and Obſervations, as I ſhall find elſewhere.

CHAP. X.

The Battle of Wynendale.

BEFORE I proceed to give this Account, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the Prince of *Heſſe*, in his Letter, which I have given above, to the *States General*, aſcribes the whole Honour of this Glorious Action to Major-General *Cadogan*, without ſo much as mentioning Major-General *Webb*; And the *London* Gazette, of the twentieth, and twenty-third of *September*, O. S. by wrong Information, has the ſame Miſtake. This induced Major-General *Webb*, to come over to *England*, to ſet this Matter in a true Light; And, the ſixth of *October*, he had the Honour to preſent to Her Majeſty the Relation, I am now about to give, which was afterwards publiſh'd, by Authority, in the *Gazette*. Reflections were, on this Account, caſt on a Great Man, who was eſteem'd a Friend and Patron of Major-General *Cadogan*, as if done deſignedly to advance his Glory and Reputation, by eclipſing that of his Competitor; But this Report ſeems to have been more the Effect of Malice and Envy, than grounded on any reaſonable Foundation. *Wynendale*, which gave Name to this remarkable Action, is an inconſiderable Place in *Spaniſh Flanders*, adjoining to a Wood, call'd

1708.

Some Reflections on the Battle of Wynendale.

1708. the *Wood of Wynendale*, hardly worthy of Notice, but on Account of this memorable Battle. It is eleven Miles *South-Weſt* of *Bruges*, and 28 *North* of *Liſle*.

A Relation *of the Battle of* Wynendale, *written by Major-General* Webb.

An Account of that Battle and Victory.

" AFTER that the Detachments, which " were ſent to cover the March of the " Waggons from *Oſtend* to the Siege of *Liſle*, " had joined at *Turout*, the ſeven and twentieth " of *September*, General *Webb* (who, as eldeſt " Major-General, commanded in Chief) received " Advice, that Major *Savary*, of the Regiment " of *Gethem*, had poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Poſt at " *Oudenburg*; Whereupon, he ſent 600 Grena- " diers, under the Command of Colonel *Preſton*, " a Battalion of *Orkney's*, under the Command " of Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fune*, com- " manded by Colonel *Vogt*, the whole under the " Command of Brigadier *Landſberg*, to re-inforce " that Poſt. The eight and twentieth, at eight " in the Morning, all the Horſe (under Major- " General *Cadogan*) were ordered to *Hoglede*, to " wait the Arrival of the Convoy there, except " 150 Horſe, which were ſent, the Night be- " fore, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, " to *Oudenburg*, to carry Orders to the two Bat- " talions, and 600 Grenadiers, to guard the " Convoy to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards to rejoin " the Foot, at *Turout*. About Noon, Count " *Lottum* returned to *Turout*, with Advice, that, " in his Way to *Ichtegem*, he met with an ad- " vanced Guard of the Enemy, which he puſhed " into the *Plain*, where he obſerved ſixteen " Squadrons, mounting in great Haſte, on the " Alarm,

" Alarm, which their advanced Guard gave 1708.
" them; Whereupon he thought it neceſſary to
" return, in all Haſte, to give the General an
" Account of it.

" ON this Advice, all the Foot, conſiſting of
" two and twenty Battalions, Count *Lottum*,
" with his 150 Horſe, making the advanced
" Guard, with the Quarter-Maſters, and Grena-
" diers that were not detach'd, were ordered to
" march immediately, to gain the Village of
" *Ichtegem*, by the Way of *Wynendale*. As ſoon
" as the advanced Guard got to *Wynendale*, they
" perceived the Enemy, in the Opening of the
" Plain; Whereupon, the Quarter-Maſters, and
" Grenadiers, were drawn up in Order of Battle.
" Major-General *Webb*, and Count *Naſſau-Wou-*
" *denburg*, at the Head of the 150 Horſe, advanced
" to *reconnoitre* the Enemy, giving Orders, at
" the ſame Time, to the Foot, to advance, and
" form themſelves, as faſt as poſſible, in the
" *Plain*. The 150 Horſe were left, at the
" Opening of the *Plain*, under the Command of
" Count *Lottum*, to amuſe the Enemy; And,
" to embarraſs them, the more, the Quarter-
" Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted in a Low
" Coppice, on that Side of the *Plain* where the
" Enemy were expected to paſs.

" As ſoon as our Troops paſs'd out of the
" *Defilee*, into the *Plain*, Major-General *Webb*
" drew them up in Battle, poſting them in the
" Opening, between the Wood of *Wynendale*, and
" the Coppice, on the other Side, where the
" Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted.
" We had ſcarce got ſix Battalions into the
" Opening, when the Enemy began to cannon-
" nade us, with forty Pieces of Cannon, where-
" of ten were of three Bores." (*A Relation printed*

1708. *at the* Hague, *by the Printer in Ordinary to the* States, *from which Monſ.* Rouſſet *has likewiſe copied, ſays only nineteen Pieces, nine whereof were of a triple Bore)* " But notwithſtanding the " great Fire of the Enemy, the 150 Horſe kept " their Ground, which produced the deſired " Effect, in giving the General Time, to form " his Foot, in two Lines. The *Left* Wing was " extended beyond the Low Coppice, as well " to prevent the Enemy from paſſing that Way, " as to cover our Flank. On our *Right* Flank " was poſted, in the Wood of *Wynendale*, the " Regiment of *Heukelum*; And, on our Flank, " on the *Left*, the Regiment of the Here- " ditary Prince of *Pruſſia*, commanded by Colo- " nel *Rhader*, with Orders not to diſcover them- " ſelves, nor fire, 'till they could take the Ene- " my in Flank. Some Platoons of Grenadiers " were advanced forty Paces upon the *Right* and " *Left*, with the ſame Orders; And the Quar- " ter-Maſters were alſo poſted in a Road, on the " *Left*, that croſſed thro' the aforemention'd " Low Coppice.

" THE Enemy, after three Hours Cannon- " ading, advanced towards us, on the *Plain*, in " twelve Lines, ſix whereof were Foot, and ſix " Horſe." *(The* Hague *Relation, which I have mentioned above, ſays only four Lines of Foot, and as many of Horſe.)* " Count *Lottum* was, here- " upon, ordered to retire, and poſt himſelf 300 " Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very " good Order. The *French* continued to march " ſtraight up to us, with forty Battalions, and " ſixty Squadrons;" *(The* Hague *Relation ſays only eight and forty Squadrons.)* " But the General " perceiving they extended themſelves to the " *Right*, in the Coppice, he ſent Count *Naſſau* " to

" to obſerve their Motion, who immediately 1708.
" ordered thither the Regiment of *Grumkau*,
" commanded by Colonel *Beſchefer*; And Briga-
" dier *Eltz*, being come up, with the laſt Regi-
" ment, was poſted, on the *Right*, in the Wood
" of *Wynendale*.

" ABOUT half a Quarter of an Hour before
" the Engagement began, Brigadier *Landſberg*,
" with the two Battalions, and 600 Grenadiers,
" that had been detached, having Advice, that
" the Enemy advanced to attack us, rejoined us
" juſt Time enough to form a third Line. Some
" Minutes after, the Enemy began the Attack,
" marching within 150 Paces *(The* Hague *Rela-*
" *tion ſays fifteen)* of our Flank, on the *Right*,
" where the Battalions who hid themſelves,
" *(another Account ſays they lay flat on the Ground)*
" according to the General's Order, and who
" were not to fire 'till the *French* Flank came
" oppoſite to them, gave them ſuch a warm
" Welcome, that their *Left* Wing gave into
" their Center; And the Regiment of the Here-
" ditary Prince, which was poſted on the Flank,
" on our *Left*, much about the ſame Diſtance,
" did not miſs the Opportunity of their Diſor-
" der, to give them a very vigorous Diſcharge,
" which put their whole Line in Confuſion.
" Nevertheleſs, the Enemy puſh'd on, and put
" two of our Battalions in Diſorder; But the
" *Swiſs* Regiment of *Albemarle*, under the Com-
" mand of Colonel *Hirtzell*, advancing upon
" their Horſe, that were endeavouring to pene-
" trate, engaged them long enough to give
" Time to the General, and Count *Naſſau*, to
" bring up the Regiments of *Bernſdorf*, *Gauvain*,
" and *Lindeboom*," *(the* Hague *Relation does not*
mention Gauvain's *Regiment)* " to ſupply the
" Room

1708. " Room of thoſe that were preſſed, which was
" done in a Moment. However, the Enemy,
" ſupported by ſo many Lines, made another
" Attempt to penetrate; But our Battalions
" rather advanced than gave Way; Tho' the
" General gave Orders againſt advancing, fear-
" ing leſt that might render the Fire of our
" Flanks uſeleſs. This Precaution had all the
" deſired Succeſs; the Regiments and Grena-
" diers making ſuch a continual Fire, as forced
" their two Wings upon their *Center*, and obliged
" the whole to retire, in the greateſt Confuſion,
" notwithſtanding all the Efforts their Officers
" could make, by Encouragement, or Violence,
" to keep them up; So that they only fired, at
" a great Diſtance, on our Lines, which ours re-
" turned, advancing by Platoons, as at their
" Exerciſe, with all the Order imaginable.

" MAJOR-GENERAL *Cadogan*, who came up,
" ſome Time after the Action began, offered to
" charge the Enemy, in their Diſorder, with two
" Squadrons of Horſe, the other Four, which
" he had ſent for, not being arrived 'till near
" ſeven at Night; But it was not thought ad-
" viſable, to expoſe ſo ſmall a Number to charge
" the Enemy, who had brought up all their Horſe,
" to favour their Retreat. The Battle laſted
" two Hours, and was very hot, in which we
" had 912 Officers and Soldiers kill'd or woun-
" ded." (*According to a Liſt ſent to the* States-General, *the* Allies *had three Colonels, and two Lieutenant-Colonels, wounded; Two Majors killed, and one wounded; Four Captains killed, and eighteen wounded; Four Lieutenants killed, and eight and thirty wounded;* 111 *private Men kill'd, and* 680 *wounded.*) " The Enemy, as we were aſſured,
" by Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by Re-
" port

port of Priſoners and Deſerters, loſt between 1708.
" 6 and 7000 Men." (*The* Hague *Account ſays only* 3 *or* 4000) " They made their Retreat in ſo " great Confuſion, that they left moſt of their " Cannon in a Wood, which they did not carry " off 'till next Day, at eleven o' Clock, after " hearing that our Convoy were paſs'd *Rouſſe-* " *laer*. We remained on the Field of Battle, " 'till two o' Clock, the next Morning, having " firſt carried off all our wounded, and ſeveral of " the Enemy. This Victory is the more ſur- " prizing, that, by Reaſon of ſeveral Detach- " ments, we had not above 6000 Men, in the " Action, and the Enemy, by their own Accounts, " had 24000." (*The* Hague *Account ſays between* 6 *and* 7000, *and the Enemy between* 23 *and* 24000.)

THE *Spaniſh* Troops were the greateſt Sufferers in this Action; And they made terrible Complaints of the *French*, who form'd the *Left Wing* of the Enemy's Detachment, for not having ſupported them, as they might, or ought to have done; But the *French*, on their Side, were as forward in complaining of the *Spaniards*, and laid the ill Succeſs of this Enterprize on their Want of Courage and Conduct. *The* French *and* Spaniards *lay the Blame on each other.*

THE Marquis *de Quincy*, who allows the *French* Detachment to have been far ſuperior to that of the *Allies*, and gives General *Webb* the Honour of the Victory, pretends this Misfortune was owing to the Orders given by Monſ. *de la Motte* not having been duly executed: And leſſens the Number of the killed and wounded, on their Side, to about 2500 Men; But even this Account, partial as it is, does great Honour to our brave *Britiſh* Officers, and the Troops under their Command.

NOTWITHSTANDING this great Superiority of the Enemy, Major-General *Webb* made this bold and *Major-General Webb's juſt Praiſe.*

1708. and noble Stand, with ſo much Preſence of Mind, poſted his Men ſo advantageouſly, ask'd the Advice of the Officers under him, with ſuch Modeſty, *(a rare and commendable Virtue in ſo young a Commander!)* and ſuſtained the Enemy's repeated Efforts with ſo much Bravery, Reſolution and Conduct, as will tend to his immortal Honour: And, as this Critical Victory, which prevented the Raiſing of the Siege of *Liſle*, was owing chiefly to his prudent Management, and other Military Abilities; So that eminent Service was afterwards deſervedly acknowledg'd, not only by the unanimous Thanks of the *Commons* of *Great Britain*, But alſo, in a diſtinguiſhing Manner, by the King of *Pruſſia*, who beſtowed upon him the *Order of Generoſity*. To give this brave and prudent Commander the Honour juſtly due to him; Tho' he could not venture, being ſo inferiour in Number, to leave the advantageous Ground he was in, to purſue the Enemy, which, in the Conſternation they were in, might probably have ended in the total Deſtruction of their whole Detachment; Yet ſo unequal an Action, and ſo ſhameful a Flight of the Enemy, with ſuch a conſiderable Loſs, was look'd upon as one of the moſt extraordinary Things which had happened during the whole War.

His eminent Service publickly acknowledg'd.

The Convoy under his Command arrives ſafe in the Army.

WHILST Major-General *Webb* engaged the Enemy, with ſo unequal a Force, at *Wynendale*, the Convoy march'd on undiſturb'd, arrived that Night, in Safety, at *Rouſſelaer*, the next Day, at *Menin*, and on the laſt of *September*, N.S. paſs'd thro' the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, (which the Day before, moved from *Lannoy* to *Roncq*, with the *Right* at *Pont à Marque*, and the *Left* at *Menin*) in its Way to the Camp before *Liſle*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Continuation of the Siege of the Town and Citadel of Liſle.

THE ſame Day that the Grand Convoy arrived at the Camp before *Liſle*, Prince *Eugene*, being almoſt recover'd of his Wound, began to go abroad, and appear again to his Troops, both which combined to raiſe their Spirits, which began to ſink, by the Length and Difficulties of the Siege. The third of *October*, Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, being in the Trenches, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to the Camp before *Liſle*, where the Diſpoſition was made for attacking the Ravelin on the *Right*; For which Purpoſe, 300 Grenadiers were detach'd from the Army under his Grace's Command, to join the Troops of the Siege order'd for that Service. The Attack began about Noon, and ſucceeded ſo well, that by half an Hour after One, the Beſiegers made a very good Lodgment on the Ravelin, and obliged ſuch of the Enemy's Troops, as were behind the Traverſes, to leap into the Water, where the greater Part of them were either killed or drowned, by which the *Confederates* made themſelves entire Maſters of the two Counter-guards and Ravelin, in which they took two Pieces of Cannon. The Beſieged, who had Notice of the Preparations making for this Attack, did not expect it 'till the Evening, and,

1708.

Continuation of the Siege of Liſle.

The Beſiegers make themſelves Maſters of the Ravelin and Counter-guards.

1708. and, therefore, were not ſo well provided for it, as otherwiſe they might have been.

Preparations made for a general Storm.

FROM this Time, to the twentieth, the Beſiegers gain'd ſome Advantage, every Night, made ſeveral new Lodgments, and carried on their Saps, Mines, and other neceſſary Preparations for a General Storm, the Beſieged ſeeming reſolute to diſpute the Paſſage of the Ditch, with all their Might. They continued to drain and fill the Ditch, to make Apertures in the Walls, work on the Galleries, perfect their Lodgments and Places of Arms, and to finiſh their Batteries, which now conſiſted of five and forty Pieces of Cannon, and five and forty Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, to ſupply which, a new Convoy of 200,000 Weight of Powder, with a great Number of Bombs, Cannon-Balls, and Hand-Grenadoes, arrived at the Siege, from *Oſtend*. Thus employed, I ſhall leave the Beſiegers, to return to the *Confederate*, and the Enemy's Armies.

Animoſities between the French *and* Spaniards.

THE late Victory of *Wynendale* not only broke the Heart of the *French* Troops, but raiſed great Animoſities between them and the *Spaniards*. The latter, as I have ſaid above, complained they were not well ſeconded, and the former pretended they ſhould have had the Poſt of Honour, which the Count *de Bergheyck* would not allow them. The Duke *de Vendôme*, enraged at the Count *de la Motte*'s ſhameful Retreat, march'd, in Perſon, towards *Bruges*, with a ſtrong Detachment, paſs'd thro' *Ghent*, the fifth of *October*, N. S. and came, the next Day, to *Oudenburg*. As he was very ſenſible of what Importance it would be, to cut off the Communication between the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army and *Oſtend*, he attempted to effect it, in the following Manner: He drew together a Body of

of about 30,000 Men, from the Garriſons of *Bruges*, *Ypres*, and *Dixmuyde*, and other Troops: With theſe, he took Poſt all along the other Side of the Canal, between *Plaſſendahl* and *Newport*; He then cauſed the Dykes to be cut, in ſeveral Places, which laid a great Tract of Land under Water, and re-inforced the Garriſon of *Newport*, with a conſiderable Number of Horſe and Foot, which he deſign'd ſhould diſlodge the *Allies* from *Leffinghen*, and other Poſts, on this Side of the Canal. 1708.

The Duke de Vendôme *endeavours to cut off the Communication between* Oſtend, *and the Duke of* Marlborough's *Army.*

GENERAL *Erle*, in the mean Time, was vigilant in obſerving all the Enemy's Motions, and made ſuch a Diſpoſition of his Body of Troops, which were encamp'd at *Raverſein*, as he thought would be moſt proper, in Order to maintain his ſeveral Poſts, and to give the Enemy a warm Reception, if they ſhould offer to make any Attack. The ſeventh, in the Night, the Duke *de Vendôme* cauſed a Bridge to be laid over the Canal, between *Plaſſendahl* and *Oſtend*; And the Enemy, having burnt their Camp, made a Motion, as if they would paſs over to the other Side. A Detachment went over accordingly, and advanced as far as *Bredenen*; Which gave the *Confederates* Apprehenſion, that their Intent was to burn the Tranſports in the Harbour of *Oſtend*, and all neceſſary Precaution was uſed to prevent it; But, the next Morning, that Detachment repaſs'd the Canal, and their Army encamp'd between *Snareſkirch* and *Ghiſtel*, having left ſome Men, in divers Poſts, along the Canal.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* receiving Intelligence of the Duke *de Vendôme*'s Motions, and the Report being, that this Army conſiſted of ſixty Battalions, and ſeventy or eighty Squadrons, his

Motions of the Duke of Marlborough's *Army thereupon.*

1708. his Grace gave Orders, the ſixth of *October*, that the greateſt Part of his Army ſhould decamp, in the Night, and, marching by the *Left*, paſs the *Lys* at *Menin*. To prevent Confuſion, the Duke, likewiſe, ordered, that the Troops of different Nations ſhould march an Hour, one after another, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet. Accordingly, his Grace march'd early, the ſeventh, with ſixty Battalions, and a Hundred and thirty Squadrons, to the Camp at *Rouſſelaer*, placing his *Right* to *Rombecq*, and his *Left* to *Hoglede*; In the Camp at *Roncq*, he left twenty Squadrons, under the Command of Major-General *La Leck*, and the ſame Number of Battalions, under Major-General *Hohndorff*, with Directions to obey Prince *Eugene*'s Orders, and, in Caſe of Neceſſity, to march into the Line of Circumvallation. The Duke, upon his Arrival at *Rouſſelaer*, received Advice, that the Duke *de Vendôme* was ſtill encamp'd at *Oudenburg*; Upon which, his Grace reſolv'd to march, with all poſſible Speed, deſigning to engage the Enemy, or oblige them to quit that Poſt. King *Auguſtus*, and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, repaired, likewiſe, to his Grace's Army, in Hopes of an Action, which was the rather expected, becauſe they had certain Intelligence, of the Duke *de Vendôme*'s having written to His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, *That he engaged his Honour, the* Allies *ſhould have no farther Communication with* Oſtend. The ſame Night, the Quarter-Maſters of the Army ſet out from *Rouſſelaer*, under a Guard of eight Battalions, to ſecure ſuch Poſts as they ſhould think convenient, to facilitate the March of the Army.

THE eighth, by Break of Day, they moved, by the *Left*, and advanced to the Heath of *Wy-*

nendale, where they halted for ſome Time, 'till the Duke had a Confirmation of the Intelligence he received the ſame Morning, that the Duke *de Vendôme*, being adviſ'd of the March of the *Confederates*, decamp'd before Break of Day, with the greateſt Precipitation imaginable, from *Oudenburg*, and paſs'd the Canal of *Bruges* near that City, having firſt given Orders for piercing the Dykes, in ſeveral Places. The Duke, hereupon, thought it to no Purpoſe, to march farther, and, therefore, gave Orders for the Army to encamp, with the *Right* at *Turout*, and the *Left* at *Ichtegem*; Sending, at the ſame Time, Part of the Cavalry back to *Rouſſelaer*, to be nearer the Siege. The ninth, in the Morning, his Grace returned, with the Reſt of the Troops, to *Rouſſelaer*, where the Army encamp'd, in the ſame Manner, as it had done two Days before; But all the Infantry of the ſecond Line, commanded by Count *Lottum*, General of the *Pruſſians*, march'd to *Morſelle*, to be near the Siege. 1708.

The Enemy retreats with Precipitation.

The Duke encamps again at Rouſſelaer.

THE tenth, upon Advice, that the Enemy were drawing more of their Troops from the *Scheld*, towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders to Count *Lottum*, to rejoin the Army, with the Troops under his Command, which he did, the eleventh, accordingly. That Morning, his Grace went to *Menin*, where he met Prince *Eugene*, with whom, together with the Field-Deputies of the *States*, he held a long Conference, and then returned, in the Evening to *Rouſſelaer*.

The Duke of Marlborough *confers with Prince* Eugene.

THE twelfth, upon Advice, that a large Convoy of Ammunition and Proviſions was lately arrived at *Oſtend*, from *Great Britain* and *Holland*, and ready to ſet out for the Army, the

Major-General Cadogan *convoys Ammunition and Proviſions over the Inundations.*

1708. Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Major-General *Cadogan*, with eight Battalions, and nine Squadrons, to *Cocklaer*, for the Security of its March, and to aſſiſt in getting it over the Inundation. At the ſame Time, Brigadier *Grumkau*, with five Battalions more, was ordered to *Cortemarque* to be at Hand to join him, if neceſſary. As the Enemy had drowned the Country, on the other Side of the Canal of *Newport*, it was with great Hazard and Difficulty, that they carried about 500 Barrels of Powder, over the Inundation, in Boats provided for that Purpoſe, at *Oſtend*, to Places where the Waggons from the Army waited to tranſport it to the Camp. The fourteenth, this Convoy paſſed by *Rouſſelaer*, in its Way to *Menin* and *Liſle*; And, the next Day, Major-General *Cadogan* ſent an Officer to acquaint the Duke of *Marlborough*, that he had taken Poſt with his Detachment at *Cocklaer*, expecting a new Supply of Ammunition over the drown'd Country. Upon this, his Grace immediately ordered Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, with twelve Battalions and twenty Squadrons, to poſt themſelves at *Cortemarque*, to ſuſtain Major-General *Cadogan*; And being, at the ſame Time, informed, that the Duke *de Vendôme* intended to intercept that Convoy, he ordered his Army to be ready to march, at an Hour's Warning.

Tranſports arrive at Oſtend, *from* England.

THE ſixteenth, ſome Tranſports arrived at *Oſtend*, from *Great Britain*, having on Board the Regiments of *Hill* and *Mackartney*, with about 400 Soldiers belonging to other Regiments; And, upon Advice, that the Enemy made ſome Motions, which look'd as if they intended to attack either the Troops of the *Allies*, at *Leſſinghen*, or the Camp at *Raverſein*, General *Erle* ſent a Re-inforcement to *Leſſinghen*, and, remov-

Motions of the Troops under Lieutenant-General Erle.

ing

ing his Forces nearer Fort *Albert*, poſted ſome of his Men in the Downs, that the Enemy might not ſend ſome Men, at *Low Water*, to attack him in the *Rear*, while the Infantry ſhould attack him in Front. The *French*, on the other Hand, taking into Conſideration the Importance it was of, entirely to cut off all Communication between *Oſtend* and the Siege, ſent ſix Half Gallies, from *Newport*, on the Canal of that Name; By which Means, they erected a Battery, on an Iſland, formed by the Breaking down of the Dyke, from whence they cannonaded as well a Redoubt, which the *Confederates* had caſt up at *Leſſinghen*, as the Boats employed to carry over Ammunition and Proviſions. This did not, however, hinder Major-General *Cadogan*, from getting a farther Supply of near 1600 Barrels of Powder, and a great Quantity of Brandy, Salt, and other Proviſions for the Sutlers of the Army, over the Inundation, of which he himſelf gave an Account to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the nineteenth. He acquainted his Grace, at the ſame Time, that the Communication with *Leſſinghen* and *Oſtend*, would be, for the future, more difficult, if not entirely loſt, as well on Account of the Waters being riſen much higher by the Spring-Tides, as of the Precautions taken by the Enemy. 1708.

And of the French.

More Ammunition and Proviſions carried over the Inundations.

THE Day before, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to *Menin*, to confer with Prince *Eugene*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*; And, during this Interview, Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* expired, in his Quarters at *Rouſſelaer*, in the ſixty-ſeventh Year of his Age, worn out with his former Fatigues, and his late Indiſpoſition, being very much lamented by every One, on Account of his great Abilities, extraor-

Death of Monſieur d'Auverquerque.

1708. dinary Zeal for the Intereſt of his Country, his Generoſity and Diſintereſtedneſs. By his Death, the Command of the *Dutch* Troops fell of Courſe, proviſionally, on the Count *de Tilly*, as eldeſt General in the Service of Their *High Mightineſſes*.

Count Tilly *takes the Command of the* Dutch *Troops.*

The Village of Leffinghen *bravely defended againſt the* French.

IT was with no ſmall Mortification the Duke *de Vendôme* obſerved, that, notwithſtanding the great Inundation he had cauſed, Major-General *Cadogan*, by Favour of the Troops at *Leffinghen*, found Means to convey great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions to the Army; He, therefore, reſolved to make himſelf Maſter of that Village, at any Rate; To which End, he formally inveſted, and laid Siege to it. To give a particular Account of this Siege in Miniature, would be as ridiculous, as it was inglorious in the *French*, to make an Attack in Form, on ſo defenſeleſs a Poſt, while the Siege of the moſt important of all their Frontiers was carrying on, without their daring ſo much as to attempt the Relief of it: And yet the Marquis *de Quincy* gives as formal an Account of this mighty Siege, and extols the Valour and Conduct of his Countrymen in the ſeveral Attacks of it, as if it had been a Place of the greateſt Importance. I ſhall, however, only obſerve, that, tho' it was allowed, at all Hands, not to be tenable againſt a vigorous Attack, Lieutenant-Colonel *Rapin*, and Major *Hemert* defended it bravely, for eight Days, againſt all the Skill and Force the Duke *de Vendôme* employed againſt it, killed and wounded a great Number of his Men, and took ſeveral Officers Priſoners; And, among the latter, Major-General *de Croiſy-Colbert*, taken by an *Engliſh* Grenadier, who generouſly refuſed 200 Piſtoles, and a Commiſſion, in the *French*

French Service, to favour his Eſcape. Thus, I ſay, was this Place bravely defended for eight Days, 'till the fatigued Garriſon being relieved by Colonel *Caulfield*, with ſeveral other Officers, and 1250 freſh Men, this new Commander, by ſome unaccountable Miſconduct, not yet determined, by our Hiſtorians, ſuffer'd himſelf to be ſurprized, the very next Day, and ſurrendred, with his Garriſon, Priſoners at Diſcretion. The Marquis *de Quincy*, however, accounts for this Surprize, by ſaying, that the new Governour and his Officers, with the whole Garriſon, having been making themſelves merry, on Account of the Surrender of *Liſle*, which happen'd two Days before, the *French* found the Soldiers all drunk, and the Officers quiet in their Beds; ſo that they got into the Place, before the former could get into a Poſture of Defenſe, or the latter their Cloaths on.

1708.

But, at Length, ſurrender'd.

THIS ſmall Conqueſt made the Enemy, however, but poor Amends, for the great Loſs they ſuſtained, two Days before, by the Surrender of the Town of *Liſle*; as I have juſt hinted above. Every Thing being ready for the General Storm, the twenty-ſecond, at four in the Afternoon, the Garriſon beat a Parly, and offered to capitulate for the Town. Hoſtages were immediately exchang'd, and it was agreed, that the Marſhal *de Boufflers* ſhould capitulate with Prince *Eugene*, for whatever related to the Garriſon; And that the Magiſtrates and Council of the Town ſhould propoſe their own Terms, for themſelves, and the Caſtelany of *Liſle*, and agree about the ſame, with the Field-Deputies of the *States-General*, which was done accordingly. The twenty-third, in the Morning, the firſt Capitulation was concluded and ſign'd, containing in Subſtance;

The Town of Liſle *ſurrender'd to the* Allies.

1708. "THAT the *French* ſhould, that Afternoon,
" ſurrender the *Magdalen*-Gate, and all the Maga-
Subſtance of the Capitulation. " zines of Proviſions and Ammunition, in the
" Town; That all their Sick and Wounded
" ſhould either be tranſported to *Douay*, or re-
" main in *Liſle*, for their Recovery, at their own
" Charge; That the Horſe who had enter'd the
" Town, ſince the Siege, might be ſent to
" *Douay*, with the Wives and Families of the
" Officers and Soldiers, *&c.* That all Priſoners,
" taken during the Siege, be reſtored, on both
" Sides; And that the Troops of the *Allies*
" ſhould not enter into the Town before the
" five and twentieth of *October*, by which Time
" the *French* Garriſon was to withdraw into the
" Citadel."

Reaſons alledg'd for the Length of the Siege. MANY Cauſes were aſſign'd for the Length of this Siege, beſides the Strength of the Place, and the brave Reſiſtance of the Garriſon. Much Blame was laid on the Conduct of ſome of the Chief Engineers, which fell very ſhort of what had been experienced, in *Coehorn*. It was ſuſpected, that there was Treachery among ſome of the Officers of the *Allies*. It was openly ſaid, that the City was attack'd in the very ſtrongeſt Part of it. It was aſſured, that the Beſieged had always Intelligence of the Time and Place, when and where any Attack was to be made; Becauſe they were always found in a perfect good Poſture of Defenſe. It was even affirmed, that the Fire of the Beſieged was more ready and more violent, than that of the Beſiegers; And that many of the Bombs of the latter had but very little Effect; Becauſe they frequently went quite over the Town; And that, in Attacks, the Beſieged were ſo prepar'd for their Defenſe, that they fired upon the Aſſailants, from ſeveral Places, and made

made them endure a greater Fire, than was that from without. 1708.

Loſs on both Sides, during the Siege.

To determine the exact Loſs, on either Side, during this Siege of ten Weeks, might not be very eaſy; However, as the *French* in general own, that they had 12,000 Men in Garriſon, (which the Marquis *de Quincy*, indeed, reduces to 10,000) not including near 3,000 Burghers, who did conſtant Duty, with the regular Troops, of which no more than 4,500 Men retired, with the Marſhal *de Bouflers*, into the Citadel, and 2,000 more were reckoned to be either ſick or wounded, their Loſs muſt have amounted, at leaſt, to 5 or 6,000 Men; And Monſ. *de Quincy* allows their Loſs to have amounted to 4,400 Men, Infantry, and 600 Horſe and Dragoons. As for the *Confederates*, they owned, that they had 3632 killed, and 8322 wounded, of whom if we ſuppoſe one half to have died, the whole will not come up to full 8,000; a far leſs Number than fell before *Namur*. Here the Marquis *de Quincy* gives another flagrant Inſtance of his Partiality, and Diſingenuity, and pretends, that ſome of the General Officers of the *Allies* themſelves own'd, that they had 18,000 Men kill'd or wounded, not reckoning 9 or 10,000 Men, who died of Sickneſs, or who were ſick in their Hoſpitals, when the Place ſurrender'd. The ſlow, but more effectual, Way of ſapping having ſaved the Lives of many Soldiers, Prince *Eugene* reſolved to follow the ſame Method in the Siege of the Citadel; Whither the *French* retired, according to Capitulation, the five and twentieth.

The French Garriſon retires into the Citadel.

AT the ſame Time, the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, who was appointed by the *States General* to be Governour of the Town, march'd in, with Major-General *Soutland*, *Meſſieurs du Boiſſet* and *du Trouſſel*,

1708. *Trouſſel*, Brigadiers, and fifteen Battalions. While the *Confederates* were taking Poſſeſſion, not only of the Gates of the Town, but alſo of all the Avenues leading to the Citadel, a ſmall Diſpute aroſe between the *Confederate* Generals, and the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, the latter laying a Pretence to ſome Works, belonging, as he ſaid, to that Fortreſs, and the former inſiſting on the ſame as belonging to the Town; But the Enemy's Cavalry, which, according to Articles, was to be conducted to *Douay*, and was then marching out, being detained, the *French* gave up their Pretence; And the ſame Night, the *Confederates* broke Ground, and carried on their Approaches.

The Allies *fortify* La Baſſée. As ſoon as the Enemy had evacuated the Town, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* march'd, with thirty Squadrons, into *Artois*, and, encamping between *Lens* and *La Baſſée*, employed Pioneers to fortify the latter; Which done, and having left the Command of the Troops to Count *Wackerbart*, he returned to the Army under Prince *Eugene*. The Ceſſation of all Acts of Hoſtility, between the Town and Citadel of *Liſle*, which was to have expired, the ſix and twentieth, was continued three Days longer; During which Time, at the earneſt Requeſt of the Inhabitants, all poſſible Endeavours were uſed to induce the Marſhal *de Boufflers* to capitulate; But their Demands were ſo extravagant and Romantick, that they could not but be rejected by the *Allies*, with Diſdain. Some Civilities paſs'd, in this Interval, between Prince *Eugene*, and the Marſhal; But that did not hinder either Side from making all poſſible Preparations, one for Attacking, and the other for the Defenſe of the Place; Nor did either Side neglect the neceſſary Works for that End.

THE

THE nine and twentieth of *October*, N. S. the Negociations for the Surrender of the Citadel being entirely broken off, the Beſieged began the Hoſtilities, about four in the Afternoon, by the Diſcharge of five Pieces of Cannon, with which they continued: And, on the other Hand, the *Allies* contracted their Line of Circumvallation, and erected Batteries of Cannon, Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, within their firſt Parallel; Tho' they did not deſign to batter in Breach, 'till they were Maſters of the Outworks, for which Purpoſe they carried on their Approaches by the Sap. The Favourableneſs of the Seaſon, tho' ſo far advanced, put the *Allies* upon this cautious Method, to ſave a great Number of Men, which otherwiſe muſt have periſh'd in the Attacks, the Body of the Citadel being ſurrounded by three Ditches, and two Cover'd Ways. In the mean Time, they repair'd the Breaches and Fortifications of the Town. 1708. *The Siege of the Citadel of* Liſle *begun.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army continued, all this While, encamp'd at *Rouſſelaer*. The ſecond of *November*, N. S. nine Battalions were ordered to march, and join the Forces in *Liſle*, to aſſiſt in carrying on the Siege of the Citadel, with the greater Vigour. The third, the Army made a general Forrage, near the Walls of *Ypres*, which the Enemy attempted to diſturb, by the Cannon from the Town; But they all returned, in the Evening, without any Loſs, and furniſh'd with Proviſions for many Days. The fifth, nine Squadrons of the Troops, which march'd, the firſt of *November*, from *Cocklaer* to *Longuemarque*, were ordered to join the Count *de Wackerbart*, at *la Baſſée*. In this Interval, the Marquis *de Surville*, a *French* Lieutenant-General, in the Citadel of *Liſle*, having received a Shot thro' the *Proceedings in the Duke of* Marlborough's *Army.* *Lieutenant-General* de Surville *wounded*

1708. the Body, as he was viewing the Approaches of the *Allies*, Prince *Eugene* conſented to his being brought into the Town of *Liſle*, and afterwards to be removed to *Douay*, for his Cure.

The Earl of Stairs *detach'd to bring in Corn.*

THE ſeventh, the Duke having received Information, that the *French* had ſummoned the Villages and open Towns, about *Dixmuyde*, and, *Furnes*, to bring their Corn, and other Proviſions, into *Ypres*, and other fortified Places, the Earl of *Stairs* was detach'd from *Rouſſelaer*, with ſix Squadrons; And, being join'd by four more, with ten Battalions, from the Detachment encamp'd at *Cortemarque* and *Longuemarque*, took Poſt in *Dixmuyde*. From thence, his Lordſhip ſent Orders, enjoining the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict, to carry their Corn and Forrage, immediately, to the *Confederate* Army, where they ſhould be paid for the ſame; But threatning them, in Caſe of Non-Compliance, with Military Execution. This had the deſired Effect; For not only the Inhabitants of that Diſtrict, but, likewiſe, thoſe of *Furnes*, *St. Omer*, *St. Winox-Berg*, and *Bourbourg*, ſupplied the *Confederate* Army, with Cattle, Corn, and other Neceſſaries, in great Plenty. The ninth, the Earl of *Stairs* attack'd the Fort of *Haut-Pont*, near *Dixmuyde*, which he took, after a ſhort Reſiſtance, and made the Garriſon, conſiſting of 200 Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, Priſoners of War. The tenth, Brigadier *Evans* march'd from *Longuemarque*, with five Battalions, and ſix Squadrons of Horſe, to re-inforce the Earl of *Stairs*, who, thereupon, advanced to *Loo*, and ſent out Detachments to gather in more Corn, and Forrage.

His Lordſhip takes Haut-Pont.

The Duke de Vendôme *cauſes the Country to be over-flowed.*

THE Duke *de Vendôme*, upon Notice hereof, ſent two Brigades of Foot, one of Horſe, and another

another of Dragoons, which lined the Canal, from *Newport* to *Furnes*, and made thirteen *Coupurès* in it, by which Means, the Country was over-flowed, on both Sides, and hindred the *Allies* from penetrating farther that Way. The thirteenth, the Count *de Mouroux*, a Major-General, who commanded that Body, having got Information, that a Detachment of *Pruſſian* Troops (conſiſting of a Battalion of *Grumkau*, and one of the *Markgrave* of *Albrecht*, a Squadron of the Regiment of *Catte*, and another of *Heyden*) was advanced between *Furnes* and *St. Winox-Berg*, march'd in the Evening, and, the fourteenth, in the Morning, ſurprized them in the Village of *Beauvorde*, and having ſurrounded them, forced them, after ſome Reſiſtance, to yield themſelves Priſoners of War: For which, their Commander, Colonel *Catte*, was afterwards tried at *Berlin*, but honourably acquitted. 1708.

Some Pruſſian Troops ſurpriz'd and taken by the Enemy.

UPON this unfortunate Accident, General *Fagel* was ordered, to march from *Corlemarque* towards *Dixmuyde*, with a large Body of Troops, to gather in the Remainder of the Proviſions, which could be found, in that Neighbourhood; And, on the other Hand, Major-General *Cadogan*, and the Prince *d'Auvergne*, were detach'd, the ſeventh, towards *Artois*, from whence they brought a great Quantity of Corn to *Liſle*.

Other Detachments made to bring in Corn.

THIS done, Major-General *Cadogan*, and Monſieur *Croonſtrom*, went, the twelfth, to *Tournacoin*, to confer with two *French* Commiſſioners about an Exchange of Priſoners, and, in two Days, the Treaty was concluded; By which, it was agreed, "That the private Men and Offi-"cers, from Colonels downwards, ſhould be "exchanged againſt others, of the ſame Cha-"racter, as far as they went, and the Reſt to "remain Priſoners."

Exchange of Priſoners agreed on.

WHILE

1708. WHILE theſe Things were tranſacting on this Side, the Duke *de Vendôme* cauſed, the eight and twentieth, and nine and twentieth, of *October*, a few Bombs to be thrown into *Damme*; After which, he appear'd, with a Body of Troops, before *Oſtend*; And, at the ſame Time, ſome Squadrons of Horſe march'd, along the Sands, from *Newport*, as if their Deſign was to cut off Lieutenant-General *Erle*'s Camp: But that Commander retreated very ſeaſonably, into the Outworks of *Oſtend*, the eighth of *November*.

A Deſign of the Duke de Vendôme's *fruſtrated.*

Miſunderſtanding between the Dukes of Burgundy, *and* de Vendôme.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, there was a great Miſunderſtanding between the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and *de Vendôme*. The latter took ſo much upon him, that the other Officers complained of his Neglecting them; And they, therefore, made their Complaints to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and laid the Blame of all his Miſcarriages on the Duke *de Vendôme*. He kept cloſe to the Orders he had from *Verſailles*, where his Accounts, and the Advices he offer'd, were held in greater Regard, than thoſe which were ſent by the Duke of *Burgundy*. This gave him great Uneaſineſs; He was impatient of Contradiction, and pretended to a great Eagerneſs to be in Action; Tho' it appeared, that he was never very forward in expoſing his Perſon; Nor did his Conduct, during this Campaign, promiſe very much in his Favour.

Character of the former.

Prince Eugene *in Danger of his Life.*

AT the Citadel of *Liſle*, as well the Beſiegers as the Beſieged were good Huſbands of their ſmall Stock of Ammunition, which drew the Siege, indeed, into ſome Length; But was, at the ſame Time, the Occaſion, that it was carried on, with a very inconſiderable Loſs. However, the eleventh of *November*, Prince *Eugene*, who ſtill continued to expoſe himſelf, was in great Danger

Danger of his Life, his Gentleman of the Horſe being kill'd by his Side, by a Musket-Ball. The thirteenth, the Beſiegers made a Lodgment, by the *Palliſadoes* of the firſt Covered Way, with a very ſmall Loſs; And, the next Day, they made themſelves Maſters of the whole Counterſcarp, excepting two *Places of Arms*, which the Enemy abandon'd the fifteenth; And, the ſeventeenth, they lodg'd themſelves on the *Glacis* of the ſecond Cover'd Way, without any Loſs. 1708.

The Counterſcarp of the Citadel of Liſle *taken.*

CHAP. XII.

A Deſign of the Enemy on Bruſſels *fruſtrated, the Rear of their Army defeated, and the Citadel of* Liſle *ſurrender'd.*

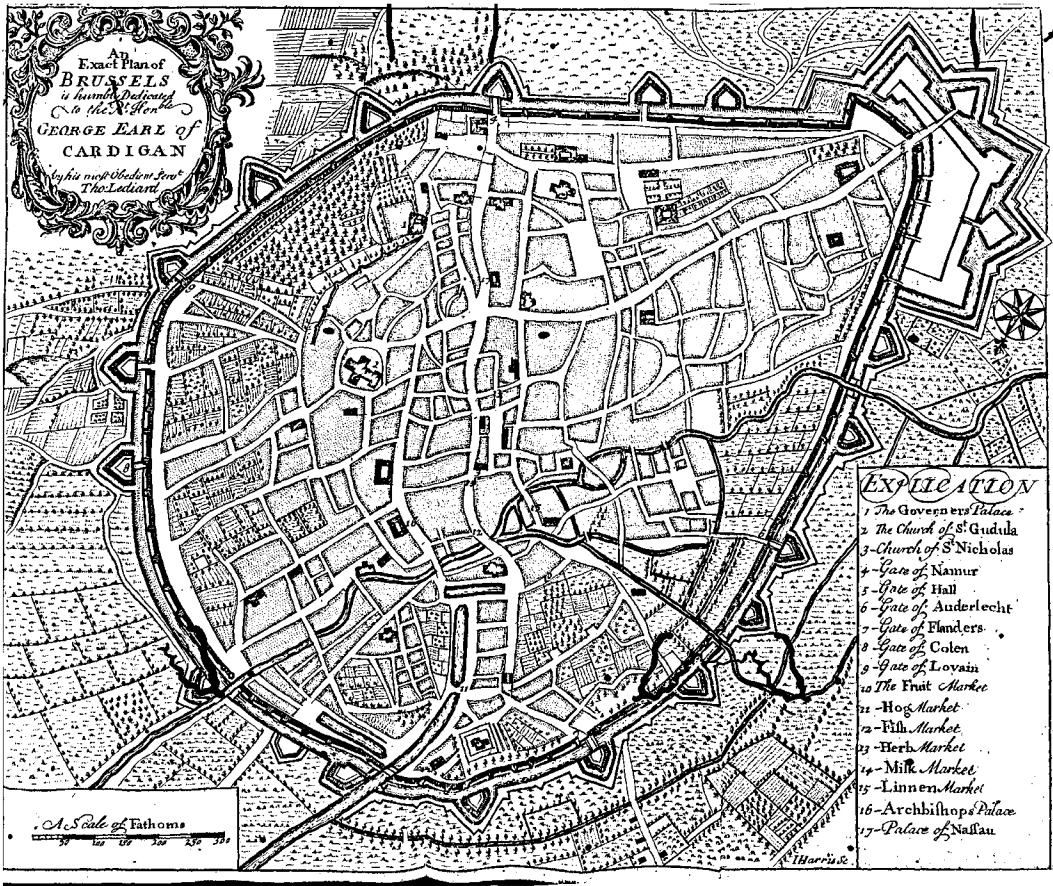
1708.

St. Venant *taken by the* Allies.

FOUR Days before the taking the Counterſcarp of the Citadel of *Liſle*; the Prince *d'Auvergne* was detach'd, by the Count *de Wackerbart*, from *La Baſſée*, with a Body of Horſe and Foot, to attack the Fort of *St. Venant*, upon the *Lys*, on the Frontiers of *Artois*, in which the Enemy had poſted a Hundred Men, who, upon his Approach, made only one Diſcharge, and then retired towards *Aire*. The Prince *d'Auvergne* took, hereupon, Poſſeſſion of the Place, and having left 800 Foot, with 300 Horſe, in Garriſon there, under the Command of Colonel *Lambert*, returned to *La Baſſée*, the next Day.

Vain-Glory of the French.

THE Siege of the Citadel of *Liſle* being carried on ſlowly, for the Reaſons I have already mentioned, the Enemy were vain enough to imagine, they had taken ſuch infallible Meaſures for diſtreſſing the *Allies*, as well by their Inundations between *Bruges* and *Newport*, as their Intrenchments along the *Scheld*, that their Publick Miniſters, in ſeveral Foreign Courts, were not backward to give out, with great Confidence; *That the* Confederate *Army was ſo coop'd up*, they *would ſoon either be famiſhed, or obliged to abandon* Liſle; Nay, it was reported, *that the Duke* de Vendôme


An
Exact Plan of
BRUSSELS
is humbly Dedicated
to the Rt. Honble
GEORGE EARL of
CARDIGAN
by his most Obedient Servt
Tho: Lediard
EXPLICATION
1 The Governers Palace
2 The Church of St Gudula
3 Church of St Nicholas
4 Gate of Namur
5 Gate of Hall
6 Gate of Auderlecht
7 Gate of Flanders
8 Gate of Colen
9 Gate of Lovain
10 The Fruit Market
11 Hog Market
12 Fish Market
13 Herb Market
14 Milk Market
15 Linnen Market
16 Archbishops Palace
17 Palace of Nassau
A Scale of Fathoms
50 100 150 200 250 300
I Harris Sc.

Vendôme *talk'd of having the whole* Confederate *Army* deliver'd into his Hands, as Priſoners of War, for Want of Bread and other Neceſſaries: But the Event ſhew'd, they reckoned without their Hoſt, and that our Two Great Generals, being indefatigably intent, each upon their proper Buſineſs, the Duke of *Marlborough* in providing Corn, and Prince *Eugene* in Huſbanding what was ſent him, both Armies ſubſiſted in a parſimonious Plenty. 1708.

THE Enemy, finding themſelves diſappointed in theſe their Hopes, opened a new Scene: Their Parties made Irruptions into the Diſtrict of *Boiſleduc*, burning and ravaging Part of the Open Country; And the *Elector* of *Bavaria* (who was returned from an unactive Campaign in *Germany*) approach'd *Bruſſels*, at the ſame Time, with a Body of about 2,000 Men, taken from ſeveral Garriſons. It was reaſonable to imagine, that the *Elector*, whoſe good Intelligence and Influence had occaſion'd the Loſs of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, could not want it in a Place where he had reſided, and had undoubtedly ſecured a very great Party. The *Allies* were, likewiſe, not without Apprehenſions, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s ſecret Projects might have as great Influence in *Antwerp* as in *Bruſſels*, to the infinite Prejudice of the Common Cauſe, not only in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, but, by the Conſequences, which might be equally pernicious in *Spain* and *Italy*. *The* Elector *of* Bavaria *forms a Deſign upon* Bruſſels.

THE *Elector* of *Bavaria*, therefore, no ſooner made a Shew of marching an Army towards *Brabant*, than the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* concerted Meaſures to paſs the *Scheld*; And, as it was yet uncertain, whether *Antwerp* or *Bruſſels* was moſt in Danger, Orders were *Care taken for the Security of* Antwerp *and* Bruſſels.

1708. were ſent to the *Britiſh* Regiments of *Hill*, *Mackartney*, *Wynne*, *Hamilton* and *Townſhend*, under the Command of Brigadier *Wynne*, and the *Walloon* Regiment of *Davila*, to be forthwith tranſported from *Oſtend* to *Antwerp*; and the *States-General* commanded other Troops to march from *Naerden*, *Heuſden*, *Grave*, and other Places, and diſpatch'd ſome of their own Members thither, with General *Freſheim*, an experienced Officer. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſent, at the ſame Time, an Expreſs to Lieutenant-General *Paſcal*, Governour of *Bruſſels*, to aſſure him, that, in Caſe he ſhould be attack'd, both he, and Prince *Eugene*, would certainly march to his Relief. Upon this Encouragement, the Deputies of the *States* reſolved to remain in *Bruſſels*; Which contributed not a little to the Preſervation of that important Place. On the other Hand, his Grace recalled the Troops commanded by General *Fagel*, who joined the Army at *Rouſſelaer*, the twenty-ſecond of *November*, and brought with him two Hoſtages for the Performance of an Agreement made with the Dependences of the Diſtrict of *Furnes*; By which they had bound themſelves to furniſh 6,000 Sacks of Corn, into the Magazines of *Menin*. The ſame Day, Advice came, that the Enemy had detach'd ſome Troops from the Bodies they had near *Oudenarde* and *Ghent*; And that the Dam they were making, near *Gavre*, to ſtop the Courſe of the *Scheld*, in Order to make that River over-flow its Banks, and render its Paſſage more difficult, was broke, and carried away by the Rapidity of the Stream, in the Night between the twentieth and the twenty-firſt. This was a great Diſappointment to the Enemy; For they depended upon this Dam, to lay the Borders about *Avelghem* and *Tournay* under

See Letters B. *and* C. *below.*

The Enemy's Dam in the Scheld *broken.*

under Water. To this End, they had made uſe of Boats fill'd with Stones, which they ſunk, beſides ſeveral other Machines, that coſt immenſe Sums, as well as Labour; But all to no Purpoſe; For the Current carried away all their Dykes, and they found it impoſſible, by that Means, to render the Paſſage of the *Scheld* impracticable. However, they had ſuch Confidence in the ſeveral Bodies of Troops, which they had entrench'd along the *Scheld*, that they did not believe the *Allies* would dare to attempt the Paſſage of that River: But we ſhall ſoon find that they were miſtaken. 1708.

THE ſame Evening, likewiſe, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Bruſſels*, with a Body of about 10,000 Horſe and Foot, ſixteen Battering Cannons, and twelve Field-Pieces; And, the twenty-third, at Noon, whilſt his Men were breaking the Ground, and drawing Lines, his *Electoral* Highneſs ſent in a Trumpeter, to the Governour, with the following Inſtructions. *The* Elector *of* Bavaria *comes before* Bruſſels.

" HE ſhall ſummon the *Commandant* of the " City of *Bruſſels*, to ſurrender to His *Electoral* " Highneſs; Who is about to attack him, with " his Army and Artillery, which is coming up. " His *Electoral* Highneſs knows, that the *Com-* " *mandant* is not in a Condition to defend him- " ſelf, with the few Troops he has: Wherefore, " if he obliges his *Electoral* Highneſs to begin " the Attack, he ſhall have no Capitulation, for " himſelf, or his Garriſon. Let not the *Com-* " *mandant* flatter himſelf, that he can retire, " with his Garriſon, to *Antwerp*, if he delays " to ſurrender; For he is to know, that he " will ſoon find Troops poſted to hinder his " Retreat." *His Summons to the Governour.*

1708. THE Governour, who had nine Battalions, and 1000 Horſe, under his Command, return'd the following Anſwer, by the ſame Trumpeter;

Monſeigneur,

The Governour's Anſwer. " THE *Commandant* of *Bruſſels* is very unfortunate, in not having the Honour to " be known to Your *Electoral* Highneſs. He " dares aſſure You, That he will do all that a " Man of Honour ought to do; That he is " ſatisfied with his Garriſon, and that he has the " Honour to be, with a profound Reſpect,

Monſeigneur,

Your Electoral Highneſs's

Moſt humble Servant,

PASCAL.

He prepares for a ſtout Defenſe. GENERAL *Paſcal*, accordingly made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a vigorous Defenſe, in Concert with the Major-Generals *Murray*, and Baron *Wrangel*, the Deputies of the *States*, the Council of State, and the Magiſtrates of that City: And the better to encourage the Troops, to the Performance of their Duty, he ordered a Pound of Fleſh, two Quarts of Beer, and four Glaſſes of Brandy, to be diſtributed, every Day, *gratis*, to each Soldier. The twenty-third, the Enemy encamp'd, from the Villages of *Ixelles*, and *Itterbeck*, to *Scarbeck*, within a Quarter of a League of *Bruſſels*. The four and twentieth and five and twentieth, they employ'd in erecting Batteries; But the Cannon of the Town, being extremely

extremely well ſerved, ſome of theirs were immediately diſmounted. 1708.

The Enemy make a vigorous Attack on Bruſſels.

THE ſix and twentieth, about nine in the Morning, they began to play from their Batteries againſt the City, and ſeveral Balls, which went over the Ramparts damaged the Tops of ſome Houſes. Towards Evening, they began to fire, from two Mortars, into the Outworks; But only two or three of the Bombs fell into the Town, and they did no Miſchief. About ſeven, the Enemy began to fire, with their ſmall Shot, againſt the Men in the Outworks, who returned the Compliment, which was redoubled about nine. The Enemy then began a falſe Attack on the Counterſcarp, near the *Scarbeck*-Gate, and, at the ſame Time, another, between the *Louvain* and *Namur*-Gates, whereupon enſued one of the moſt furious, obſtinate, and bloody Encounters, that ever was known. The Enemy enter'd the Covered Way twice; But were, both Times, beaten out again, and made only a ſmall Lodgment on the *Glacis*, from whence they were, likewiſe, driven, by 100 Men of Sir *Thomas Pendergaſt*'s Regiment, who diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, in an extraordinary Manner. They renew'd their Attacks ſeveral Times, and the Action laſted, with great Slaughter, for thirteen Hours, 'till ten the next Morning; When the Enemy retreated, on every Side, with the greateſt Confuſion; Being quite diſcouraging'd, by the courageous and obſtinate Reſiſtance of the *Confederate* Troops, who were encouraged by the Preſence and Example of the Generals *Paſcal*, *Murray* and *Wrangel*, Colonels *Egelin* and *Leſcheraine*, and other Officers of Diſtinction.

See Letters A. B. *and* C. *below.*

But are repulſ'd, after 13 *Hours Engagement.*

THE ſeven and twentieth, ſome Cannon-Shot were exchanged, on both Sides; And General *Paſcal*,

The Enemy raiſe the Siege with great Precipitation.

1708. *Paſcal*, not doubting but the Enemy would renew the Attack, in the Evening, with greater Numbers, and more Vigour than before, cauſed the Troops, which guarded thoſe Poſts, that were moſt expoſed, to be re-inforced, and a Reſerve to ſuſtain them: But, in the Afternoon, inſtead of renewing the Attack, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* demanded a Suſpenſion of Arms, under Pretence of burying the Dead, and drawing off the Wounded; Which, however, proved but a Stratagem to raiſe the Siege, with the leſs Diſadvantage: For, upon the Arrival of two Couriers from *Mons*, with Intelligence, that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* had paſs'd the *Scheld*, and were marching to relieve *Bruſſels*, His *Electoral* Highneſs ſent away his Baggage, and march'd his Troops off, in the Night, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet; And with ſuch Precipitation, that they left, in their Camp, twelve Pieces of Cannon nailed up, two large Mortars, and about twenty Barrels of Powder. They likewiſe left about 800 wounded Men, in the Villages of *Ixelles* and *Itterbeck*, and in the Abbey of *Cambre*; And the Huſſars and Dragoons, who went out the next Morning, in Purſuit of them, brought in a great many Priſoners, and ſome Baggage.

See Letters B. *and* C. *below.*

Their Loſs in this fruitleſs Expedition.

THIS fruitleſs Expedition, what with their killed, wounded, Priſoners and Deſerters, was reckoned to have coſt the Enemy above 3,000 Men. Among their Slain, were the Count *de Saillant*, Governour of the Caſtle of *Namur*, Monſ. *de Boiſfermé*, a Colonel, Monſ. *de Beaumorel*, *Aid de Camp* to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Benavides*, with ſeveral other Officers; And of ſeven Engineers, whom they had, five were killed,

led, and two taken Priſoners, in the Action. 1708.
The *Elector* of *Bavaria* was enraged at this Diſappointment, and complained loudly of the Court of *France*, which, he ſaid, ſacrificed him, in the Midſt of his Enterprize, when they might have ſupported him, by putting a Stop to Prince *Eugene*'s and the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Paſſage over the *Scheld*: And he had the more Reaſon to be diſſatisfied, if, as the Marquis *de Quincy* ſays, he was put upon this Enterprize, by the *French*, againſt his Will. The *Allies* loſt between 5 and 600 Men, killed and wounded, and, among the former, Monſ. *Paſcal*, Major of the Regiment of Dragoons of *Dodigni*, who fought on Foot, with extraordinary Courage and Reſolution. The Enemy expected, that the Populace would have riſen in their Favour, but by the Vigilance and prudent Conduct of General *Paſcal*, aſſiſted by the Lords of the Regency, and the Magiſtrates, all remained quiet in the City; And the Officers and Soldiers, in the Out-works, behaved with all the Bravery and Unanimity which could be wiſhed or expected.

General Paſcal *rewarded with the Dignity of a Marquis.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL *Paſcal*, for this brave and vigorous Defenſe of *Bruſſels*, was juſtly advanc'd, by his Sovereign, King *Charles*, III. to the Honour and Dignity of a Marquis: But, tho', by this ſingle Action, he gained immortal Glory; Yet it is certain, that it would have been next to an Impoſſibility for him, to have maintained the Place above a Day or two longer, his Garriſon being ſcarce 5,000 Men ſtrong, and the Place of a vaſt Extent, and open almoſt on every Side. The Preſervation of *Bruſſels* was therefore, under GOD, chiefly owing to the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, who, with a profound Secrecy, and almoſt incredible Diligence, paſſed

The Preſervation of Bruſſels *chiefly owing to the Duke of* Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene.

1708. the *Scheld*, the ſeven and twentieth of *November*, in the Morning, with little or no Oppoſition. This the *French* own, in all their Accounts, adding, that if the Duke had not ſurpriz'd and forced the Paſſage of the *Scheld*, the Inhabitants of *Bruſſels* would have declar'd in Favour of the *Elector*, and have oblig'd the Garriſon to ſurrender: But this ſeems to have no Grounds, if we may believe the Account given by the Deputies of the *States*, in their Letter, of which the Reader will find a Tranſlation below. Thus the *French*, to their eternal Shame, abandoned, in a Pannick Fear and Diſtraction, thoſe Lines, which they had employed three Months Time in erecting. This extraordinary March and Paſſage, which was too important to be paſs'd over in Silence, was executed in the following Manner.

Their Motions, in Order to paſs the Scheld. *Difficulties of the Attempt.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having received repeated Advices, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* was marching towards *Bruſſels*, was ſenſible of the Neceſſity of relieving that Place; and that there was no other Way of doing it, but by paſſing the *Scheld*; He, therefore, reſolved to attempt that Paſſage at all Events. The Deſign was very hazardous, and attended with many Difficulties. The *French* Army, which was in no Reſpect inferiour to that of the *Allies*, lay encamp'd before *Oudenarde*, cover'd with a ſtrong Intrenchment, and they had raiſed three, one behind the other, below the Town, on the Banks of the River, ſtrengthened with Batteries; And tho' all the Attempts they had made to ſtop the Courſe of that River, and cauſe an Inundation there, had proved ineffectual, there were conſiderable Ones above the Town. Notwithſtanding this advantageous Situation of the Enemy, the Duke of *Marlborough* was not deter'd from his Reſolution.

tion; But ſent the Artillery and Baggage, the twenty-third and twenty-fourth, from *Rouſſelaer* to *Menin*; And, in the Night of the latter, detach'd Lieutenant-General *Dompre*, having twenty Squadrons, and ten Battalions, under his Command, with Orders to march to *Harlebeck*, the next Morning. Within a few Hours after, the whole Army was in Motion, from *Rouſſelaer*, and paſs'd the *Lys*, at *Courtray*, in two Columns, The *Right* Wing arrived at *Harlebeck*, the ſame Day; But, by Reaſon of the bad Roads, narrow *Defilees*, and almoſt continual Rains, the *Left*, which made the *Rear*, could not get thither, 'till the next Morning, at eight; Notwithſtanding which, the Army was ordered to purſue their March, at three, in the Afternoon. An Hour before, twenty Squadrons, and ſix Battalions, were detach'd from the *Left*, under the Command of Major-General *Bothmar*, and Brigadier *Schmettau*, to join Lieutenant-General *Dompre*'s Detachment; Which, being now encreaſed to forty Squadrons and ſixteen Battalions, was to be commanded by Count *Lottum* and the Earl of *Orkney*, and had Orders to paſs the *Scheld*, at *Gavre*, whatever Oppoſition they met with, and entrench themſelves, on the Eminences on the other Side, 'till they could be ſupported by the Reſt of the Army. Prince *Eugene*, at the ſame Time, march'd to *Rouhaix*, with twenty Battalions and forty Squadron, to attempt paſſing the ſame River, at *Eſcanaffe*. About four, in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Marlborough* began his March, from *Harlebeck*, having detach'd Major-General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *Evans*, ſome Hours before, with eight Battalions, the *Pontons*, and all the Artillery, in Order to lay Bridges at *Kirkhoven* and *Elſeghem*, where his Grace deſign'd

1708.

See Letters D *and* E. *below.*

1708. to paſs, with his Army, and where the Enemy had a Body of Troops, commanded by Monſ. *Souſternon*, a Lieutenant-General.

The Allies *paſs the* Scheld, *in two Places without Oppoſition.*

THESE well-laid Meaſures were put in Execution, with ſuch Expedition and Secrecy, that tho' the *French* had Notice of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s paſſing the *Lys*, yet they never ſuſpected his Deſign of proceeding farther, over the *Scheld*, an Attempt ſo bold, that they could not imagine the *Allies* would have ventured upon it. All theſe ſeveral Detachments march'd the whole Night, by Favour of the Moon; And Count *Lottum*, arriving, at four in the Morning, on the Banks of the *Scheld*, ordered two Bridges to be laid, and ſent ſome Foot to take Poſt on the other Side; But the Cavalry did not go over 'till it was Day-light. The Morning proving foggy, a Guard of Count *de la Motte*'s Dragoons, who were patrolling, fell in amongſt the *Confederates*, and gave Notice of their Approach, to their General; Who had before ſome Suſpicion of it, becauſe a Guard of his Foot, upon the Noiſe the Workmen made, in Laying of the Bridges, had fired five or ſix Times. Count *Lottum* immediately drew up his Forces, in the Plain of *Gavre*, as he was ordered, and Count *de la Motte* did the ſame, within Sight of him: But the former marching towards the Hills of *Oudenarde*, to join the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom he had adviſed of his Paſſage, the *French* retir'd towards *Ghent*, having always kept at half a League's Diſtance from the *Confederates*.

The Enemy retreats before them.

MAJOR-GENERAL *Cadogan*, having, at the ſame Time, laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, at *Kirkhoven*, with the like Succeſs and Diligence, began to paſs his Troops, without being perceived by

by the Enemy, before Break of Day; Till diſcovering their advanc'd Guard, poſted on a riſing Ground, he ordered his Gunners to fire at them, from a Battery, which he had raiſed to ſecure his Bridges. Upon this, the Enemy, who were almoſt all aſleep, in great Security, in their Intrenchments, along the *Scheld*, immediately took the Alarm, and began to think of providing for their Safety, by a ſpeedy Retreat: They, accordingly, ſet Fire to their Huts and Barracks, and, while their Foot was marching off, drew up their Horſe, on a Hill, near *Oudenarde*. 1708.

THE Remainder of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Forces continued, at the ſame Time, to march on, with all poſſible Diligence; And, having paſs'd the River at *Kirkhoven* and *Elſeghem*, formed themſelves in Order of Battle. Upon this, Prince *Eugene*, who arrived, ſome Time before at *Hauterive*, where his Deſign was to paſs, immediately joined his Grace; It having been agreed between them, that which-ever Body paſs'd firſt, the other ſhould march to that Place: And, as it had, likewiſe, been reſolved, to attack the Body of the Enemy's Troops, which were entrench'd before *Oudenarde*, under the Command of Monſ. *de Hautefort*, the Duke and Prince haſten'd their March, that Way. However, notwithſtanding all their Diligence, the *French* began to retire with ſo much Precipitation, as ſoon as they perceived the *Allies* advancing to attack them, that they could come up only with their *Rear*, commanded by Monſ. *de Souſternon*; Which the Earl of *Albemarle* attack'd, at the Head of his Carabiniers, with a great deal of Vigour and Bravery. He entirely broke and diſperſed them, killed a great many, and took 5 or 600 Priſoners, beſide a great Part of their Baggage,

The Rear of their Army defeated. *See Letter* E. *below.*

1708. Baggage, their Bread Waggons, two Standards, and a Pair of Kettle-Drums: But for their Cannon, they had drawn off that in Time. The *Allies* had not above ſixty Men kill'd or wounded, in this Action; Among the latter, was Brigadier *Baldwin*, in the Service of the *States*, who was ſhot thro' the Body; And the Earl of *Albemarle*, Prince *William* of *Heſſe*, and Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, had their Horſes ſhot under them. The *Confederates* continued to purſue the Enemy, till it was dark, and encamp'd on the Hills, near *Oudenarde*, to the great Satisfaction of the whole Army, who did not imagine they ſhould have paſs'd the *Scheld*, at ſo eaſy a Rate. And, indeed, the Generals themſelves, were ſurprized at the Puſillanimity of the Enemy, to abandon, in ſo cowardly a Manner, Poſts which were not only advantageous by Nature, but on which they had employ'd ſo much Application and Labour, to fortify them.

Puſillanimity of the Enemy.

A Stratagem of the Duke of Marlborough.

BISHOP *Burnet* mentions, upon this Occaſion, a Stratagem of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s, which, tho' I do not find it mentioned elſewhere, I ſhall relate, as it perfectly anſwers the Character of our great Commander. "The Duke of *Marl-*
"*borough*, (*ſays he,*) hearing of the *Elector* of
"*Bavaria*'s Deſign to attack *Bruſſels*, made a
"ſudden Motion towards the *Scheld*; But, to
"deceive the Enemy, it was given out, that he
"deſign'd to march directly towards *Ghent*, and
"this was not only believed by his whole Army,
"but was probably carried to the Enemy; For
"they ſeemed to have no Notice nor Apprehen-
"ſion of his Deſign on the *Scheld*." And what the Biſhop adds, is no leſs remarkable: "The
"Lines (*ſays he*) were ſo ſtrong, that it was ex-
"pected, the Breaking thro' them muſt have
"been

" been a very hot Action. Some of the Gene- 1708.
" ral Officers *(continues he)* told me that they
" reckoned it would have coſt them 10,000 Men;
" But, to their great Surprize, as ſoon as they
" paſs'd the River, the *French* ran away, with-
" out offering to make the leaſt Reſiſtance.
" Their Conduct was a Surprize to all the
" World: Their Counſels ſeemed to be weak,
" and the Execution of them was worſe; So
" that they, who were ſo long the Terror, were
" now become the Scorn of Nations."

IT is certain, this Action was in itſelf ſo bold, and attended with ſuch extraordinary Circumſtances, that Poſterity might very well queſtion the Truth of it, did not the Conſequences of it remove all Manner of Doubt. For a numerous Army to paſs a large River, in the Sight of an Enemy, equal, if not ſuperior, in Number, and who, beſides, had all the Advantages which Nature or Art could give them, is a Thing rarely to be met with.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, on his Arrival at *Oudenarde*, immediately took Meaſures for advancing towards *Bruſſels*, which, by the repeated Intelligence he got, his Grace found was vigorouſly preſs'd by the *Elector* of *Bavaria*. The nine and twentieth, by Break of Day, the Army was in Motion again; But, to favour the Troops, as much as poſſible, the Duke ordered the main Body to halt, in the Night, at *Omberg*, and advanc'd, with a Detachment of Horſe, and the two Battalions of Guards, to *Aloſt*. His Grace was ſcarce arrived there, when he received the News, that the *Elector*, upon the firſt Advice he had of the *Allies* having paſs'd the *Scheld*, had quitted the Siege, with the greateſt Precipitation, as we have already ſeen above. Upon this, the

The Duke of Marlborough comes to Bruſſels.

Duke

1708 Duke came, the nine and twentieth, a little before Noon, to *Bruſſels*, as well to take Meaſures for ſending a Supply of Ammunition and Proviſions to the Siege of *Liſle*, as to thank the Garriſon, for the brave Defenſe they had made.

His Reception there. HIS Grace was received with the greateſt Acclamations of Joy and Gratitude, (as indeed his unparallel'd Vigilance for the Relief of that Place had juſtly deſerved) being met without the Gates, by General *Paſcal*, the Governour, at the Head of the chief Officers of the Garriſon, whom the Duke ſaluted with the moſt diſtinguiſhing Marks of Favour and Eſteem. His Grace alighted at the Governour's Houſe, whither the Council of State, the *States* of *Brabant*, the Magiſtrates of *Bruſſels*, and the Deputies of the *States General*, immediately repaired, to make him their Compliments of Thanks, for their ſeaſonable Deliverance, which they, with Juſtice, attributed to his extraordinary Aſſiduity and wiſe Management. King *Auguſtus*, who was, likewiſe, there, together with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſome other Perſons of the higheſt Rank, were entertained at Dinner, by General *Paſcal*, and the Duke, after having given the neceſſary Orders, returned, the ſame Evening, to his Camp near *Aloſt*.

THE following Medal was ſtruck, on Occaſion of the Relief of *Bruſſels*.

A Medal ſtruck on Occaſion of the Relief of Bruſſels. ON the *Face* is repreſented, *Victory*, winged and running towards *Bruſſels*, which appears in View, with a Javelin, in one Hand, and a Crown of Laurel in the other, to denote the Promptitude with which the *Allies* haſten'd, to oppoſe the *Elector*

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Elector of *Bavaria*'s Deſign. Over *Victory* is the following Inſcription: 1708.

OBSTABAT STRENUA VIRTUS.

Valour oppoſed it with Diligence.

And, in the *Exergue*;

GALLIS FUGATIS OBSIDIO SOLUTA BRUXELLARUM, 28 NOVEMBRIS, 1708.

The French *being put to the Flight, the Siege of* Bruſſels *was raiſed,* November 28, 1708.

ON the Reverſe, is repreſented a *Wolf*, with Wings to his Feet, endeavouring to eſcape, with all poſſible Haſte; With the following Inſcription:

EUGENII UMBRA PEDIBUS ADDIDIT ALAS.

The Shadow of Eugene *has added Wings to his Feet.*

And, in the *Exergue*;

POSTQUAM DIRUIT, RUIT.

After having ruined every Thing elſe, he falls himſelf.

Alluding to the Ruin the *Elector* of *Bavaria* had brought upon himſelf.

PRINCE *Eugene* went back to *Liſle*, the Day before, with the Troops detach'd from the Siege, *Prince* Eugene *returns to* Liſle.

and

1708. and eight Battalions, with thirty Squadrons, of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, which had been re-inforc'd by the Troops employed in fortifying *La Baſſee*; For the Poſſeſſing of this Poſt, being chiefly deſign'd to divide and weaken the Enemy's Force on the *Scheld*, which was now broken, it was no farther neceſſary, and was, therefore, abandon'd by the *Confederates*; And, that this was the Reaſon firſt for fortifying, and then for abandoning that Place, we may ſee by the following Letter, from Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch*, to another General.

The Allies *abandon* La Baſſee.

SIR,

Their Reaſons for it, in a Letter from Lieutenant General Hompeſch.

" I EXPECT, this Day, 100 Waggons, under a Guard of nine Battalions, with Powder, " ſent for from *Aeth*, by my Lord Duke, which " are to join me. The Enemy have aſſembled " their Forces, between *Lens* and *La Baſſee*, " and are fortifying the latter, wherein our " Troops had taken Poſt, and made a Shew of " fortifying the ſame, as if they would maintain " themſelves therein. This was intended, to " oblige the Enemy to detach ſome Troops on " that Side, and weaken thoſe they had on the " *Scheld*, which ſucceeded accordingly. That " Poſt would have been very advantageous; " But as our Generals had other Things in View, " they quitted the ſame, ſeing the *French* were " come into their Neighbourhood, with moſt " of their Forces, and thereby rendered our " paſſing the *Scheld* more eaſy. They are now " near enough to attack Prince *Eugene* before " *Liſle*, if they think fit; And, in that Caſe, " I ſhall ſoon be with him, with the Troops " under my Command. It began laſt Night to

" freeze

" freeze ſo very hard, that our Soldiers long for 1708.
" Fighting, were it only to warm themſelves.
" If any Thing material happens, I ſhall not fail
" to acquaint you therewith.

At the Camp, near Menin, Dec. 5, 1708.

I am, &c.

Sign'd,

R. V. Count *de Hompeſch.*

P. S. " FORRAGE being very ſcarce, in theſe " Parts, our Horſes will ſomewhat ſuffer; But " when Men muſt be ſacrificed, to obtain a ſafe " and honourable Peace, there is no Reaſon to " complain of the Share Horſes muſt have in " theſe Difficulties; I will, however, uſe all " poſſible Means to preſerve them.

I SHALL now give the Reader Copies of the ſeveral Letters refer'd to above, relating to the Siege, and Relief, of *Bruſſels*, and the Paſſage of the *Scheld*, which, as they all tend to the Illuſtration of many Circumſtances but hinted at above, and allow our *Britiſh* Hero the greateſt Share of the Glory and Honour of theſe Actions, cannot but be highly acceptable.

A.

A Letter to the States Generals, *from their Deputies in* Bruſſels.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

" WE had the Honour to receive this Morning, Your *High Mightineſſes* ſe- " cret Reſolution of the five and twentieth, by " which

Letters concerning the Siege of Bruſſels, *and the Paſſage of the* Scheld.

1708. *A Letter from the* Field-Deputies *to the* States-General.

" which we ſee, with great Satisfaction, that " Your *High Mightineſſes* have approved what " we have done here, for the Good of the Com- " mon Cauſe. We ſhall not fail to aſſiſt, in " Uſing all neceſſary Means, for the Preſerva- " tion of this Place.

" IT is a ſingular Pleaſure to us, to be able " to inform Your *High Mightineſſes*, by this Let- " ter, that the Enemy, without having gained " an Inch of Ground, began, at nine, laſt Night, " to attack the Counterſcarp, with great Fury, " between the Gates of *Louvain* and *Na-* " *mur*. The Fire was terrible on both Sides, " and laſted 'till five in the Morning; During " which Time, the Enemy made nine Attacks, " and, at Length, lodg'd themſelves on the " *Glacis* of the Counterſcarp. But, about ſix " o'Clock, our Men made a Sally from the Co- " ver'd Way, Sword in Hand, with ſuch Suc- " ceſs, that the Enemy were beaten out of their " Works on the Counterſcarp, which were " level'd.

" WE cannot ſufficiently commend the Bra- " very of the Troops of this Garriſon, eſpecially " thoſe of the *States*, tho' all in general did their " Duty very well: But ſeing this Garriſon is " already much fatigued, and will not be able " to reſiſt long the vigorous Attacks, which, in " all Appearance, the Enemy will renew: We " have earneſtly ſollicited the Duke of *Marl-* " *borough*, and the Deputies with the Army, not " to defer a Moment to ſuccour this Place; " Without which, however brave our Men are, " they cannot very long ſuſtain the furious At- " tacks of the Enemy.

We are, &c.

Bruſſels, Nov. 27.

B.

A ſecond Letter, from the ſame Deputies.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

" WE hope Your High Mightineſſes have *A ſecond Letter*
" received the Letter, by which we had
" Yeſterday the Honour to communicate to You
" the furious Attacks made by the Enemy, the
" Night between the ſix and twentieth and ſeven
" and twentieth, on the Counterſcarp of this
" City. After we had, Yeſterday, again diſpos'd
" all Things as well as poſſible, for reſiſting
" the Enemy's Attacks; Becauſe our Spies re-
" ported unanimouſly, that, in the Night, the
" Enemy would not only make a general As-
" ſault, but would alſo fire with burning Bul-
" lets, to excite the Burghers to Sedition; We
" obſerved, about twelve at Night, that the
" Enemy's Army was in Motion; And ſoon
" after, that they were retiring towards *Namur*,
" with ſuch Precipitation, that they left behind
" them twelve Cannons and four Mortars,
" which are fallen into our Hands.

" WE cannot ſufficiently commend the Cou-
" rage and Conduct of the Generals *Paſcal*,
" *Murray*, and *Wrangel*; Nor ſet too great a
" Value on the Proofs of both, given by the
" Colonels *Egelin* and *Leſcheraine*, who happen-
" ing to be here, without their Regiments, yet
" offered themſelves, to be employ'd by us, in
" Defenſe of the City: And we hope Your
" *High Mightineſſes* will be pleas'd to conſider,
" on Occaſion, the Services done by theſe
" Officers.

1708. "THE States of *Brabant* have ſhewn, on this "Occaſion, as in many others, their Zeal for "King *Charles*, and his *Allies*; Having never "been backwards to ſupply us with the Mony "we needed for this Service; So that we had "no Neceſſity to make Uſe of the Credit of the "*States*, or our own. In this, thoſe *States* have "merited highly.

"WE congratulate Your *High Mightineſſes*, "on the Preſervation of this important Poſt, "by which *Antwerp*, and the Frontiers of our "Republick, are ſecured, and the Towns of "*Louvain*, *Mechlin*, and *Liers* ſaved.

"OUR Secretary, whom we ſend expreſs, "will inform Your *High Mightineſſes*, of the "Particulars more at large; To which we refer, "becauſe we are ſtreightened in Time; Being "extremely joyful, that it has pleaſed the ALMIGHTY, for the Good of the State, to bleſs "the Reſolution we had taken, to aſſiſt in the "Defence of this Place, to Extremity.

We are, &c.

J. Van Bergh.

Bruſſels, Nov. 28.

Baron Van Reede,

Lord of Renſwoude.

P. S. "WE forgot to mention, that during "the Siege, Monſieur *Decker*, firſt Burgo-maſter "of this City, acquitted himſelf, in his Station, "with all Zeal and Diligence.

C.

C.

A Letter to the States General, *from Monſieur* Paſcal, *Commandant of* Bruſſels.

My Lords,

A Letter from Monſieur Paſcal *to the* States General.

" YOUR *High Mightineſſes* will not be diſ-
" pleas'd, that I have the Honour to in-
" form you, His *Electoral* Highneſs has broke
" up the Siege of *Bruſſels*, leaving behind him
" twelve Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, and
" three Waggon-Loads of Powder. From the
" ſix and twentieth, to the ſeven and twentieth,
" he had cauſed his Batteries to be made, and,
" about ten at Night, he began to attack the
" Cover'd Way, with all imaginable Vigour;
" But was repuls'd, in all his Attacks, by my
" Garriſon, who ſtood them, with inexpreſſible
" Firmneſs: The Reſt I refer to the Bearer.
" The Enemy have loſt an infinite Number of
" Men, and have left me all their wounded,
" which, I am told, amount to above 800. I
" ſhall have the Honour to ſend Your *High*
" *Mightineſſes* a Liſt, as ſoon as I have Leiſure
" to take an exact one. I hope Your *High*
" *Mightineſſes* will permit me to have the Honour,
" to congratulate You, on this happy Occur-
" rence. I had the good Fortune, to have, in
" in this Affair, two Seconds, Major-General
" *Murray*, and Baron *Wrangel*, who did all that
" could be expected from two Perſons of ſo great
" Experience and Valour, as they are. I was
" alſo ſeconded by the Valour, of the whole
" Garriſon, and even by the Colonels *Egelin* and
" *Leſcheraine*, tho' they were not of this Garri-

1708. " ſon. I ſhall have the Honour to inform Your
" *High Mightineſſes*, at Leiſure, of the Bravery
" of all the Commanders of the Regiments of
" this Garriſon, which is inexpreſſible; And of
" all the Officers, who were in this Service, of
" all Nations. All this good Succeſs is owing
" to the Courage and Reſolution, which the
" Lords Deputies of Your *High Mightineſſes*
" ſhew'd, on this Occaſion; And their Preſence
" gave ſuch a Firmneſs and Confidence to the
" Burghers, as cannot be too much praiſed; No
" more than can the Zeal, Activity and Readi-
" neſs of their Burgo-maſters, to execute what-
" ever was requir'd of them, for the Service of
" the Common Cauſe.

" I HOPE the LORD will always bleſs the Arms
" of the *High Allies*, and that Your *High Mighti-*
" *neſſes* will permit me to have the Honour, to
" aſſure them how much, and with what Reſpect,

I am,

MY LORDS,

Bruſſels, Nov. 28.

Your High Mightineſſes,

Moſt humble, moſt obedient, and

Moſt ſubmiſſive Servant,

PASCAL.

D.

A Letter to the States General, *from the Lords the Deputies with the Army.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A Letter from the Field-Deputies to the States General.

" AFTER we had received certain Advice,
" that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* was march'd
" towards *Bruſſels*, at the Head of ſome of the

" Enemy's Troops, to beſiege that Place, it was " reſolved to force the Paſſage of the *Scheld*, " and to march that Way. To that End, 100 " Squadrons, and 50 Battalions, under the Duke " of *Marlborough*, and 50 Squadrons, with 19 " Battalions, under Prince *Eugene*, march'd, the " 25th Inſtant, to attempt to paſs that River, " in three or four ſeveral Places, which, by the " Bleſſing of GOD, ſucceeded ſo well, that, this " Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* paſs'd, at " *Kirkhoven*, between ſeven, and eight o'Clock, " without firing a Shot, or loſing a Man, as " did alſo the Body under the Count of *Lottum*, " in the ſame Manner, at *Aſperen*, the Enemy " having drawn off all their Troops, along the " *Scheld*, from *Ghent* to *Tournay*, and abandon'd " their Poſts. All the Troops have join'd here, " except ſome which are ſent back to the Citadel " of *Liſle*. To-morrow, at Day-Break, we " ſhall continue our March towards *Bruſſels*, and " we hope the Effect will be, that we ſhall be " able, by the Bleſſing of GOD, to ſend you " an Account of the Deliverance of that Place. 1708.

We are, &c.

F. Van Collen.

Oudenarde, Nov. 27.

S. Van. Goſlinga.

Count de Rechteren.

1708.

E.

A Letter from the Count de Tilly *to their* High Mightineſſes.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A Letter from Count Tilly *to the* States General.

"THE twenty-third, and twenty-fourth, we ſent our Artillery and Baggage, from the Camp at *Rouſſelaer* to *Menin*; And, the five and twentieth, we march'd with the Army, towards *Harlebeck*, whither our Cavalry, who, according to the Diſpoſitions made, were to follow us, could not reach, 'till the ſix and twentieth, at ſeven in the Morning, becauſe the Roads, at this Seaſon, are impracticable.

"HOWEVER, we renewed our March, that Afternoon, at Four o'Clock, without cauſing any Waggons or Carriages to follow us, and kept moving forwards all the Night, that we might arrive, this Morning, before Day, at the *Scheld*, and attempt to paſs it.

"THE Diſpoſitions were ſettled, in this Manner: That Prince *Eugene*, who put himſelf on the March Yeſterday, with a Body of Troops, ſhould attempt to paſs, at *Eſcanaffe*; The Duke of *Marlborough*, and I, with the Troops of the *States*, at *Kirkhoven*; And the Count *de Lottum*, at *Gavre*.

"WE all arrived, this Morning, at the Places and Time agreed; And we laid our Bridges at *Kirkhoven*, and cauſed a great Body of our Troops to paſs over, before the Enemy had Notice of it: Then we march'd directly to the Poſt, which the Enemy had at *Derchem*. In the mean while, the Count *de Lottum* made

himſelf

" himſelf Maſter, likewiſe, of the Poſt of *Gavre*, 1708.
" without Reſiſtance. But Prince *Eugene*, find-
" ing the Paſſage, at *Eſcanaffe*, too difficult, and
" having Intelligence, that we were Maſters of
" the River at *Kirkhoven*, he immediately caus'd
" his Troops to march thither, and there came
" over, alſo.

" THIS done, we march'd, in Conjunction, to-
" wards the Enemy's Intrenchments, before
" *Oudenarde*; But we could only get up with
" their *Rear-guard*, becauſe they had retired, with
" great Precipitation, flying towards *Gramont*.
" They had ſent away their Cannon, the Day
" before; And, of ſixteen Squadrons, and nine-
" teen Battalions, which they had, in the In-
" trenchments, we took about 500 Priſoners,
" and killed about 100. To-morrow we ſhall
" continue our March, towards *Bruſſels*, &c.

From the Camp before Oudenarde, Nov. 27. *The Count* de Tilly.

P. S. " THE greateſt Part of the Enemy's
" Baggage and Equipages are become our
" Booty.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, having reſted, the thirteenth of *November*, N. S. in the Neighbourhood of *Aloſt*, moved from thence, the firſt of *December*, and encamped, with the *Right* at *Oudenarde*, and the *Left* at *Bierlegheim*. At the ſame Time, Lieutenant-General *Dedem* was ordered to advance, with twenty Battalions, and to paſs the *Scheld* at *Oudenarde*, where he encamp'd, on the other Side of the River, to aſſiſt at the Works, which were ordered to be raiſed, for the Security of

Motions of the Duke of Marlborough's *Army.*

1708. that Place, and to be near at Hand to join General *Hompesch*, who, with eight and thirty Squadrons, and eight Battalions, was encamp'd near *Menin*: By which Dispositions a Communication was maintained with Prince *Eugene*'s Forces, in *Lisle*.

St. Guislain *taken by the* Allies, *by Surprize*:

WHILE the *Elector* of *Bavaria* was employ'd in the Siege of *Brussels*, Major General *Palland*, Governour of *Aeth*, detached Colonel *La Mothe*, with 150 Men, of his Garrison, to surprize the town of *St. Guislain*, between *Mons* and *Condé*; Which he affected, the fifteenth of *November*, and attacking it, Sword in Hand, after having forced the Barrier, and killed several Officers and Soldiers, made the Garrison, consisting of a weak Regiment of *Spanish* Soldiers, Prisoners of War. But the Men he left there being attack'd by the Marquis *de Hautefort*, and Count *Albergotti*, with most of the Forces which had abandon'd the *Scheld*, consisting of 22,000 Men, with 32 Pieces of Cannon, they were obliged to surrender, before Lieutenant-General *Dompre*, who was detach'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, to relieve them, could come up. They capitulated to be conducted to *Mons*, 'till they were exchang'd; Which should be done as soon as possible; To keep their Swords, and Equipages, and that those of the Enemy, which were taken in that Place, and could not be sent away, should likewise remain Prisoners of War: A very honourable Capitulation, and more than they had Reason to expect, considering the vast Superiority of the Enemy. General *Dompre*, with his Detachment, halted, therefore, at *Attre*, and was ordered to assist in Bringing a great Convoy of Ammunition and Stores, for *Lisle*, from *Aeth* to *Oudenarde*.

But retaken by the French, *by Capitulation.*

THE

THE ſecond of *December*, a General Thankſgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the happy Paſſage of the *Scheld*, and the Relief of *Bruſſels*, was, by Orders of the Duke of *Marlborough*, religiouſly obſerved, thro' the whole Army. Among other Meaſures, the *French* had taken, to diſtreſs the *Confederates*, before the Succeſs of Paſſing the *Scheld*, they had, for ſome Time, taken Occaſion to violate their Paſſports, and to palliate this ungenerous Practice, the *French* King, by a Proclamation (dated the twelfth of *November*, N. S.) revoked all that had been granted; But the *Allies* having, likewiſe, recall'd all Paſſports, which had been given on their Side, the Enemy proved to be the greater Sufferers by it: For, upon the ſucceſsful Paſſage of the *Scheld*, which put their whole Army, under a general Conſternation, their Communication with *Ghent* and *Bruges* was cut off, and the greateſt Part of their Troops were obliged to march, for Subſiſtence, towards *Valenciennes*.

1708.

A General Thankſgiving in the Confederate *Army.*

An ungenerous Practice of the Enemy; Turn'd upon themſelves.

THE Siege of the Citadel of *Liſle* was carrying on, all this While; And the Beſiegers, in the Abſence of Prince *Eugene*, lodg'd themſelves on the ſecond Counterſcarp. Upon his Highneſs's Return, he ſent to the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, to acquaint him with the late Succeſs of the *Confederate* Forces, thinking thereby to engage him to a Surrender; But his Meſſage had no Effect. The ſeventh of *December*, the Batteries on the ſecond Covered Way being finiſh'd, Prince *Eugene* ſent the Marſhal another Summons, and offered him an honourable Capitulation; But, at the ſame Time, declared, that if he did not ſurrender, before the Batteries began to fire, he was to expect no other Articles, but for him,

The Citadel of Liſle *ſurrender'd.*

and

1708. and his Garriſon, to remain Priſoners of War: And leſt he might imagine, that the Beſiegers wanted Ammunition and Proviſions, he offered them to ſhew his Stores, to ſome Officers whom he would allow them to ſend out, for that Purpoſe. This, with a Want of Powder himſelf, induced the Marſhal, to order a Parly to be beat, the eighth, in the Morning; And, Hoſtages being exchanged, the Articles were ſign'd, the next Day, about four in the Afternoon: According to which, a Gate was deliver'd up, the ſame Day, and, the tenth, the Marſhal, with his whole Garriſon, march'd out with all the uſual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Douay*.

Medals ſtruck on Occaſion of the Taking of the Town and Citadel of Liſle.

THE following five Medals appeared, on this Occaſion in *Holland*.

I.

THE firſt has, on the Face, three *Buſto*'s, repreſenting Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, each in the Form of a ſeparate Medal, with a Figure repreſenting *Victory* in the Center of the Triangle form'd by theſe three ſmall Medals: All which ſerves as an Ornament of a Pile of Trophies, raiſed of the Spoils taken at *Oudenarde*; The whole crown'd with a *Mural Crown*; Round all which are the following Words, taken from the ſecond Book of *Samuel*, *Ch.* 23. v. 17.

HÆC FECERVNT HI TRES ARMI POTENTES DEI.

Theſe Things did theſe three mighty Men of GOD.

ON

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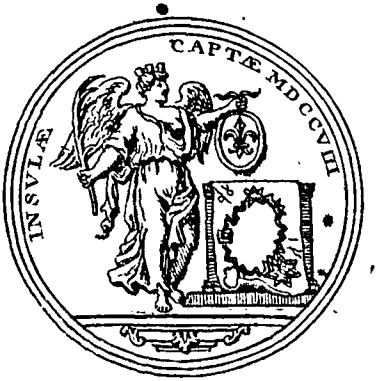

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ON the Reverſe is repreſented Prince *Eugene*, 1708.
on Horſe-back, pointing, with his Staff of Command, towards the City of *Liſle*, with the Inſcription:

VI FACTA VIA EST. 1708.

The Way is opened by Force. 1708.

Alluding to the Battle of *Wynendale*, and other fortunate Events which facilitated the Siege.

II.

ON the Face, a *Buſto* of Her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, with Her Title as uſual: And, on the Reverſe, *Fame*, holding a Shield, with the Arms of *Liſle*, and a Plan of that City and Citadel near her; With the Inſcription;

INSULÆ CAPTÆ, 1708.

The City and Citadel of Liſle *taken, in* 1708.

III.

ON the Face is repreſented the City at a Diſtance, and, in the Front, the Deputies of that Place ſurrendering it to Prince *Eugene*, by preſenting him their Arms; And, over all, the Inſcription;

VICIT PERVICAX VIRTUS.

Valour perſiſted in, has overcome.

IN

In the *Exergue*, are the following Words:

INSULÆ AB HOSTIUM MANIBUS EREPTÆ, 120 MILLIBUS ARMATIS FRUSTRA RELUCTANTIBUS. 9 DECEMBRIS, 1708.

The Town and Citadel of Liſle *taken from the Hands of the Enemy, notwithſtanding the vain Reſiſtance of* 120,000 *Men, the 9th of* December, 1708.

ON the Reverſe is repreſented a Pile of Arms, taken at the Battle of *Oudenarde*, (which paved the Way to this Siege) with a Proſpect of that Town, at a Diſtance. *Fame* hovers over theſe Arms, with a Crown of Laurels, in her Right Hand, for the Victor, and, in the left, a Standard of the Arms of the *States-General*; And over her is the following Inſcription.

ADVERSA ET AVERSA GLORIOSA.

It is Glorious to overcome all Obſtacles.

IN the *Exergue* are the following Words:

FLANDRIA UTRINQUE TROPHÆIFERA, CÆSI EX ITINERE GALLI AD AUDENARDAM, XII. JULII, 1708.

Flanders *fertile in Trophies, on every Side*; *The* French *beaten in their Way to* Oudenarde, July, 12. 1708.

IV.

ON the Face is repreſented the City and Citadel of *Liſle*, with this Inſcription over it:

FOE-

399

400

Clerk...

FOEDERATIS ADITUS IN GALLIAM APERTUS.

The Allies *have now a Paſſage open'd into* France;

And, in the *Exergue.*

URBE REDDITA, DIE, 23 OCTOBRIS; CASTELLO, DIE 9 DECEMBRIS, 1708.

The City having ſurrender'd, October, 23, *and the Citadel,* December 9, 1708.

ON the *Reverſe,* is repreſented a diſconſolate Nymph, in a Robe embroider'd with *Flower de Luces,* to denote the miſerable State of the Kingdom of *France.* Before her, hangs, on a Tree, a Shield with the Arms of *France,* having inſtead of three, only two *Flower de Luces*; Being ſuppos'd to have loſt one by the Loſs of *Liſle,* the Arms of which is a *Flower de Luce.* Over this Repreſentation is the following Inſcription:

GALLIA MOERENS OB LILIUM DEPERDITUM.

France *mourning for the* Flower de Luce *it has loſt.*

And, in the *Exergue.*

INSULA FLANDRIÆ CUM CASTELLO RESTITUTA.

Liſle, *in* Flanders, *together with its Citadel, reſtor'd.*

V.

V.

ON the Face is repreſented the Place beſieged, and the Batteries of the Beſiegers; The Sun ſtanding over the City, and the Moon over the Citadel. With the Words of *Joſhua*, Ch. x. v. 12, over them.

SISTE SOL IN GIBEON, ET LUNA IN VALLE AJALON.

Sun, ſtand thou ſtill in Gibeon, *and thou, Moon, in the Vally of* Ajalon.

THE Meaning is probably to repreſent the Difficulty of taking this Place, which amounted almoſt to a Miracle.

In the *Exergue:*

THE Time of the Siege, and Surrender of the Citadel, is noted in the following Words:

CASTELLUM RYSSEL OBSESSUM, 27 OCTOBRIS; RECEPTUM VERO, 9 DECEMBRIS.

The Citadel of Liſle *was beſieged the* 27*th of* October, *and taken the* 9*th of* December.

THE Reverſe repreſents the Tower of *Babel*; with the following Words, borrowed from *Gen.* Ch. ix. v. 7.

CONFUNDAMUS LINGUAM EORUM, UT NON AUDIAT UNUSQUISQUE VOCEM PROXIMI SUI.

Let

Let us confound their Language, that they may not underſtand one another's Speech.

Alluding probably to the Miſery and Confuſion which was in the Place, and the Difference of Opinion about ſurrendering:

In the *Exergue* are the following Words:

RYSSEL, VEL INSULA, PER PRINCIPEM EUGENIUM OBSESSA, 22 AUGUSTI, ET 23 OCTOBRIS RECEPTA, 1708.

Ryſſel, *or* Liſle, *beſieg'd by Prince* Eugene, Aug. 22, *and taken*, October 23, 1708.

THE Siege of *Liſle* being, as I have already obſerved, a Conſequence of the Battle of *Oudenarde*, two Medals were ſtruck, deſign'd as Monuments of both theſe Advantages, repreſented together, in the following Manner.

I.

ON the *Face*, a Buſto of Queen *Ann*, with Her Majeſty's Title; And, on the *Reverſe*, a Column erected in Honour to Her, adorn'd with Standards, taken from the Enemy; On the Top a Figure repreſenting *Victory*, and at the Bottom two others chain'd, to denote the Priſoners taken from them; With the following Inſcription continued in the *Exergue*:

GALLIS, AD AUDENARDAM VICTIS, 30 JUNII, 1708.

The

The French *defeated at* Oudenarde, June 30 (*O. S.*) 1708.

II.

ON the Face, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, each with a *Flower-de-Luce* in his Hand, to denote their being already in Poſſeſſion of two thirds of the Arms and Power of *France*. Behind them Mortars, with the Help of which they had reduced *Liſle*; And before them a Nymph, in a ſuppliant Poſture, crown'd with a Mural Crown, preſenting them with the third *Flower-de-Luce* of the *French* Arms, in the Arms of that City. Over them is the following Inſcription:

LILIIS DISCERPTIS, LILIUM CAPTUM.

The Lillies (*or* Flower-de-Luces) *being pluck'd, this likewiſe is taken.*

And, in the *Exergue:*

EUGENIO OBSIDENTE, MARLBOROUGH TEGENTE, GALLO SPECTANTE, INSULA CAPTA, 23 OCTOBRIS, 1708.

Eugene *beſieging it, and* Marlborough *covering the Siege,* Liſle *was taken, in the Sight of the* French, October 23, 1708.

ON the Reverſe, is a Plan of the City and Citadel of *Liſle*, with their Works, and the Approaches of the Allies; Round which is the following

lowing Inſcription, or Verſe, taken from *Virgil*: 1708.

URBS ANTIQUA REDIT, MULTOS DOMINATA PER ANNOS.

This Ancient City returns to its rightful Lord, after having been, many Years, under the Dominion of Strangers.

CHAP. XIII.

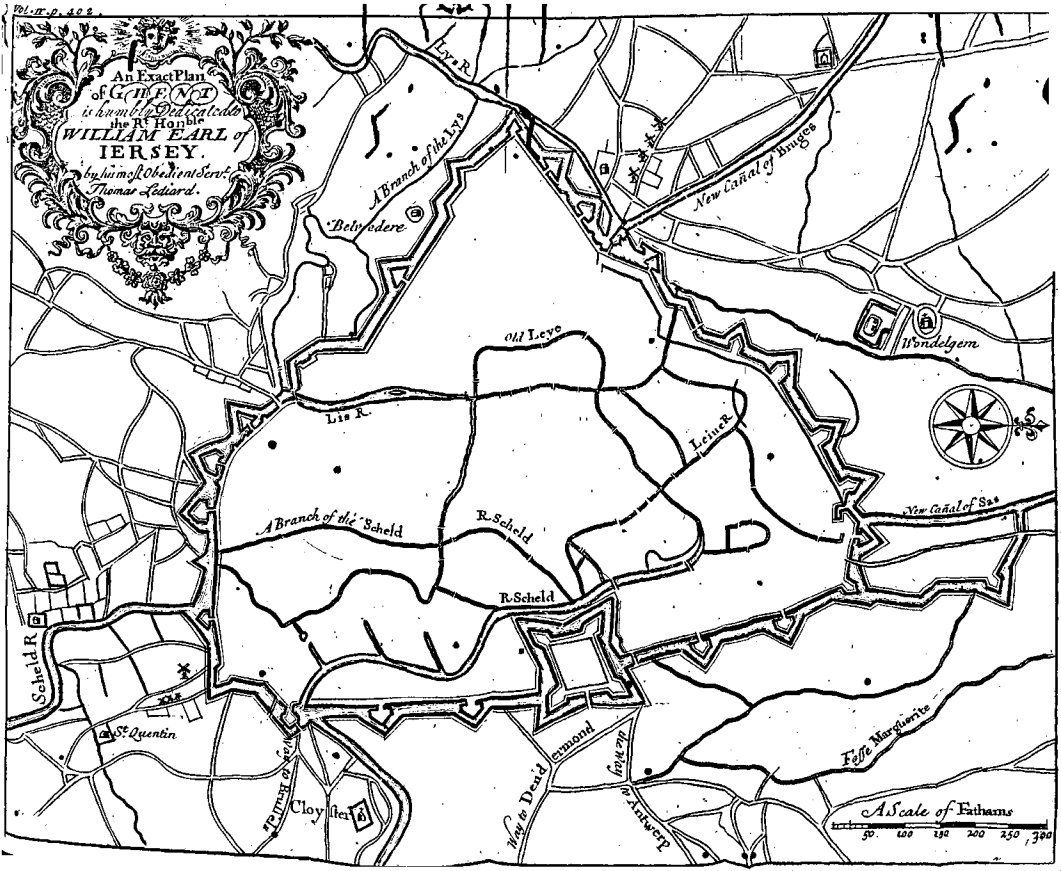
The Siege and Surrender of Ghent, *with other Tranſactions, to the Concluſion of the Year,* 1708.

1708. THE *French* Generals, who were greatly Mortified to ſee all their Projects and Attempts, for the Relief of *Liſle*, end in their own Confuſion, thought now of nothing more than going into Winter-Quarters, and having ſeparated their Army, return'd themſelves to *Paris*; Fondly believing, that the *Confederates*, tired out with the Fatigues and Difficulties of a long and active Campaign, would have been ſatisfied with their laſt important Conqueſt; But they found themſelves miſtaken: For the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, were reſolved to crown their Glorious Succeſſes, with the Recovery of *Ghent* and *Bruges*. On this Occaſion, there goes a Report, that the former, upon taking Leave of King *Auguſtus*, and that Monarch's wiſhing him a good Voyage to *England*, wittily replied, in *French*; *Que, le Tems étant fort froid, il ne vouloit pas paſſer la Merſans* Gand. (That is, *That the Weather being very cold, he would not croſs the Seas, without Gloves.*) The *French* Word *Gand* ſignifying a *Glove*, and being, likewiſe, the Name of the City of *Ghent*, in that Language.

The Enemy goes into Winter-Quarters.

A Witticiſm father'd on the Duke of Marlborough.

BE


An Exact Plan
of GHENT
is humbly Dedicated to
the Rt. Honble
WILLIAM EARL of
IERSEY.
by his most Obedient Servt.
Thomas Lediard.
Lys R.
A Branch of the Lys
Belvedere
New Canal of Bruges
Old Leye
Wondelgem
Lis R.
Leiue R.
A Branch of the Scheld
R. Scheld
New Canal of Sas
R. Scheld
Scheld R.
St Quentin
Cloyster
Fosse Marguerite
A Scale of Fathams
50. 100 150 200 250 300

BE this as it will, the Duke march'd, the eleventh of *December*, N. S. with his Army, from *Bierleghem*, and encamp'd, with the *Right*, at *Melle*, and the *Left*, at *Meerlebeck*; And here, his Grace immediately gave Orders for laying Bridges over the *Upper* and *Lower Scheld*, as well as over the *Lys*, for the Communication of the ſeveral Bodies of Troops, which were to be employed in the Siege of *Ghent*; Tho' a hard Froſt falling in, at this Time, was a great Hindrance to the Undertaking. The ſixteenth, Prince *Eugene* paſs'd the *Scheld*, with his Army, and encamp'd at *Ename*: And, the ſame Day, about Noon, coming to *Melle*, he held a Council of War, with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Generals under him, about the remaining Operations of the Campaign. It was there agreed, *That the Duke of* Marlborough *ſhould command the Siege of* Ghent, *and Prince* Eugene *cover it.*

1708.

The Duke of Marlborough *marches to beſiege* Ghent.

Reſolution of a Council of War.

PURSUANT to this Reſolution, the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops, with twenty Squadrons of Horſe, detach'd from the Duke's Army, march'd, the ſeventeenth, towards *Grammont*, in Order to encamp at *Gamerache*, on the other Side of the *Dender*, as well for the Conveniency of Forrage, as to obſerve the Enemy on that Side. The Prince of *Naſſau*, with the Detachment that went from his Grace's Army, to the Siege of *Liſle*, and the *Heſſians*, march'd, likewiſe, the ſeventeenth, from *Ename* to *Coſterzeele*, in Order to block up *Ghent*, between the *Upper* and *Lower Scheld*; And the Diſpoſition being made for inveſting it on all Sides, the Army made a Movement, the eighteenth, and took the following Poſts: Count *Lottum*, with ſix and thirty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, between the *Upper Scheld* and the *Lys*. The hereditary Prince of

Motions of the Confederate *Army thereupon.*

Ghent *inveſted by the Duke of* Marlborough.

1708. *Heſſe*, with forty Squadrons, and twenty Battalions, between the *Lys*, and the Canal of *Bruges*, and from thence to the Canal of *Sas*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* between *Muleſtein*, and the *Lower Scheld*, with five and twenty Squadrons, and ſixty Battalions; And Count *Tilly*, with thirty Squadrons, and thirty Battalions, between the *Upper* and *Lower Scheld*. All which Poſts might be eaſed or ſtrengthened, as the Service ſhould require.

Ill Conſequences of the Enemy's poſſeſſing Ghent *and* Bruges.

THE *French* when they abandoned the *Scheld*, retreated with Part of their Army this Way, and put a ſtrong Garriſon into the Cities of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and, after having gather'd together their ſcatter'd Army, retired towards *Douay* and *Valenciennes*. The Neighbourhood of theſe two numerous Garriſons might have been of ill Conſequence to the *United Provinces*, and particularly to that of *Zealand*, by their Excurſions, during the Winter; It was, therefore, reſolv'd to drive them thence, whatever Difficulties the Deſign might be attended with.

The City ſends a Deputation to the Duke.

THE Day before the Place was inveſted, the Clergy, Magiſtracy, and *Commons* of *Ghent*, ſent a Deputation to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to deſire, *That the Town might not be deſtroy'd, by the Bombs and Fire-Balls.* But the Duke's Anſwer was, "That their Misfortune having hap-"pened by their own Folly, or Negligence, they "had no other Way to ſave their Houſes, but "by returning to their Duty, and taking up "Arms for King *Charles.*" To this, they replied, *They were over-awed by a numerous Garriſon, of thirty Battalions and nineteen Squadrons; So that, all they could do was not to aſſiſt the Garriſon, in any Manner.* Upon this, they were told, "They "muſt expect all poſſible Means would be

" uſed to reduce them to the Obedience of their " lawful Sovereign." His Grace, likewiſe, charged them to declare to the *Spaniſh* and *Walloon* Regiments, which made Part of the Garriſon, " That if they would quit the *French* In" tereſt, and come over to the *Allies*, they ſhould " be immediately entertained, in the King's Ser" vice, and regularly paid, according to their re" ſpective Qualities; For which, his Grace, and " the Deputies, gave their Aſſurance. 1708.

THE *French* could not, at firſt, be perſuaded, that the *Confederates* were in earneſt, to venture upon the Siege of *Ghent*, at this advanced Seaſon of the Year: However, upon Intelligence, that the Duke of *Marlborough* was march'd to *Melle*, the *French* King's Prime Miniſter, Monſ. *de Chamillard*, wrote the following Letter, by His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Directions, to the Count *de la Motte*; From whence we may plainly ſee what Concern that Court was under for this Place. *Concern of the* French *Court for* Ghent.

SIR,

" THE Preſervation of *Ghent* is of ſo great " Importance, that you can never take " too many Precautions, in Concert with the " Baron *de Capres*, Monſ. *de la Faye*, the Briga" diers and other chief Officers, for a long and " vigorous Defence, in Caſe the Enemy reſolve " to beſiege you in Form. Notwithſtanding " the Place in it ſelf is not ſtrong, yet it cannot " be attack'd but by narrow and difficult Places. " You have a great Number of Troops, which are " more than ſufficient to defend a Covered Way, " and ſell dear to the *Allies* the Conqueſt of that " Place, if they perſiſt in the Deſign, to make " themſelves Maſters thereof. I cannot forbear to *Monſ.* de Chamillard's *Letter to Count* de la Motte, *dated* Verſailles, *the* 17 Dec. *N. S.*

1708. " tell you, that to a great deal of Courage and
" good Inclination, it is neceſſary to add a great
" Calmneſs and Sedateneſs of Mind, and Pa-
" tience, in Order to make Uſe of all the Diffi-
" culties which may diſturb the Enemy, and
" retard the Siege. Do not take upon your ſelf
" alone all the Motions which are to be made,
" for there are ſeveral Officers that are capable
" to adviſe and aſſiſt you. You know how much
" I intereſt my ſelf, in every Thing, wherein
" you are perſonally concerned: Tho' Reaſons
" of State oblige me to explain my Thoughts
" to you, on ſuch Things, which in my Opi-
" nion may moſt contribute to a long Defence.
" I think, however, my ſelf oblig'd to tell you,
" as relating to you alone, That after having
" had the Misfortune to command in *Oſtend*,
" which the Enemy reduc'd in a very few Days,
" and of having not ſucceeded in the Fight of
" *Wynendale*; It is of the higheſt Concern to
" yourſelf, as well as to His Majeſty, that the
" Opportunity you have now, may give Him
" ſo good an Opinion of you, as may obtain
" from His Majeſty thoſe Marks of Diſtinction,
" for which you have ſo long labour'd. I do
" not know whether you want any Major-
" Generals of the King's Troops; But as all
" the Forces which are to be from *Ghent* to
" *Ypres*, with thoſe in *Bruges* and *Newport*, and
" all the General Officers and others, are to obey
" your Orders, you may ſignify to thoſe who
" are to command there this Winter, what you
" ſhall think fit to be done for the Service of His
" Majeſty. According to the Repartition of
" the Winter-Quarters, which I ſend you with
" this Letter, you will find, that ſeveral Regi-
" ments, which were deſigned for *Ghent* and

" *Bruges*,

" *Bruges*, are march'd towards *Newport* and *Ypres*; 1708.
" For the firſt Diſpoſition of the Troops was
" made in View of Winter-Quarters, and not
" for continuing the Campaign, and maintain-
" ing Sieges. However, His Majeſty has com-
" manded me to let you know, that it is not fit-
" ting to change any Thing as to the Garriſon of
" *Ghent*. He is pleaſed to ſend Orders to Mon-
" ſieur *de Puyguion*, to leave in *Bruges* 14 Batta-
" lions and 9 Squadrons, as Monſieur *Grimaldi*
" had deſired it: But the Reſt of the Forces are
" forthwith to return towards the Frontiers of
" the Kingdom.

" If you are beſieged, you muſt uſe all poſſible
" Means to protract the Siege, inſomuch that
" it may coſt the *Allies* very dear, and diſpute
" the Ground, Inch by Inch, as Monſieur, the
" Marſhal *Bouflers*, has done at *Liſle*; I know
" the Difference betwixt the Fortifications of
" *Liſle*, and thoſe of *Ghent*; But there is in
" the latter a good Cover'd Way, which is
" equally good every where; And after ſix
" Weeks Time, the Enemy were not entirely
" Maſters of that of *Liſle*; Tho' the Garriſon
" of that Place was not ſo ſtrong as yours. I
" write to Meſſieurs the Baron *de Capres* and
" *de la Faye*, to deſire them to act in Concert
" with you, in every Thing that may con-
" tribute to the Good of the Service, and con-
" tent the Burghers of *Ghent*, which deſerve,
" and ſhould have had a happier Fate. I tell
" you nothing as to the Preſervation of the
" Troops; You have in my Opinion, a long
" Time before you ought to think of their
" Preſervation, and I have Reaſon to believe,
" that they will ſerve with much Diſtinction

1708. " and Affection under your Command. I am " perfectly,

SIR,

Your moſt humble, and

moſt affectionate Servant,

CHAMILLARD.

Which Letter was intercepted.

The Red Fort *block'd up.*

PRINCE *Eugene* went, in the mean Time, while the Preparations were making for the Siege, to *Bruſſels*, where he continued three or four Days; And, on the twentieth, the Duke of *Marlborough* removed his Quarters, from *Melle*, to *Meerlebeck*, in order to be nearer the Center of the ſeveral Attacks. The Beſiegers took Poſt, the ſame Evening, near the Caſtle of *Ghent*, having attacked and defeated a Guard, which was placed without the Gate of *Gavre*. The twenty-ſecond, ſome Troops were detach'd from the Body commanded by the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to block up the *Red Fort*, on the Canal between *Ghent* and the *Sas*; And Cannons, Mortars, and other Neceſſaries, were got ready, for the Attack of the Place.

The Trenches open'd before Ghent.

THE four and twentieth, the Pioneers having repaired and enlarged the Roads, for the eaſier Communication of the Quarters, the Gabions and Faſcines being in a Readineſs, and the Artillery and Ammunition at Hand, the Trenches were opened, about eight in the Evening, at the Attack commanded by General *Lottum*, between the *Scheld* and the *Lys*: Two Thouſand Workmen, covered by ſeven Battalions, and two more in Reſerve,

Reſerve, with 600 Horſe, being ordered for that Service, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, Major-General *Wecke*, and the Lord *North* and *Gray*, Brigadier. The Night being very light, the Enemy's Centinels ſoon perceived the Beſiegers; But before they could get their Troops together, the Workmen were ſo well covered, that their Loſs was inconſiderable. 1708.

THE five and twentieth, the Trenches were open'd before the Citadel, at the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Attack, by 1400 Workmen, covered by four Battalions, and 600 Horſe, commanded by Major-General *Murray* and Brigadier *Borch*: And, at Night, the *Allies* broke Ground, at a third Attack, before the *Bruſſels* Gate, between the *Upper* and *Lower Scheld*, at which, Brigadier *Evans* commanded, with four Battalions, and 600 Workmen, who carried on the Trenches, near 700 Paces, and made a Communication, without any Loſs. The next Morning, the Enemy made a Sally, with ten Companies of Grenadiers; and ſome other Troops, to the Number of 2000 Men; In which, they had ſome Succeſs, at firſt; And put two *Engliſh* Regiments into ſome Diſorder; But were ſoon oblig'd to retire, with great Precipitation, before they could attempt any Thing upon the Works. In this Conflict, Brigadier *Evans*, with Colonel *Grove*, of the Lord *North* and *Gray*'s Regiment, were taken Priſoners, *And before the Citadel.*

THE ſame Day, the Batteries of the *Allies* fired upon the *Red Fort*, with ſo good Succeſs, that the Garriſon, conſiſting of 200 Men, beat a Parly, and ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War. The Attacks were carried on ſo vigorouſly, on every Side, that, the nine and twentieth, about Noon, *The* Red Fort *ſurrenders.*

1708. Nook, Monſieur *de la Motte* ſent out a Trumpet, with a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, deſiring Leave for ſome Officers of the Garriſons to attend him. Upon this, his Grace ſent him a blank Paſſport; And, in the Evening, the Prince *d'Iſenghien*, Brigadier *Cano*, and the Count *d'Aubigny*, Colonel of the Regiment Royal, came to *Meerlebeck*, with Offers to ſurrender the Town and Caſtle, four Days after, if the *Allies* were not obliged to raiſe the Siege, in that Time, and provided that the Garriſon, was then allowed to march out with all Marks of Honour. The Duke agreed they ſhould have 'till the ſecond of *January*, N. S. in the Morning; And ſending them back, with Directions to return the next Day, at ſix o'Clock, Orders were, thereupon, immediately ſent to the Batteries to ceaſe farther Firing.

The Governour of Ghent *deſires to capitulate.*

THE thirtieth, in the Morning, the ſame Gentlemen came again, having, with them, a Deputation from the Clergy, the Magiſtracy, and Commons of the Town; And all Things being ſettled with them, it was agreed, that Hoſtages ſhould be immediately exchanged, for Putting the Capitulation in Execution; By Virtue of which, the Gate of the Attack of *St. Peter*, and the *Poſt of Succours* of the Citadel, were put into the Poſſeſſion of the *Confederates*, the laſt Day of the Year, N. S. in the Morning. Upon which the Field-Deputies of the *States General* wrote the following Letter to Their *High Mightineſſes*.

The Capitulation ſettled.

1708.

A Letter from the Field Deputies to the States General, *about the Surrender of* Ghent.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

" THE Capitulation with the Garriſon of *Ghent* was ſign'd Yeſterday, according to the incloſed Copy, which we have the Honour to ſend to Your *High Mightineſſes*, by the Commiſſary *Vleertman*. Thoſe of the City have likewiſe deliver'd their Articles relating to the Publick, which would have been regulated To-day, had we not conſidered, that the Lords, Your *High Mightineſſes* Deputies at *Bruſſels*, whoſe Commiſſion has a particular Relation to this Affair, ought neceſſarily to be preſent, and we expect them hourly. In the mean Time, purſuant to the Capitulation, the Garriſon have put into our Hands the *St. Peter's Gate* of this City, and the *Gate of Succours* of the Caſtle. My Lord Duke has ſent to ſummon thoſe of *Bruges*; But the Trumpet is not yet return'd; Yet we do not believe they will wait the Approach of the Troops, ſo that we hope, by the firſt Poſt, to congratulate Your *High Mightineſſes*, on the Reduction of that City, as we have the Honour to do moſt humbly on the Regaining of this Place. *A Letter from the Field-Deputies to the* States General.

We are, &c.

Goſlinga.

From the Camp before Ghent, Dec. 31, 1708.

Rechteren.

Welvelde.

Geldermalſen.

The

1708.

The Capitulation mentioned in the foregoing Letter was as follows:

Articles of Capitulation.

1. " THAT the *Roman Catholick* Religion " ſhall be preſerved in its full and free " Exerciſe, without Innovation. *Granted.*

2. " THAT the preſent Capitulation ſhall only " affect the two Crowns; And that the Clergy " and Magiſtracy of *Ghent* ſhall diſtinctly treat " for themſelves. *Granted.*

3. " THAT a Gate of the ſaid Town ſhall " be delivered to the Troops of the *Allies*, on " the 31ſt, of this Inſtant, *December*, at ten in " the Morning, unleſs between this and that " Day, the Town ſhall be relieved. The Gate " to be then delivered, ſhall be the Gate at the " Attack of *St Peter's*, as alſo the *Port of Succours* of the Citadel, at which ſhall be poſted " ſome Troops of the preſent Garriſon, ſepa- " rated from thoſe of the *Allies*, by Barriers, " in the Middle of the Arch, under thoſe Gates, " in Order to prevent the Mixture of the Troops, " and the Diſorder which may probably happen " thereupon. *Granted.*

4. " THAT all Perſons in the Service of the " two Crowns, of what Character or Condition " ſoever, without Exception, whether nam'd or " not, in this Capitulation, ſhall go out of this " Town, on the 2d of *January* 1709, at nine " of the Clock in the Morning, at the Gate of " *Courtray*, with Arms, Equipage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, Match Lighted at both " Ends, with Ammunition for 20 Charges,

" Colours

" Colours flying, and 10 Pieces of Cannon, 1708.
" lately brought from *France*, four *Pattereroes*,
" with their Carriages, and Ammunition for
" 12 Charges of each Piece, for *Tournay*, by
" the neareſt Way, in four or five Days, march-
" ing or halting at the Choice of the Beſieged,
" without being obliged, on any Pretence what-
" ſoever, to a quicker March, than the Beſieged
" ſhall approve of, with Regard to the Seaſon
" and the Roads; And that the Beſiegers ſhall
" allow them a ſufficient Convoy, for the Safety,
" both of the Garriſon and their Equipage.
" *Granted. Except there ſhall be allowed but* 12
" *Charges for the Garriſon, and* 6 *Pieces of the*
" *Cannon lately come from* France, *with Ammu-*
" *nition for* 12 *Charges.*

5. " THAT for the Tranſportation of the ſaid
" ten Pieces of Cannon, *Pattereroes*, Ammu-
" nition and Equipage, as well as of the Sick
" and Wounded, to *Tournay*, the *Allies* ſhall
" provide a ſufficient Number of Boats and
" Boatmen: To which Boats there ſhall be a
" ſufficient Guard allow'd by the *Allies*, for the
" Safety of the Sick. In Caſe the River *Scheld*
" ſhall not be navigable, a ſufficient Number
" of Land-Carriages ſhall be ready, on the 31ſt
" Inſtant, that the Beſieged may have Time to
" load the ſaid Carriages, ſo as to march out
" with the whole Garriſon, and arrive at *Tour-*
" *nay* at the ſaid Time. *Granted, for the Artillery*
" *mention'd in the foregoing Article, as alſo for the*
" *Equipage, at the Charge of the Beſiegers*; *and*
" *as for a ſufficient Number of Boats, the Beſieged*
" *may immediately have enough of them in the*
" *Town of* Ghent.

6. " THAT

1708. 6. " THAT the Sick and Wounded, who are " in the Town and Caſtle of *Ghent*, and ſhall " be in a Condition to bear being removed, " ſhall be furniſhed, in the ſame Manner, with " Boats, Boatmen, and Carriages, ſufficient to " convoy them to *Tournay*, by the neareſt Way, " at the Expence of the *Allies*. *Granted, at* " *the Expence of the Beſieged.*

7. " THAT the Sick and Wounded, who can- " not be removed, at the Time of the March " of the Troops, ſhall be allow'd to remain in " *Ghent*, and be ſupplied with proper Food, " Lodging and Medicines, at the Charge of the " *Allies*, according to the Manner in which they " are taken Care of, in the Hoſpitals of His " moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty. And when they ſhall " be able to bear travelling, Boats, with Paſſ- " ports, ſhall be provided for them, in Order " to their being tranſported to *Tournay*, by the " neareſt Way. *Granted, in the ſame Manner,* " *with the foregoing Article.*

8. " That no Effects, Papers, or Equipages, " belonging to any Perſon whatſoever, employ'd " in the Service of the two Kings, ſhall be " ſeiz'd, on any Pretence whatſoever; But, " that, on the contrary, ſufficient Carriages ſhall " be provided, for the Effects and Families of " ſuch Perſons, at the Charge of the *Allies*, to " tranſport them to *Tournay*, by the neareſt Way. " Provided, that the Sieur *de Bonnot*, Commiſ- " ſary of War, and the Sieur *de Miſſily*, Pay- " maſter of the Troops, of His Moſt *Chriſtian* " Majeſty, ſhall remain in *Ghent*, as Hoſtages, " for the Payment of all Debts juſtly contracted, " during the Siege, for the Service of the two " Kings,

" Kings, till theſe Debts are wholly diſcharged. 1708.
" *Granted. Provided that the ſame Hoſtages ſhall*
" *be reſponſible for all Debts contracted, ſince the*
" French *have had the Poſſeſſion of the Town.*

9. " THAT the *Allies* ſhall ſupply the Be-
" ſieged with ten cover'd Waggons, which
" ſhall march out, at the ſame Time, with the
" Garriſon, without being examin'd, upon any
" Pretence whatſoever. *Granted for ſix cover'd*
" *Waggons.*

10. " THAT there ſhall be no Satisfaction
" expected from the Beſieged, for any Damage
" occaſioned by the Siege. *Granted. Except in*
" *Caſes where there ſhall appear ſome previous*
" *Agreement to the contrary.*

11. " THAT no Perſons whatſoever, who
" belong to the Garriſon of the two Kings, ſhall
" be arreſted, on any Pretence or Reaſon what-
" ſoever. *Granted. Provided they pay or give*
" *ſatisfactory Security to their Creditors, for their*
" *Debts.*

12. " THAT the Priſoners taken out of the
" Garriſon, as well as the Garriſon of the
" *Red Fort*, who were detach'd from this
" Garriſon, ſhall be reſtor'd on each Side;
" That thoſe who are in the Army of the *Allies*
" ſhall be ſent into the Town, before the Garri-
" ſon marches out of it, and thoſe of the *Allies*
" who are in the Town, ſhall immediately be
" ſent back to their Army. *Granted.*

13. " THAT the *Allies* ſhall not take any
" Soldier out of the Ranks, as they march out,

" on

1708. " on any Pretence whatſoever. *Granted. Except* " *Deſerters.*

14. " THAT the Garriſon ſhall carry out of " *Ghent* Forrage and neceſſary Proviſions, ſuf- " ficient for their Subſiſtence, for five Days. " *Granted.*

15. " THAT the Hoſtages on each Side, for " the Execution of this Capitulation, ſhall be " ſet at Liberty, as ſoon as theſe Articles are " perform'd, and the Garriſon is arriv'd at " *Tournay. Granted.*

16. " THAT all the Women, Children, and " Families of any belonging to the Troops of " the two Crowns, ſhall be permitted to retire " to *Tournay*, with their Effects. *Granted, at* " *their own Charge.*

17. " ALL the Inhabitants of *Ghent* ſhall have " Liberty to retire, with their Effects, into the " Dominions of the two Crowns. *Granted. Pro-* " *vided they go within three Months.*

18. " THAT the *Allies* ſhall allow the Wives " of the Soldiers, who are in the Town, ſix " Months Time to retire out of it; And after " the Expiration of that Term, to go to ſuch " Places, in the Territories of the two Crowns, " as they ſhall think fit. *Granted, as in the fore-* " *going Article.*

" THE *Beſiegers ſhall ſend Commiſſaries To-* " *morrow, the 31ſt, into the Town of* Ghent *to* " *whom all Keys of Stores of Proviſions and Am-* " *munition, as well as exact Accounts of Forrage,*

" *ſhall*

" *ſhall be faithfully delivered, under neceſſary* 1708.
" *Guards, that nothing may be loſt.* Granted.

Sign'd at the Camp of *Meerlebeck*, this 30th Day of *December*, at 11 o'Clock, in the Morning.

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

Le Comte de la Motte.
Ferdinand van Collen Houdancourt.
S. van Goſlinga.
Le Comte de Rechteren.
B. van Welvelde.
Adr. van Borſelle tot Gelderen.

BESIDES this Capitulation, there was another agreed on, with the Clergy and Magiſtracy of this City; But as that chiefly regarded their reſpective Privileges and Immunities, I ſhall, for Brevity's Sake, omit it.

THE States General were ſo ſenſible of the Importance of this Service, done by the Duke of *Marlborough*, to the Common Cauſe, that They immediately wrote him the following Letter, as a Teſtimony of their Gratitude.

The States-General's Letter to the Duke of Marlborough, *about the Surrender of* Ghent.

SIR,

" NO News could be more acceptable to us, at this Time, than the Advice Your Highneſs has given us, in your Letter of the laſt of *December*, of the Reduction of *Ghent*. When we conſider the Situation and

A Letter from the States-General *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

1708. " Largeneſs of that Place, its numerous Garri-
" ſon, the hard Seaſon of the Year, the Fatigues
" the Troops had already undergone, in this
" extraordinary long and difficult Campaign,
" theſe Things ſeem'd not to permit us to ex-
" pect ſo ſoon that happy Succeſs. We praiſe
" the LORD OF HOSTS, who, on this Occaſion,
" has heard our Prayers, and granted more than
" we could hope for, and continues his Bleſſings
" on the Arms of the *Allies*, under your Con-
" duct. We rejoice, likewiſe, with all our
" Hearts, to ſee you bringing to an End this
" Glorious and Difficult Campaign, by the
" Conqueſt of ſo important a Place, as that which
" you have now reduced by your Valour, and
" hope that *Bruges* will have the ſame Fate. If
" ſo many repeated Blows are not capable to
" oblige the Enemies, to make an End of this
" War by a Peace, in which all the *Allies* may
" find their Security, according to their Alliance,
" we hope, that in the Year which we are now
" beginning, you will obtain over them new
" Advantages, which will ſtill encreaſe your
" Glory, and force the Enemy to lay down their
" Arms, to the Satisfaction of the *High Allies*.
" We conclude with theſe Wiſhes, and are truly,
" and with the greateſt Eſteem, *&c.*

The Garriſon of Ghent marches out.

PURSUANT to the Capitulation, of which the Reader has ſeen a Copy above, the Garriſon of *Ghent* march'd out, the ſecond of *January*, N. S. with the uſual Marks of Honour, in Order to be conducted to *Tournay*; And, immediately after, the Duke of *Argile*, with ſix *Britiſh* Battalions, took Poſſeſſion of the Town and Citadel. In the Morning, thirty Battalions, and forty Squadrons, were ranged along the Cauſey, from the outward

outward Barrier of the *Bruſſels* Gate, to receive the *French*, who, about ten o' Clock, began to come out, with the Count *de la Motte*, and other General Officers at their Head. They ſaluted the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, as did, likewiſe, all the Troops, which being very numerous, it was near ſeven at Night, before they had all paſs'd by. The Duke and Prince *Eugene* were on Horſe-back all the Time, as were likewiſe, with them, Monſ. *de la Motte*, and the Baron *de Capres*, who then followed their Troops to *Gavre*, in their Way to *Tournay*, between nine and ten at Night. His Grace, after Supping with Prince *Eugene*, went into the Town *incognito*. 1708.

THE third, in the Morning, the Duke, going to view the Attacks and the Outworks, and returning, at Noon, was received, at his Entrance into the Gate of *St. Liven*, by the Magiſtrates, who after making their Compliment, on this Occaſion, preſented his Grace with the Keys of the Town, in a gilded Baſon, which he returning, was conducted by them, thro' a Line of the Burghers under Arms, to the Town-houſe, where a ſplendid Entertainment was prepared for his Grace, and other General and Chief Officers of the Army. There was an Illumination, in the Evening, on the Tower of the Town-houſe, a Ceremony which had not been obſerved for many Years before; And the Burghers, by their loud, and repeated Acclamations, ſhewed the great Satisfaction it was to them, that they were again returned to their Obedience to their lawful Sovereign. Some, however, believed this Joy to be fictitious, and only a Gloſs to cover their former Treachery and Perverſeneſs, which, tho' they had ſuffered ſeverely for, it was thought

The Duke of Marlborough's *Reception in that City.*

1708. the would relapſe into again, as Occaſion ſhould offer.

The French *abandon* Bruges, Plaſſendahl *and* Leſſinghen.

THIS Joy was not a little augmented by the News of the Enemy's having evacuated *Bruges*; The Magiſtrates of which City came, the ſecond, in the Evening, to *Ghent*, to make their Submiſſion to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and acquaint him, That the *French* Garriſon march'd out, in the Night, between the firſt and the ſecond of *January*; And, at the ſame Time, the Enemy abandoned *Plaſſendahl* and *Leſſinghen*, and retired into their own Territories.

The Duke of Marlborough *ends his Glorious Campaign*;

PRINCE *Eugene* ſet out, the third, in the Morning, for *Bruſſels*, whither he was followed, the next Day, by the Duke of *Marlborough*; And having there ſettled the Winter-Quarters, for the *Confederate* Troops, the Command of which was given to Count *Tilly*, they ſet out together, the ninth of *January*, from thence for the *Hague*. Thus theſe two great Commanders put an End to their Glorious Campaign, which for its Length, and the Variety of Critical *Turns*, as well as important Succeſſes of it, is hardly to be parallel'd in Hiſtory; And proved as much to the Advantage, as well as Glory of the *Confederates*, as themſelves could have wiſh'd or deſired.

And goes to the Hague.

ON Occaſion of theſe latter Succeſſes of this Glorious Campaign, the following *Medal* was ſtruck.

A Medal ſtruck on the Retaking of Ghent, &c.

ON the Face is repreſented Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, holding each, in one Hand, a Crown of Laurels, and, with the other, gathering Lilies, with the Inſcription:

AD EXORNANDAM LAUREAM.

To adorn our Laurels.

In

AD EXORNANDAM LAVREAM
EVGENII ET MARIBORVGH
CONIVRCTIO GALLORVM
IIS SIPATIO

VETIDI LVDENTI NAM NOX POST IVBITA FLEBIS
GALLI OANDAVO ET BRVGA CAP
TA ALIENA DAM OBSES
SVRI VINCVNTVR
MDCCIX XI IVL

1708.

In the *Exergue*, are the following Words:

EUGENII ET MARLBOROUGH CONJUNCTIO, GALLORUM DISSIPATIO.

The Junction of Eugene *and* Marlborough *has diſpers'd the* French.

ON the Reverſe is repreſented a Man ſitting under a Tree, and alluring a *Cock*, with the Inſcription,

VÆ TIBI LUDENTI, NAM MOX POST JUBILA FLEBIS.

Woe unto thee who now rejoiceſt; For thy Joy ſhall ſoon be turned into Weeping.

Alluding to the ſhort Joy of the *French*, in their Poſſeſſion of *Ghent*, &c. And their being oblig'd to ſuffer not only the Taking of *Liſle*, but the Retaking of theſe Places alſo.

WHICH is farther explained, by the following Inſcription in the *Exergue*.

GALLI GANDAVO ET BRUGA CAPTA ALDENARDAM OBSESSURI VINCUNTUR, 1708, 11. JULII.

The French, *deſigning to beſiege* Oudenarde, *were defeated*, July, 11. 1708. *and loſe* Ghent *and* Bruges.

THE Affairs on the *Upper Rhine* were this Year very inconſiderable, and the Campaign there

Affairs in other Parts of Europe, *this Year.*

1708. there produced nothing very material, or, at leaſt nothing that occaſion'd any Alteration in the General Affairs of *Europe*; I ſhall, therefore, paſs them by without any farther Notice. In *Piedmont*, the Duke of *Savoy* obtained ſeveral Advantages over the Marſhal *de Villars*, who commanded on that Side. In *Italy*, the moſt remarkable Incident of this Year was the Differences between the Courts of *Rome* and *Vienna*, the *Pope*, having, by his manifeſt Partiality for the Houſe of *Bourbon*, ſo far incur'd the Indignation of the *Emperour*, that He was reſolved to curb the Haughtineſs and Pride of his Spiritual Father. The old Gentleman, in the mean Time, buoy'd up by the vain Promiſes of the *French*, began to talk of chaſtizing his Rebellious Son, with Temporal as well as Spiritual Scourges, and began to raiſe an Army, for that Purpoſe: But Count *Thaun* having invaded the *Papal* Territories; And the *Holy* Father being apprehenſive of a Bombardment, at *Civita Vecchia*, from the *Engliſh* Fleet, his Stomach came down, as we ſhall ſee in the enſuing Chapter. In *Spain*, among other Advantages obtain'd by the *Confederates*, this Year, Port *Mahon*, with the whole Iſland of *Minorca*, was taken by Sir *Edward Whitaker* and Major-General *Stanhope*, a Conqueſt the more worthy of our Notice, as it has ever ſince continued in the Poſſeſſion of *Great Britain*, and was confirmed to that Crown for ever, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

CHAP. XIV.

Several Tranſactions, at the Beginning of the Year 1709, *eſpecially with Regard to a Negociation for a General Peace, carried on at the* Hague.

TOWARDS the Concluſion of the foregoing Chapter, we left the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, arrived at the *Hague*, in the Beginning of *January*, after having put an End to the Glorious Campaign, of which I have given an Account, in the three preceding Chapters. There being Negociations ſet on Foot, privately, this Winter, for a Peace, occaſion'd the Duke's ſtaying ſome Time in the *Low Countries*; I ſhall, therefore, leave him there a While, acting in his uſual Sphere, ever for the Good of his Country; And give ſome Account what was doing, in the mean Time, at Home. 1709.

Some Negociations ſet on Foot for a Peace.

THE *Parliament* having met, the ſixteenth of *November*, the twenty-firſt, the *Houſe of Commons* preſented two Addreſſes to Her Majeſty, one of Condoleance, on the Death of Her Royal Conſort, and the other of Congratulation, on Account of the Glorious Succeſſes of Her Arms. By a Part of the latter, which I ſhall here recite, the Reader will ſee what Senſe that Auguſt Aſſembly had of the Services performed by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

1709. MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Part of the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons.

"WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and "Loyal Subjects, the *Commons* of *Great* "*Britain*, in *Parliament* aſſembled, beg Leave "to congratulate the Glorious Succeſſes of this "Year, gain'd by the Arms of Your Majeſty, "and thoſe of your *Allies*.

"THE Great and Signal Advantages, that have "been ſo Wonderfully obtained, ſo Vigorouſly "Proſecuted and Improved, and, upon all Oc- "caſions, ſo Happily accompliſh'd, are repeated "Inſtances, that *no Difficulties are inſuperable to* "*Your Great Commanders*, and no Force of the "Enemy able to obſtruct the Progreſs of Your "Victorious Arms; Which gives us good "Grounds to hope for farther Succeſs, before "the Concluſion of this Long and Active Cam- "paign, *&c.*

THE *Houſe of Lords* had preſented their Addreſs the Day before, in which were ſome Expreſſions much to the ſame Purport.

The Thanks of the Commons *given to Major-General* Webb.

THE thirteenth of *December*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer* made a Motion, in the *Houſe of Commons*, "That the Thanks of the Houſe be given to "Major-General *Webb*, for the Great and Emi- "nent Services performed by him, at the Battle "of *Wynendale*," which was unanimouſly carried in the *Affirmative*. Major-General *Webb* being then in the Houſe, Mr. Speaker gave him, in his Place, the Thanks of the *Houſe*, accordingly; Which he acknowledged in a very handſome and modeſt Speech; Saying, among other Things, *He valued that Honour above the greateſt Rewards.* This gave Occaſion to another Member to ſay, "He did not diſapprove the Method of Return-

" ing Thanks to ſuch Generals as perform'ed 1709.
" their Duty, which, however, had been more
" frequently done of late, than heretofore: but
" that he could not but take Notice, *That not*
" *only the Thanks of* Both Houſes, *but alſo great*
" *Rewards had been beſtowed on another Com-*
" *mander:*" It is eaſy to conceive againſt whom this was levell'd.

THE twenty-third, *Both Houſes* join'd in a Congratulatory Addreſs to Her Majeſty on the farther Succeſs of the Campaign; Of which the following is a Part.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN;

An Addreſs of both Houſes to the Queen.

" WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and
" Loyal Subjects, the *Lords Spiritual* and
" *Temporal*, and *Commons*, in *Parliament* aſſem-
" bled, Do moſt humbly Congratulate Your
" Majeſty, upon the Reduction of *Ghent*, the laſt
" Great Effort of this *Glorious Year*; A Year
" that will be ever *Famous* in Hiſtory, as well for
" the *entire Diſappointment of all the Attempts and*
" *Hopes of Your Enemies*, as for the *many won-*
" *derful Succeſſes, with which God has bleſſed the*
" *Arms of Your Majeſty and Your Allies.* The
" unuſual Length of the Campaign, the Variety
" of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance
" of the Actions, have given many Opportuni-
" ties to Your Majeſty's General, the Duke of
" *Marlborough, to ſhew his Conſummate Ability, and*
" *all the Great Qualities neceſſary for ſo high a*
" *Truſt*, &c.

The Commons vote their ſolemn Thanks to the Duke of Marlborough.

THE twenty-ſecond of *January*, the *Houſe* of *Commons*, impatient to ſhew their Regard, unanimouſly reſolved, " That the *Commons* of
" *Great Britain*, being truly ſenſible, not only
" of

1709. " of the great and eminent Services, perform'd " by his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the " laſt Succeſsful Campaign, ſo much to the Ho- " nour of *Great Britain*, and the Advantage of " all *Europe*, but alſo the indefatigable Zeal he " perſevered in, for the Service of the Common " Cauſe abroad, while he might, with Reaſon, " expect to be receiv'd with all the Marks " of Honour and Satisfaction at home, did, " with a juſt Regard to his Glorious Actions, " return him the Thanks of the Houſe:" And *Order'd* their Speaker to tranſmit the ſame to his Grace; which being done accordingly, the Duke of *Marlborough* was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

His Grace's Anſwer.

SIR, *Bruſſels, February* 13, 1709.

" I AM extremely ſenſible of the great Ho- " nour, which the *Houſe of Commons* have " done me, in the Vote you have been pleaſed " to tranſmit to me, by their Order; Nothing " can give me more Satisfaction, than to find the " Services I endeavour to do the Queen, and " my Country, ſo acceptable to the *Houſe of* " *Commons:* And I beg the Favour of you to " aſſure them, I ſhall never think any Pains or " Perſeverance too great, if I may (by GOD's " Bleſſing) be inſtrumental in procuring a ſafe " and honourable Peace for Her Majeſty, and " my Fellow-Subjects, I am with Truth,

SIR,

Your moſt faithful
Humble Servant,
MARLBOROUGH.

WITHOUT

WITHOUT Doubt, the Duke was highly ſatisfied with ſo uncommon a Demonſtration of the Gratitude of the *Houſe of Commons* for his Services, as to tranſmit Their Thanks to him whilſt in a Foreign Country. 1709.

THE five and twentieth of *February*, O. S. the Duke of *Marlborough*, having carried his Negociations in the *Low Countries*, as far as the Honour of the Nation would allow, embark'd at *Oſtend*, and, after a long and dangerous Paſſage, arrived at *London*, the firſt of *March*, about two in the Afternoon. The *Houſe of Lords* being then ſitting, and it being generally believed, that he brought over with him Propoſals made by the Enemy for a Peace; Which the Miſeries and Neceſſity of *France* ſeem'd to drive them to; The Lord *Sommers*, Preſident of Her Majeſty's Council (or, as Biſhop *Burnet* ſays, the Lord *Halifax*) moved for an Addreſs to be made to the Queen, "That Her Majeſty "would be pleas'd to take Care, at the Con- "cluſion of the War, that the *French* King "might be oblig'd to own Her Majeſty's Title, "and the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion; That Her Ma- "jeſty's *Allies* might be Guarantees of the ſame; "And that the *Pretender* might be removed out "of the *French* Dominions:" This Motion was unanimouſly approved of, and a Committee thereupon appointed to draw up the Addreſs. This done, Their *Lordſhips* ordered the Lord Chancellor to return the Thanks of Their Houſe to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for the eminent Services performed by his Grace, the laſt Campaign.

The Duke of Marlborough *arrives at* London.

ACCORDINGLY, his Grace having, the next Day, taken his Seat in the *Houſe of Peers*, the Lord Chancellor return'd him the Thanks of that

Thanks of the Houſe of Peers return'd to the Duke of Marlborough.

1709. that *Illuſtrious and Auguſt Aſſembly*, in the following Words:

My Lord Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

"I HAVE the Honour to be again commanded "by this *Houſe*, to give your Grace their "hearty and unanimous Thanks, for the great "and eminent Services you have perform'd, "this laſt Campaign; Particularly to Her Ma- "jeſty and Her Kingdoms, and, in general, to "all the *Allies*.

"WHEN I laſt obey'd the like Commands, I "could not but infer from your Grace's former "Succeſſes, we had ſtill moſt reaſonable Expec- "tations, you could not fail to improve them.

"I BEG Leave to congratulate Your Grace, "that the Obſervation then made has proved, "as it was indeed intended, perfectly true.

"I HOPE, I ſhall not be thought to exceed "my preſent Commiſſion, if, being thus led to "contemplate the mighty Things your Grace "has done for us; I cannot but conclude, with "acknowledging, with all Gratitude, the Pro- "vidence of GOD, in raiſing you up to be "an Inſtrument of ſo much Good, in ſo critical "a Juncture, when it was ſo much wanted.

To which Compliment his Grace made the following Anſwer;

MY LORDS,

The Duke of Marlborough's *Anſwer.*

"I HOPE you will do me the Juſtice to be- "lieve, there are very few Things could "give me more Satisfaction than the favourable "Approbation of my Service, by this Houſe.

"AND

1709.

" AND I beg Leave to aſſure your Lordſhips, " it ſhall be the conſtant Endeavour of my Life, " to deſerve the Continuation of your good " Opinion.

THE ſame Day, the *Lords* ſent down Their Addreſs to the *Commons*, for their Concurrence: Whereupon, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* repreſented, " That the *Britiſh* Nation having been at a vaſt " Expence of Blood and Treaſure, for the Pro- " ſecution of this neceſſary War, it was but " juſt they ſhould reap ſome Benefit by the " *Peace:* And the Town of *Dunkirk* being a " Neſt of Pirates, that infeſted the Ocean, and " did infinite Miſchief to Trade, he, therefore, " moved, That the *Demoliſhing of its Fortifica-* " *tions and Harbour* be inſiſted upon in the en- " ſuing Treaty of Peace, and inſerted in the " Addreſs;" Which, with that Amendment, being unanimouſly approved of, it was carried back to their Lordſhips, by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, and preſented to Her Majeſty, the next Day, accordingly. Her Majeſty received and anſwered it very favourably; And this Addreſs was highly acceptable to the whole Nation, and to all our *Allies*.

Addreſs of Both Houſes *to the Queen.*

As I have mention'd above, that his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* remain'd ſome Time in the *Low Countries*, on Account of Propoſals made by the *French* for a Peace; It may not be amiſs to give a brief Account of that Matter, as being neceſſary to give a better Idea of what will follow. The Reader will remember, that ſoon after the Battle of *Ramellies*, the Elector of *Bavaria* gave out Hopes of a Peace; And that the King of *France* would come to a Treaty of Partition, by allowing *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*

Negociations for a Peace.

1709 *Indies* to go to King *Charles*, provided the Dominions of *Italy* were given to King *Philip*. They hoped that *England* and the *States* would agree to this, as leſs concern'd in *Italy*: But they knew the Court of *Vienna* would never hearken to it; for they valued the Dominions in *Italy*, with the Iſlands near them, much more than all the *Reſt* of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. But, at the ſame Time, that *Lewis* XIV. was tempting us, with the Hopes of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, that King, by a Letter to the *Pope*, offered the Dominions in *Italy*, to King *Charles*. The *Parliament* had always declared, the Ground of the War to be the Reſtoring the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria* (which indeed the *States* had never done) ſo the Duke of *Marlborough* could not hearken to this: He convinced the *States* of the treacherous Deſigns of the Court of *France*, in this Offer, and it was not entertained.

THE Court of *Vienna* was ſo alarm'd, at the Inclinations which ſome had expreſs'd, towards the entertaining this Project, that this was believed to be the ſecret Motive of the Treaty, the ſucceeding Winter, for evacuating the *Milaneſe*, and of their perſiſting ſo obſtinately, the Summer after, in their Deſign upon *Naples*; For, by this Means, they became Maſters of both. The *French*, being now reduced to great Extremities, by their conſtant ill Succeſs, and by the Miſeries of their People, but more eſpecially by the General Decline of Publick Credit, the moſt eminent Bankers of *Paris* and *Lions* having been oblig'd to ſtop Payment, began to entertain ſerious Thoughts of a Peace, and reſolved to try the *States* again. When the Duke of *Marlborough* came over to *England*, Monſ. *de Rouillé*

Rouillé was, therefore, ſent to *Holland*, with General Offers of Peace, deſiring them to propoſe what it was they inſiſted on: And he offer'd them as good a Barrier for themſelves as they could aſk. The *States*, contrary to their Expectation, reſolved to adhere firmly to their *Confederates*, and to enter into no ſeparate Treaty, but in Conjunction with their *Allies*. However, upon the Arrival of Monſ. *de Rouillé*, at *Antwerp*, they appointed Monſ. *Buys*, Penſionary of *Amſterdam*, and Monſ. *Vanderduſſen*, Penſionary of *Gouda*, to have a Conference with him at *Moerdyke*. Upon the Report of what paſs'd in this Interview, Their *High Mightineſſes* permitted this *French* Miniſter to come to *Woerden*, a Place between *Leyden* and *Utrecht*, that he might be nearer at Hand, for the intended Negociation; And then the Deputies of the *States* had another Conference with him, in which he made ſome looſe Propoſals, towards a General Peace, which, however, he refuſed to give in Writing. The *States General* being, as I have ſaid above, very cautious of making any Advances in ſo important an Affair, without the Participation of Their *Allies*, gave immediate Notice of what had paſs'd, to the Courts of *Vienna* and *Great Britain*. Prince *Eugene*, who, during this Interval, was gone to *Vienna*, return'd, hereupon, from thence to *Bruſſels*, on the ſeven and twentieth of *March*, N. S. with full Powers from His *Imperial* Majeſty; And, on the eighth of *April*, came to the *Hague*, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, likewiſe, arrived, the next Day, from *England*.

1709

The Preſident de Rouillé comes to Holland.

Conferences with him.

Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough come to the Hague.

THESE two Princes had a long Conference with the great *Penſionary*, *Heinſius*, Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, and other Deputies of the *States*, where they debated the Overtures made

The Overtures made by France debated:

1709. made on the Part of *France*, which being thought inſufficient to be the Ground of a Treaty of Peace, Orders were given for carrying on the Warlike Preparations, with all poſſible Application and Diligence, in Order to open the Campaign, as ſoon as the Backwardneſs of the Seaſon would permit, and purſue the late Advantages, with the utmoſt Vigour. The Deputies of the *States* having informed Monſ. *de Rouillé*, *That his Overtures were not ſatisfactory*, that Miniſter ſent an Expreſs to *Paris*, for *New Inſtructions*. This put the *French* Court in great Uneaſineſs; For, as on the one Hand, they were reſolved not to comply with the Demand of the *Confederates*, in giving up the whole Monarchy of *Spain*; So, on the other Hand, the great Difficulties they labour'd under, which were much encreas'd by the general Scarcity of Corn, and other Proviſions, (occaſioned by the great Severity of the foregoing Winter,) laid them under a Neceſſity of buoying up the ſinking Spirits of the People, with Hopes, at leaſt, of putting a ſpeedy End to the War, by a Peace. Monſ. *de Rouillé*'s Expreſs was, therefore, immediately ſent back, with Directions (as it appear'd in the Sequel) to that Miniſter, to amuſe the *Allies*, with a ſeeming Compliance with all their Demands; But not to ſign any Thing that ſhould be drawn up in Writing.

But not found ſatisfactory.

The Duke of Marlborough *returns to* England.

THE *Grand Penſionary* having, by Orders of the *States*, made a Report to the Duke of *Marlborough*, of what paſs'd at the Conference, which had been held by Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, with the *French* Miniſter, after the Return of his Courier from *France*, his Grace reſolved to return to *Great Britain*, to acquaint the Queen with the Progreſs of this important Negociation.

gociation. Upon the making of this Report of the Propoſals of *France*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Grace is ſaid to have anſwer'd, That *if France had no other Offers to make, the Allies muſt go, the next Summer, to treat of a Peace, in* France, with 150,000 Plenipotentiaries: Tho' ſome Hiſtorians relate this very Circumſtance of Prince *Eugene*. The Duke, therefore, embark'd, the thirteenth of *April*, N. S. and arrived, three Days after, at *London*. During this ſecond Abſence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, the *French* Court, to gloſs over their Artifices with an Air of Sincerity, ſent the Marquis de Torcy, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to *Holland*, thinking the Preſence of ſo great a Miniſter might have ſome Influence on the *States*. On his Arrival at the *Hague*, the Paſſport by which he came, having been ſent blank, by Monſ. *Rouillé*, he was there two Days before his Quality was known: After this, he paid a Viſit to the *Grand Penſionary*, and offer'd to communicate the Propoſals he had to make; But that Miniſter told him, he could not confer with him, nor ſee his Propoſals, without Leave from the *States*. However, Their *High Mightineſſes* having conſented, that he, together with the Deputies who had been appointed to receive the Propoſals of Monſ. *Rouillé*, ſhould meet the Marquis, and hear what he had to offer, they had an Interview with him, accordingly, the next Day. The Reſult of this Conference being communicated to the *States General*, the *Grand Penſionary* had Orders to inform the *French* Miniſter, that they could not give him any Reſolution, 'till they were informed of the Sentiments of Her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, by the Return of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

1709.

The Marquis de Torcy comes to the Hague.

1709. His Grace, who made but a ſhort Stay in *England*, returned to the *Hague*, the eighteenth of *May*, N. S. The firſt Thing he did was to confer with Prince *Eugene*, who arrived there, ſix Days before, from *Bruſſels*; And had the Satisfaction, in his Conferences with the *Grand Penſionary*, to receive freſh Aſſurances; *That the* States *would never ſeparate from the General Intereſt and Scope of the* Grand Alliance, *upon any private Conſiderations whatſoever.* With the Duke of *Marlborough*, went over the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, as Ambaſſadour Extraordinary, and joint Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, his Grace reckoning the Load too great to bear it wholly himſelf. " The Choice (ſays Biſhop *Burnet*) was " well made; For, as Lord *Townſhend* had " great Parts, had improved theſe by Travelling, " was by much the moſt ſhining Perſon of all " our young Nobility, and had, on many Oc- " caſions, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf very eminently; " So he was a Man of great Integrity, and of " good Principles, in all Reſpects free from " all Vice, and of an engaging Converſation." His Grace, and the Lord *Townſhend*, having given immediate Notice of their Arrival to the Preſident of the *States*, for the Week, and to the *Grand Penſionary*, thoſe two Gentlemen went together to his Grace, to compliment him on the Part of the *States*, and, at the ſame Time, to confer with him, which they did for about an Hour and a Half; And then they returned to the Aſſembly of the *States General*. The ſame Evening, the Marquis *de Torcy* went alone to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Lodgings, and had a Conference of above two Hours with his Grace and the Lord *Townſhend*.

The Duke of Marlborough *arrives again at the* Hague.

Lord Townſhend *made Plenipotentiary.*

Several Conferences held between the Miniſters on both Sides.

THE nineteenth, in the Morning, the Marquis paid another Viſit to his Grace, and they both went

went together to Prince *Eugene*'s Apartment, where they likewiſe confer'd ſome Time. In the Evening, thoſe two Princes went to the *Grand Penſionary*, who acquainted them with the Reſolution of the *States General*, not to accept the Offers made by the *French* Miniſters, nor to take one Step farther, but in Concert with all the *High Allies*. This Determination was very ſatisfactory to the Duke and Prince *Eugene*, and begat ſuch an Unanimity, and good Harmony, among all the *Confederate* Miniſters, as entirely baffled all the ſecret Deſigns of *France*: Notwithſtanding the Marquis *de Torcy* managed his Game very artfully, and did all he could to amuſe them with half Promiſes, and faint Denials. 1709.

THE twentieth, in the Morning, the Duke and Prince *Eugene*, together with the Lord *Townſhend*, returned the Viſit they had received from Monſ. *de Torcy*, where the Preſident *de Rouillé*, who 'till then had been with no other Miniſters, but Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vanderduſſen*, was preſented to theſe great Generals and Miniſters. This ſame Day, the *French* Miniſters carried the Amuſement ſo far, as to declare, That their Maſter conſented to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, the Renunciation of all Pretenſions to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, the yielding up of ſuch Places as the *Dutch* demanded for their Barrier, with ſome other Articles inſiſted upon by the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries; But there being, beſides theſe, other Conceſſions demanded, which they pretended they had no Power to make, they broke up the Conference, and ſent to the *Penſionary* to deſire Paſſes to return home; Tho', as well now, as again, the twenty-ſecond, when they made the ſame Demands to be gone, they were eaſily prevailed upon to remain.

1709. To give a particular Account of the Tranſactions of every Day, during the Courſe of this *Memorable Negociation*, would carry me too far: I ſhall, therefore, only obſerve farther, that on the ſeven and twentieth, in the Morning, the laſt Reſolutions of the *Allies* being communicated to the *French* Miniſters, and the Duke of *Marlborough* having ſent them Word, that he and Prince *Eugene* had determined to ſet out for *Flanders*, within two Days, they promiſed to return a final Anſwer, the ſame Evening, at a Conference to be held for the ſame Purpoſe. At this Conference, which was held at the *Grand Penſionary*'s, and laſted 'till two the next Morning, the *French*, after many Diſputes, ſeemed to comply with all the *Preliminary Articles* inſiſted upon by the *Confederates*; Which being ordered to be fairly drawn in Writing, and afterwards examin'd in a Conference, held the eight and twentieth, about ten in the Morning, another Meeting was appointed, in the Afternoon, in Order to ſign theſe Articles. But how great was the Surprize of every one to find, that after the *Imperial*, *Britiſh*, and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had ſign'd the *Articles*, the *French* Miniſters refuſed to ſet their Hands to them, alledging that they had no Directions to do it. However, to put ſtill a Gloſs upon the Matter, the Marquis *de Torcy* told the Miniſters of the *Allies*, that he would immediately ſet out for *Paris*, to lay the whole Tranſaction before the Moſt *Chriſtian* King, and endeavour to procure his Ratification: And he promiſed Prince *Eugene*, that he would acquaint him with his Majeſty's Reſolution, by the fourth of the next Month. With this Compliment, he took his Leave of the *Confederate* Miniſters, and that very

The Preliminaries agreed on:

But the French *Miniſters refuſe to ſign them.*

very Afternoon left the *Hague*, where the Preſident *de Rouillé*, who open'd *the firſt Scene of this Mock-Negociation*, was to continue yet ſome Time, in Order to put off the *Unravelling of the Plot*, as long as poſſible. 1709.

As theſe *Preliminary Articles* ſhew the Senſe of the *Allies*, at that Time, and are a very neceſſary Illuſtration to ſome Things, of which the Reader will find an Account below, I ſhould have been glad to have inſerted them; But as they are of too great a Length to find Place here, I muſt refer the Reader to our general Hiſtorians.

THE whole Artifice of *France* was, at Length, diſcovered, and it appear'd very viſibly, that the *French* had no other Deſign, in all this Negociation, but to try if they could beget an evil Underſtanding among the *Allies*, or, by their ſeeming great Conceſſions, for the Security of the *States*, to provoke the People of *Holland* againſt their Magiſtrates, if they ſhould carry on the War, when they had ſuch ſafe and honourable Offers made them; And they reckoned, that if a Suſpenſion of Arms could be once obtained, upon any other Terms than the Reſtoring of *Spain*, they ſhould then get out of the War, and the *Allies* would be left to try, how they could conquer *Spain*. The Marquis *de Torcy* was, however, punctual to his Word given to Prince *Eugene*; For, the fourth of *June*, being at *Bruſſels*, he received the following Letter, from that Miniſter.

SIR,

" ACCORDING to my Promiſe, that you " ſhould know, the fourth Inſtant, at the " fartheſt, the King's Reſolution about the Pro- " ject of Peace, concluded at the *Hague*, I give " my

The Marquis de Torcy's Letter to Prince Eugene.

1709. " my ſelf the Honour to tell you, that His Ma-
" jeſty, having examined the ſame, finds it im-
" poſſible for him to accept it, and therefore
" has ſent Orders to the Preſident *de Rouillé* to
" notify the ſame to the Potentates engaged in
" this War. It is to be hoped, that more fa-
" vourable Terms will preſent, for the eſtabliſh-
" ing a Peace ſo neceſſary for all *Europe*, and
" conſequently ſo much deſired by every Body.
" Mean Time, I have no Occaſion to be ſorry
" for my Journy, ſince it has procured me the
" Honour of your Acquaintance, and that I
" know perſonally, that your Reputation, which
" fills the World, is ſo juſtly due to you, being
" founded on true Merit.

I am, &c.

Verſailles, June 2, 1709.

THE Meſſenger, who brought this Letter to Prince *Eugene*, arrived the next Morning at the *Hague*, where People were in the Height of Expectation of the *French* King's *Ratification* of the *Preliminaries:* But, to their great Diſappointment, the Preſident *de Rouillé* having, the ſame Day, had a Conference at the *Grand Penſionary*'s, with the *Imperial* and *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, and the Deputies of the *States*, he acquainted them; " That the moſt *Chriſtian* King could
Exceptions made by the King of France to the Preliminaries. " not ratify ſome Articles agreed to in the Con-
" ferences held with Monſieur *de Torcy*, and
" concluded the eight and twentieth paſt; And,
" in particular, excepted againſt the tenth,
" eleventh, eight and twentieth, nine and twen-
" tieth, and ſeven and thirtieth: That as to the
" *Tenth*, His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty agreed to
" the ſame, as far as it concerned the Poſſeſſion
" of *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the
" Treaty

" Treaty of *Munſter*; But inſiſted, that *Landau* 1709
" ſhould be reſtored to Him, and, as an Equi-
" valent offered *Old Briſac*: Both which Places
" were yielded up to *France* by the ſaid Treaty
" of *Munſter*. That the moſt *Chriſtian* King
" could not conſent to the Demoliſhing *Hunnin-*
" *gen*, *New Briſac*, and *Fort-Louis*; But agreed
" to all the other Part of the *Eleventh* Article.
" That the *eight* and *twentieth*, relating to the
" Places yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*, was en-
" tirely excepted againſt, and refer'd to a farther
" Diſcuſſion. That His Majeſty, alſo, diſliked
" the whole *nine and twentieth* Article, whereby
" the *Emperour*'s Proceedings againſt the Electors
" of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, were approved; But
" would have the ſame refer'd to the Negocia-
" tions of a general Peace; With this *Proviſo*,
" that the *Upper Palatinate*, and the Dignity an-
" nex'd thereto, ſhould not be confirm'd to the
" *Elector Palatine*; And that the Intereſts of
" the *Electors* of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* ſhould be
" ſettled in the *Preliminaries*; And, in the laſt
" Place, that His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty except-
" ed alſo againſt the *ſeven and thirtieth* Article,
" whereby two Months only were allowed for
" the Delivering up of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy,
" which Term He would have enlarg'd; But
" conſented to recal His own Troops from *Spain*,
" within that Time."

The Allies *inſiſt upon them.*

THESE Difficulties, ſtarted by the King of *France*, having been communicated by Monſieur *de Rouillé*, Count *Sinzendorff*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and the *Penſionary Heinſius*, immediately held a Conference among themſelves, in which it was reſolved, *That no Alteration ought to be admitted in the Articles Preliminary, eſpecially in thoſe excepted*

1709. *againſt* by France, *which were the moſt eſſential*: And it was agreed, at the ſame Time, to ſignify to Monſieur *de Rouillé* to depart, in four and twenty Hours.

Reſolutions of the Allies.

THE ſixth of *June*, (N. S.) in the Morning, Monſieur *de Rouillé*, made a Viſit to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and propoſed another Conference, which was held that Night; But nothing material was tranſacted in it, except that the Allies declared to Monſieur *de Rouillé*, *That they would not recede from any of the Articles agreed to, and that if his Maſter did not think fit to comply therewith, the* Allies *would not think themſelves bound by the ſaid Articles, or reſtrain their Pretenſions to the Contents thereof, after the fifteenth of that Month, the Time allowed by the ſaid Articles.* The *French* Miniſter ſaid he had no Orders to make any farther Declaration, whereupon he received a ſecond Intimation, to depart the *Hague* immediately. The ſame Evening, Mr. *Walpole*, Secretary to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, returned to the *Hague*, with the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Ratification of the *Preliminaries*. The eighth, the *Grand Penſionary* reported Monſieur *de Rouillé*'s Declaration to the Aſſembly of the *States*; Upon which Their *High Mightineſſes* conſider'd, "That the ſaid Articles were concerted "with the Marquis *de Torcy*, and Monſieur "*de Rouillé*, put into Writing with their Aſſent, "and, by the Marquis *de Torcy* himſelf, carried "to the King of *France*, in Order to be ſign'd "and ratified; that they were actually ſign'd "on the Part of the *Emperour*, *Great Britain*, "and *Holland*, and had been ratified by Her "*Britannick* Majeſty; And that nothing ſhort of "theſe *Preliminaries* could obtain and ſecure the "General Peace, and prevent a dangerous, ex-

"penſive,

"penſive, and lingring War, in *Spain*:" Where- 1709.
upon the neceſſary Reſolutions for the Continu-
ance of the War were taken, with equal Firmneſs
and Wiſdom.

THE ſame Night, the Preſident *de Rouillé*, being preſs'd to declare, if he had any ſecret Orders tending to Peace, made Anſwer; "That "if the *Allies* would content themſelves with "the *Fifth* Article of the Preliminaries, in Re- "lation to *Spain*, without inſiſting on the others "relating to the Delivering up of the *Spaniſh* "Monarchy, he thought the King, his Maſter, "would be induced to depart from the other "Exceptions, about *Alſace*, the Duke of *Savoy*, "&c." But the Recovery of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, being the main Scope of the War, and the only Means to reſtore and preſerve the Balance of *Europe*, the Miniſters of the *Allies* did not think fit to depart from any one of the Articles they had agreed on, to ſecure the Evacuation of *Spain*; and ſo, the ſame Evening, a Paſſport was ſent Monſieur *de Rouillé* for his ſafe Return home. Accordingly, on the ninth, in the Morning, he ſet out from the *Hague*, to embark at *Rotterdam*, for *Antwerp*, from whence he continued his Journy to *Paris*. The ſame Morning, all the Miniſters of the *High Allies* being deſired to meet, in a Congreſs, Monſieur *Van Eſſen*, Preſident of the Secret Affairs, and the *Grand Penſionary*, communicated to them the Reſolution of the *States General* before-mentioned, gave them a full Account of all the Steps that had been made in the Negociations, particularly ſince the *French* King had refuſed to agree to the *Preliminaries*; And deſired them to acquaint their Principals with theſe unfair Proceedings of *France*, and exhort them to join their

The Negociations broke off.

Monſieur de Rouillé *returns to* France.

A Conference of the Miniſters of the Allies.

1709. their beſt Efforts againſt an Enemy, who could never be brought to Reaſon but by Force. Count *Sinzendorff* took this Opportunity to tell the Deputies of the *States*; "That the *Empire*, the "*Emperour*, and King *Charles*, III. would doubtleſs expreſs Their Satisfaction for the great "Firmneſs and Conſtancy Their *High Mightineſſes* had manifeſted, in the Courſe of theſe "Negociations." The Duke of *Marlborough* gave the ſame Aſſurances, on the Part of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as did alſo the Reſt of the Miniſters, on the Part of Their reſpective Maſters; And all ſignified to the *Grand Penſionary*, how much all the *Allies* were obliged to him, and ſatisfied with the Prudence and Wiſdom he had expreſs'd in the Negociations, which, contrary to the Expectation of the Enemy, would prove a new Cement to the *Grand Alliance*, and an Argument to convince the *Allies*, that the War was to be proſecuted, 'till *France* was reduced to the Neceſſity of ſubmitting to any Terms, that the *Allies* ſhould preſcribe.

Some Reflections on the Breaking off the Negociations.

THUS theſe Negociations came ſoon to an End, without producing any ill Effect among the *Allies*; And it now plainly appeared, that the Eaſineſs, with which the *French* Miniſters yielded to the *Preliminaries*, was but an Artifice, to ſlacken the Zeal of the *Confederates*, in Advancing the Campaign, as the leaſt Effect it would have; But even in that their Hopes failed them, for there was no Time loſt, in Preparing to take the Field. Thus were all the Artifices of *France* defeated by the Penetration and Conſummate Wiſdom of the Miniſters of the *Allies*, eſpecially of Prince *Engene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, whoſe Characters ſhone brighteſt in this memorable Negociation; For they treated the Peace,

as

as they managed the War, and let the *French* Miniſters, as they did their Generals, rack their Brains, and diſorder their Spirits, by keeping them in perpetual Hurry and Motion, upon this Stratagem, and t'other Device; Whilſt they, with the cooleſt Temper, and moſt open Conduct, purſued their Point, and carried it by the Plain Force of Virtue. This was plainly the Caſe: The *French*, who cunningly propos'd to diſunite the *Allies*, by ſetting on Foot theſe Negociations of Peace, were caught themſelves in the *Preliminaries*; Which were ſo contrived, for the particular Satisfaction of each of the *High Allies*, and the common Security of them all, that they were yet more firmly united, by this very Tranſaction. There wanted not, however, ſome, who, on this Occaſion, greatly blamed the Stiffneſs of the *Allies*, (when the King of *France* had given up, or, at leaſt, his Miniſter inſinuated, that he would give up, every other Article) for inſiſting, that He ſhould bind Himſelf to oblige King *Philip* (or, as he was then call'd, the Duke *d'Anjou*) to reſign the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to King *Charles*, III. which (ſay they) was probably the main, if not only Reaſon, which determined that Court, to break off theſe Negociations; Rather than ſubmit to ſo hard a Condition, when they thought they had condeſcended far enough, in Offering to withdraw all their Forces from His Service, and not to give him any Manner of Aſſiſtance, for the future. Some went ſo far as to cenſure the Duke of *Marlborough*, as having been the Occaſion of breaking off theſe Negociations, in Order to protract the War, for his private Ends; But how groundleſs theſe Aſperſions were, I ſhall have Occaſion to ſhew more particularly in the Sequel.

1709.

THE

1709.

The King of France's Letter or Appeal to his People.

THE Negociations being broken off, and the *French* Miniſters returned to *Paris*; The Court of *France* ſent a circular Letter, to all the Governours of the Provinces, to recommend to their Conſideration His Majeſty's late Conduct in the Affair of Peace. It was thought fit, in that Epiſtle, to condeſcend to a certain Appeal to the People, Whether it was conſiſtent with the Dignity of the Crown, or the *French* Name, to ſubmit to the *Preliminaries* demanded by the Confederates? That Letter dwells upon the Unreaſonableneſs of the *Allies*, in requiring His Majeſty's Aſſiſtance in dethroning his Grandſon, and treats this Particular in Language more ſuitable to it, as it is a Topick of Oratory, than a real Circumſtance on which the Intereſts of Nations, and Reaſons of State, which affect all *Europe*, are concerned.

THE Cloſe of this Letter or Memorial ſeems to prepare the People to expect all Events, attributing the Confidence of the Enemy, to the Goodneſs of their Troops; (*the Valour and Conduct of their Generals might have been added*;) But acknowledging, that the King's ſole Dependance was upon the Intervention of Providence.

SOME Time after, was publiſhed the Tranſlation of a Letter, ſaid to have been found in the Cloſet of Monſieur *Chamillard*, after his Diſgrace. It was ſaid to be ſign'd by two Brothers of the famous *Cavalier*, who led the *Cevennois*, and many others, among whom was the Chief of the Family of the Marquis *de Guiſcard*. This Tranſlation was as follows:

SIR,

" WE have read Your Majeſty's Letter to the Governours of Your Provinces, with Inſtructions what Sentiments to inſinuate into the Minds of Your People: But as You have always acted upon the Maxim, That we were made for You, and not You for us, we muſt take Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we are exactly of the contrary Opinion, and muſt deſire You to ſend for your Grandſon home, and acquaint him, that You now know, by Experience, Abſolute Power is only a *Vertigo* in the Brain of Princes, which, for a Time may quicken their Motion, and double in their diſeas'd Sight, the Inſtances of Power above 'em, but muſt end in their Fall and Deſtruction. Your Memorial ſpeaks a good Father of Your Family, but a very ill one of Your People. Your Majeſty is reduced to hear Truth when You are obliged to ſpeak it: there is no governing any but Savages by other Methods than their own Conſent, which You ſeem to acknowledge, in appealing to us for our Opinion of Your Conduct, in treating of Peace. Had Your People been always of Your Council, the King of *France* had never been reduced ſo low, as to acknowledge His Arms were fallen into Contempt. But ſince it is thus, we muſt aſk, How is any Man of *France*, but they of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, the better, that *Philip* is King of *Spain?* We have out grown that Folly of placing our Happineſs in Your Majeſty's being called, *The Great*: Therefore, as You and we are all alike Bankrupts, and undone, let us not deceive ourſelves, " but

An Anſwer ſaid to be from ſome of his Proteſtant Subjects.

1709. " but compound with our Adverſaries, and not
" talk like their Equals. Your Majeſty muſt
" forgive us that we cannot wiſh You Succeſs,
" or lend You Help; For if You loſe one Bat-
" tle more, we may have an Hand in the Peace
" You make; And doubt not but Your Ma-
" jeſty's Faith in Treaties will require the Ra-
" tification of the States of Your Kingdom. So
" we bid You heartily farewell, 'till we have the
" Honour to meet You Aſſembled in *Parliament.*
" This happy Expectation makes us willing to
" wait the Event of another Campaign, from
" whence we hope to be raiſed from the Miſery
" of Slaves, to the Privileges of Subjects.

We are,

Your Majeſty's

Truly Faithful, and

Loyal Subjects, &c.

THE great Miſery of *France* was, about this Time, ludicrouſly repreſented, by a Correſpondent of the *Tatler's* who calls himſelf, *Bread, the Staff of Life,* in the following Lines:

To LEWIS, *Le Grand.*

The Miſery of France *repreſented ludicrouſly.*

THO' in Your Country I'm unknown,
Yet, Sir, I muſt adviſe You;
Of late ſo poor and mean You're grown,
That all the World deſpiſe You.

HERE

1709.

Here Vermin eat Your Majeſty,
There meagre Subjects ſtand unfed;
What ſurer Signs of Poverty,
Than many Lice, and little Bread?

Then, Sir, the preſent Minute chooſe,
Our Armies are advanced;
Thoſe Terms, You at the *Hague* refuſe,
At *Paris* won't be granted.

Conſider this, and *Dunkirk* raze,
And *Anna*'s Title own;
Send one *Pretender* out to graze,
And call the other home.

And the Author of the *Tatler* repreſents it himſelf ſeriouſly, in another Place, in the following Words: "The Kingdom of *France* is "(*ſays he,*) in the utmoſt Miſery and Diſtraction. "The Merchants of *Lions* have been at Court, "to remonſtrate their great Sufferings, by the "Failure of the Publick Credit; But have re- "ceived no other Satisfaction, than Promiſes "of a ſudden Peace, and that their Debts will "be made good by Funds out of the Revenue, "which will not anſwer, but in Caſe of the "Peace which is promis'd. In the mean Time, "the Cries of the Common People are loud for "Want of Bread, the Gentry have loſt all Spi- "rit and Zeal for their Country, and the King "himſelf ſeems to languiſh under the Anxiety "of the preſſing Calamities of the Nation, *And ſeriouſly,*

"and

1709. " and retires from hearing thoſe Grievances,
" which he hath not Power to redreſs. Inſtead
" of Preparations for War, and the Defence of
" their Country, there is nothing to be ſeen but
" evident Marks of a General Deſpair. Pro-
" ceſſions, Faſtings, Publick Mournings, and
" Humiliations, are become the ſole Employ-
" ments of a People, who were lately the moſt
" vain and gay of any in the Univerſe.

Some Reflections thereupon. To this State had the Arms of Her Majeſty, and Her *Allies*, reduced the haughty Monarch of *France*. This *Metamorphoſis* had the Conduct of our brave and wiſe General brought about; Notwithſtanding which, *Lewis*, the XIV. Himſelf was ſo far from being humbled into Sincerity, that He never gave greater Proofs of his treacherous Diſpoſition, and unalterable Reſolution to deceive, than at this Treaty. Had not then our prudent General, and Plenipotentiary, who knew Him at the Bottom, Reaſon to treat with ſo ungenerous an Enemy, with Sword in Hand, and make all the neceſſary Preparations for the Continuance of a War, which he plainly foreſaw, was not deſign'd to be ended, on the other Part, by a juſt and reaſonable Peace? Certainly, his Conduct, in this, as well as every great Event of his Life, was highly laudable; And yet the implacable Malice, or Envy of ſome People, could not ſuffer this blameleſs Behaviour of his to paſs uncenſur'd. He was charged with Spinning on the War, to an unneceſſary Length, for private Ends. The Author of the *Tatler* gives a fine Turn to theſe unreaſonable Allegations of his Enemies, and rallies them in the following well adapted Irony. " The Approach
" of a Peace *(ſays he)* ſtrikes a Pannick thro'
" our Armies, tho' that of a Battle could never

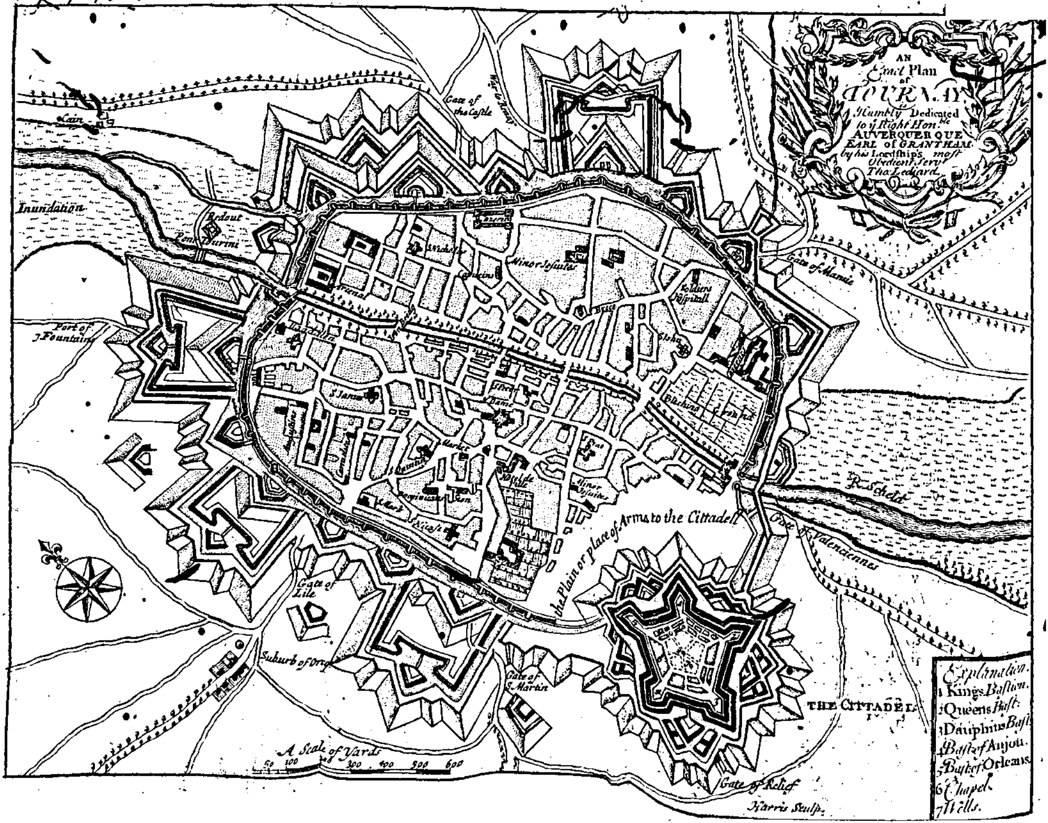
" do

" do it, and they almoſt repent of their Bravery, 1709.
" that made ſuch Haſte to humble themſelves,
" and the *French* King. The Duke of *Marl-*
" *borough*, tho' otherwiſe the greateſt General
" of the Age, has plainly ſhewn himſelf unac-
" quainted with the Art of Huſbanding a War.
" He might have grown as old as the Duke of
" *Alva*, or Prince *Waldeck*, in the *Low Coun-*
" *tries*, and yet have got Reputation enough
" every Year for any reaſonable Man. For the
" Command of General in *Flanders* has been
" ever look'd upon as a Proviſion for Life.
" For my Part, I cannot ſee how his Grace can
" anſwer it to the World, for the great Eager-
" neſs he has ſhewn, to ſend 100,000 of the
" braveſt Fellows in *Europe* a Begging.

I SHALL make an End of this Chapter with a beautiful Admonition of the ſame Author, with which he concludes an expoſtulatory Letter from *Iſaac Bickerſtaff*, Eſq; of *Great Britain*, to *Lewis*, XIV. of *France*, on his refuſing to ſign the *Preliminaries*:

" As Your Majeſty (*ſays he*) is a ſtrict Pro-
" feſſor of Religion, I beſeech You to ſtop the
" Effuſion of Blood, by receiving the Opportu-
" nity which preſents itſelf for the Preſervation
" of Your diſtreſſed People. Be no longer ſo
" infatuated, as to hope for Renown from Mur-
" der and Violence: But conſider, that the
" great Day will come, in which this World,
" and all its Glory, ſhall change in a Moment:
" When Nature ſhall ſicken, and the Earth and
" Sea give up the Bodies committed to them, to
" appear before the laſt Tribunal. Will it then,
" Oh King! be an Anſwer for the Lives of
" Millions, who have fallen by the Sword? *They*
" *periſhed for my Glory.* That Day will come

1709. " on, and one like it is immediately approach-
" ing: Injur'd Nations advance towards thy
" Habitation: Vengeance has began its March,
" which is to be diverted only by the Penitence
" of the Oppreſſor. Awake, O Monarch,
" from thy Lethargy! Diſdain the Abuſes thou
" haſt received: Pull down the Statue which
" calls thee immortal: Be truly great: Tear thy
" Purple, and put on Sackcloth.


AN
Exact Plan
of
TOURNAY
is
Humbly Dedicated
to ye Right Honble
AUVERQUERQUE
EARL of GRANTHAM
by his Lordship's most
Obedient Servt
Tho: Lediard
Inundation
Redout
Pont Tourini
Cain
Port of
J. Fountain
Gate of
the Castle
Way to Lanoy
Gate of Marvie
Minor Jesuits
Capucins
Arsenal
Soldiers
Hospitall
S. James
Market
Blesching Ground
Minor
Jesuits
Escheld
Gate of Valenciennes
the Plain or place of Arms to the Cittadell
Gate of
Lile
Suburb of Orcq
Gate of
S. Martin
THE CITTADEL
A Scale of Yards
50 100 200 300 400 500 600
Gate of Relief
Harris Sculp.
Explanation.
1 Kings Bastion.
2 Queens Bast:
3 Dauphins Bast.
4 Bast of Anjou.
5 Bast of Orleans.
6 Chapel.
7 Wells.

CHAP. XV.

The Siege of the Town and Citadel of TOURNAY.

THE *High Allies*, being juſtly provoked by the unfair Proceeding of *France*, (of which I have given an Account, in the foregoing Chapter,) reſolved to improve their late Advantages, by a vigorous Proſecution of the War; And tho' the Campaign in *Flanders*, which was the principal Scene of Action, for this Year, was opened pretty late, it did not (as ſome imagined) proceed from any Amuſement ariſing from the Negociation of Peace, but from the extraordinary Backwardneſs of the Seaſon, after an exceſſive hard Winter, and the great Rains which enſued: For the Duke of *Marlborough*, truſting little to the Shews of Peace, had prepared every Thing for Opening the Campaign, as ſoon as he ſaw what might be expected from the Court of *France*, and the Seaſon would admit. 1709. *The Campaign in* Flanders *open'd.*

IN Order to this, his Grace ſet out from the *Hague*, the ninth of *June*, N. S. (the very Day Monſ. *de Rouillé* departed.) He lay, that Night, at *Rotterdam*, on Board the *Peregrine*-Gally, in Order to go by Water to *Moerdyke*, where he arrived the *tenth*, about eight in the Morning, and, about five in the Evening, came to *Antwerp*. His Grace deſign'd to have gone from *The Duke of* Marlborough *departs from the* Hague.

1709. thence to *Ghent*; But receiving a Meſſage from Prince *Eugene*, deſiring he would come to *Bruſſels*, he immediately continued his Journy thither, and ſtaid there the eleventh.

Both Armies go into the Field. THE Field-Deputies of the *States General* having, in the mean Time, about the Middle of *May*, review'd the *Dutch* Forces, and given Orders for their March, the Count *de Tilly*, their General, arrived with thoſe from the *Maeſe*, on the five and twentieth of *May*, at *Diegon*, near *Bruſſels*, from whence they marched, the next Day, to encamp along the *Dender*. The other Troops of the *States* form'd another Camp along the *Scheld*, and the *Imperialiſts*, *Pruſſians* and *Wirtemberghers* march'd to join them. Prince *Eugene* being come to *Bruſſels*, the firſt of *June*, and having, as I ſaid above, received an Account, that the King of *France* had refuſed to approve the *Preliminaries* ſettled at the *Hague*, his Highneſs gave immediate Orders for the Troops of the *Allies*, to form the *Grand* Army, with all poſſible Speed, between *Menin* and *Oudenarde*; Except the Flying Camp of twelve Battalions, and as many Squadrons, which were order'd to continue about *Aloſt*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Murray*, and Major General *Chanclos*, to cover *Bruſſels* and *Brabant*, and to obſerve a ſmall Body of the Enemy's Troops, which were aſſembling near *Charleroy*. At the ſame Time, the Enemy's Forces were on their March from all Quarters, to form their Army, in the *Plains* of *Lens*, under the Command of the Marſhal *de Villars*, who was to retrieve the Ancient Glory of the *French* Nation, and, as *Lewis*, XIV. ſaid, had never been conquer'd. Their Troops were very numerous, and, at their going into the Field, made a very good

Appearance; The Cavalry being very well mounted, and the great Dearth and Want of Proviſions having forced the poor labouring People of *France* to liſt into the Service, to find a Maintenance, by which Means their Infantry was well recruited and complete: But the *French* General not being over confident in the Courage of his Men, he wiſely began to caſt up deep Intrenchments, to cover his Army. 1709.

The French entrench themſelves at Lens.

THE *Confederate* Camp being formed at *Swynaerde* near *Ghent*, under the Command of General *Fagel*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, ſet out, the twelfth of *June*, N. S. from *Bruſſels*, attended by 200 Horſe, and being inform'd, that a Party of the Enemy had placed themſelves in Ambuſh, in the Wood of *Likercke* with a Deſign to fall upon them, they diſpatch'd an Expreſs to *Aloſt*, for ſome Detachments to advance from thence along the Cauſey; Upon Notice whereof the Enemy retired, and the two Princes came, in Safety, to *Aloſt*. Their Highneſſes deſign'd to have gone directly to *Oudenarde*; But being informed at *Aloſt*, that the Roads croſs the Country were hardly practicable, occaſion'd by the continual Rains, they took the Benefit of the Cauſey, and about three, in the Afternoon, arrived at *Ghent*, where they were immediately complimented by the *States* of *Flanders*, and the Magiſtrates of that City, who, the next Day, invited them to a ſplendid Entertainment, at the Town-houſe.

The Duke of Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene *ſet out from* Bruſſels:

And arrive at Ghent.

THE ſame Morning, the Generals commanding the ſeveral Bodies, being ordered to attend their Highneſſes, a Council of War was held, in which it was unanimouſly agreed, that it was impoſſible for the Troops to make any Motion, 'till the Weather, which had been extremely wet, were

1709. more ſettled, without expoſing them to the greateſt Hardſhips; So that the March of the Garriſon of *Ghent*, conſiſting of the *Britiſh* Troops, which was order'd for the fourteenth, was defer'd for three or four Days longer. The fifteenth, their Highneſſes went to *Nivelle*, where the *Pruſſian* Troops, which were in the Service of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, paſs'd in Review before them. The Prince Royal of *Pruſſia* being come into the *Netherlands*, to make the Campaign, they dined with him; And, in the Evening, returned to *Ghent*; The *Britiſh* Troops march'd out of that Place, the ſeventeenth, and, the next Day, the two Princes went to *Liſle*, accompanied by the Prince of *Auvergne*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Count *Dhona*, and ſeveral other Officers.

The Confederate *Army aſſembles.*

THE *Confederate* Troops deſign'd for this *Campaign*, to the Number of above 110,000 Men, being aſſembled about *Courtray* and *Menin*, formed the Army, the twenty-firſt of *June*, N. S. near the laſt Place, and march'd, the twenty-ſecond, towards *Liſle*, encamping between *Linſelle*, *Turcoin* and *Rabax*. The next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* put themſelves at the Head of the Army; The *Right* Wing of which, under the Command of the latter, paſs'd the *Lower Deule*, as did, at the ſame Time, the *Left*, under the Duke, the *Mark*, and the Army encamp'd in the Plain of *Liſle*, on both Sides the *Upper Deule*. The Duke of *Marlborough* took his Quarters at the Abby of *Looz*; Prince *Eugene*, in the Caſtle of *Lempre*, and Count *Tilly*, in *Renzain*. Orders were, hereupon, ſent to the Field Artillery, which was left at *Menin*, to come to this Camp; And an Expreſs was diſpatch'd, at the ſame Time, to Lieu-

Lieutenant-General *Dompré*, who was left with a flying Camp near *Aloſt*, to join the Army with all Speed. The four and twentieth, upon Advice from *Arras*, that the Marſhal *de Villars* had poſitive Orders to venture a Battle, the Quarter-maſters General went out with 1200 Horſe, to view the Ground between the two Armies, and the Situation of the Enemy's Camp; And, upon their Return, reported, that they were advantageouſly poſted between *Pont à Vendin*, *Cambrain*, and *Beauvrain*; Their Right and Left being covered by Moraſſes, made unpaſſable by the late continual Rains; And their Front by ſome Villages, which they had fortified, and that they were perfecting their Intrenchments (which were fortified with numberleſs Outworks, double Ditches, and Batteries at convenient Diſtances) with all poſſible Application. 1709.

THE next Day, the Lieutenant-Generals *Dopff* and *Cadogan* were ſent out, with other Detachments, to take a narrower View of the Enemy, and, upon their Report of the almoſt inſuperable Difficulties, which muſt neceſſarily attend the Attacking the Enemy, in their advantageous and fortified Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*, came to the Reſolution to beſiege the important Fortreſs of *Tournay*, the Garriſon whereof, as well as of ſeveral other neighbouring Towns, had been very much weaken'd by the Marſhal *de Villars*, to reinforce his Army, on the Approach of the *Confederates*. The Generals kept this Reſolution very private, and the more to encreaſe the Enemy's Jealouſy, the Artillery was ſent for up the *Lys* to *Menin*; And a Council of War was held, the ſix and twentieth, to take, as it was induſtriouſly reported, proper

The Confederates *find it impracticable to attack the* French *Camp.*

1709. Meaſures to attack the *French*. The Baggage was hereupon ſent to *Liſle*, which confirm'd the Belief in both Armies, that there would be an Action.

Tournay *inveſted.* THE *Confederate* Troops, being prepoſſeſs'd with this Opinion, decamp'd, about nine in the Evening, from the Banks of the *Deule*, and march'd Part of the Night, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet, towards the Enemy; But they were ſurpriz'd, when, on a ſudden, they received Orders to turn to the Left, and arrived, the ſeven and twentieth, in the Morning, before *Tournay*, which was ſoon after inveſted: So that the Enemy, (who were firmly perſuaded, that the Deſign of the *Allies* was to attack their Lines, in Order to lay Siege to *Ypres*, which they cover'd) having no Notice, nor ſo much as a Suſpicion of this Deſign, the Place was ill-provided to hold out a Siege, and the Marſhal *de Villars* very much blamed on that Account, by thoſe who envied his former Succeſſes. Thus was this great General, famous for nothing more than his Stratagems, out done in his own Way, by the Superiour Judgment and Knowledge of the two *Confederate* Generals. Monſieur *de Villars* was caught in the Snare, while he was hugging himſelf in his own Security. He pleas'd himſelf with the Thoughts of having made an entire Diſcovery of the ſecret Intents of the *Allies*, inſomuch, that of the three Attacks they made a Shew of making, he pretended to conclude two feign'd, and one only real, to oppoſe which he detach'd ſeventy-three Battalions, and order'd 100 Pieces of Cannon to be placed on the Eminences thereabouts. Nay, his Vanity and Security had got ſo much the Aſcendant over him, that a Trumpeter belong-

Monſieur de Villars *caught in a Snare.*

ing

ing to the *Confederate* Army, happening to be in his Camp, he could not forbear exerciſing his Talent of rallying, and ſent a Meſſage by him to the *Confederate* Generals, to acquaint them, *that he wonder'd at their Delay, and that, if his Intrenchments were in their Way, he would order them to be levell'd immediately.* The *Confederates* made him no Anſwer, but willingly ſuffered him to lull himſelf aſleep with the Fondneſs of his own Imagination, whilſt they ſteadily purſued their Deſign, which, as I have ſaid above, ſucceeded to their Wiſhes. The Marquis *de Quincy*, not to allow that Monſieur *de Villars* was outwitted, in this Manner, pretends the Duke of *Marlborough* was oblig'd to undertake this Siege to ſtop the Mouths of his Troops, who murmur'd at his not attacking the *French* Camp, in Order to beſiege *Ypres*, which was his real Deſign, 'till he found it not practicable, on Account of the good Diſpoſitions made by the Marſhal. 1709. *His Vanity.*

THE wiſe Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, in this March, is celebrated in the following fine Lines:

On the March to TOURNAY *without Beat of Drum.*

The Bruſſels POSTSCRIPT.

Verſes made on Occaſion of this March.

COULD I, with plaineſt Words, expreſs
That great Man's wonderful Addreſs,
His Penetration, and his tow'ring Thought;
It would the gazing World ſurprize,
To ſee one Man, at all Times, wiſe,
To view the Wonders, he, with Eaſe, has wrought.

REFINING

1709.

REFINING Schemes approach his Mind,
Like Breezes of a *Southern* Wind,
To temperate a ſultry glorious Day;
Whoſe Fannings, with an uſeful Pride,
Its mighty Heat doth ſoftly guide,
And having cleared the Air, glide ſilently away.

THUS his Immenſity of Thought,
Is deeply form'd and gently wrought,
His Temper always ſoftening Life's Diſeaſe;
That Fortune, when ſhe does intend,
To rudely frown, ſhe turns his Friend,
Admires his Judgment, and applauds his Eaſe.

HIS great Addreſs, in this Deſign,
Does now, and will for ever ſhine,
And wants a *Waller*, but to do him Right:
The whole Amuſement was ſo ſtrong,
Like Fate he doom'd them to be wrong,
And *Tournay*'s took by a peculiar Slight.

THUS, Madam, all Mankind behold
Your vaſt Aſcendant, not by Gold,
But by your Wiſdom, and your pious Life;
Your Aim no more than to deſtroy
That which does *Europe*'s Eaſe annoy,
And ſuperſede a Reign of Shame and Strife.

THIS Poem (*ſays the Author of the Tatler*) is admirably ſuited to the Occaſion; For to write without Diſcovering your Meaning, bears a juſt Reſemblance to marching without Beat of Drum. And that Circumſtance being no Ways taken Notice of, in any of the *Stanza*'s, the Author, with great Addreſs and Skill calls it a *Poſtſcript*: It being the Nature of a Poſtſcript, to contain ſomething very material, which was forgotten, or not clearly expreſs'd in the Letter itſelf. 1709. *Reflections on them.*

THE Enemy not having Time to re-inforce the Garriſon of *Tournay*, it conſiſted, according to ſome Accounts, only of twelve weak Battalions, and four Squadrons of Dragoons; But, according to others, was as follows: Two Battalions of *Bourbon*; Two of *Vendôme*; Two of *St. Valier*; Two of *Vexin*; One of *Vivarez*; One of *Villemaure*; One of *La Faille*; And one of *Artagnan*; Beſides which, there were in the Place, twelve Troops of *Pouriere*'s Dragoons, of thirty Men per Troop; A Hundred Invalids, Five independant Companies, and one Company of Miners; Under the Command of Lieutenant-General *de Surville*; And Monſieur *de Megrigni*, as chief Engineer, was Governour of the Citadel. This Garriſon was very ſmall for ſo large a Place, which is reckoned as ſtrong as any in *Flanders*, and has a fine Citadel of five regular Baſtions. The Town contains ſeventeen Pariſh Churches, beſides a ſtately Cathedral; And both Town and Citadel were ſo prodigiouſly fortified, after *Lewis* XIV. took it, in 1677. that it was reckon'd almoſt impregnable. *An Account of the Garriſon and Place.*

UPON

1709. UPON the *Confederate* Army's coming up to the Town, the Prince of *Naſſau*, *Stadtholder* of *Friezeland*, was immediately detach'd, with 30 Squadrons and 10 Battalions, to take Poſſeſſion of *St. Amand* and *Mortagne*, two Poſts neceſſary to cover the intended Siege; Which Service his Highneſs performed with Succeſs: The Garriſon of *St. Amand* retiring upon his Approach to *Valenciennes*, and that of *Mortagne* ſurrendring, the next Day, Priſoners of War, as ſoon as the *Confederates* had taken, Sword in Hand, a Redoubt that defended the Bridge of that important Poſt, which is ſituate in the Confluence of the *Scarpe* and the *Scheld*.

The Allies take Poſſeſſion of St. Amand *and* Mortagne.

THIS is the Account given, by our Hiſtorians, of the taking of theſe two Places; But as that we find of it in the *Dutch* Hiſtorians is very different, I ſhall add their Relation likewiſe: The Prince of *Orange* (ſay they) was detach'd with fifteen Battalions, and fifty Squadrons, to take Poſſeſſion of *Mortagne* and *St. Amand*. At his Approach, the *French* who were in the latter, offered to ſurrender the Place, if he would allow them to retire; Which the Prince thought fit to grant, as well to gain Time, as to ſave his Men. The Garriſon of *Mortagne*, tho' leſs numerous, depending upon their advantageous Situation, and the Facility with which they could, at any Time, retire over the *Scheld*, were leſs tractable, and refus'd to ſurrender on any Account. The Earl of *Orkney*, to whom the Prince had given the Command of the Attack, found there was but one Paſſage to the Place, by a very narrow Cauſey, in the middle of which was a Draw-Bridge; He, therefore, order'd ſome Cannon to be levell'd at the Bridge, but with little Succeſs. In the mean Time, having found an old Boat, he

The Account given by the Dutch *of this Action.*

he made a Uſe of it to carry ſome Grenadiers over the Inundation, to attack the Enemy on the other Side; Which they perceiving, abandon'd the Poſt, and having prepar'd every Thing before-hand for a ſudden Flight, on Occaſion, paſs'd the *Scheld*, with ſo much Expedition, that they were ſoon out of the Reach of the *Allies*. 1709.

BESIDES the Detachment under the Prince of *Naſſau*, another of the like Number of Horſe and Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, was ſent to join General *Dompré*, who having march'd, the 26th, from *Aloſt*, had taken Poſt near *Tournay*, between the two *Schelds*, with 9 Squadrons and 5 Battalions, and the Town was inveſted by the remaining Part of the Army on each Side the *Scheld*. The Duke of *Marlborough* fix'd his Quarters at *Villeneaux*, poſting his Troops from *Colonne* as far as the Cauſey of *Douay*; And Prince *Eugene* his, from that Cauſey to *Marquain*, that Part of the Army being in a Kind of Half Moon, on the *Lower Scheld*. The Governour of *Tournay*, not a little ſurprized to ſee the *Confederate* Troops in Motion, to inveſt the Town, which as I ſaid above, was unprovided with Neceſſaries for a long Siege, rifled great Part of the Corn of the Inhabitants, and ſent out a Party to fetch in the large Cattle out of the Neighbourhood; But the latter were cut off by the *Confederates*, and taken Priſoners, except 9 or 10 Dragoons, who made off, and paſſing thro' *Pervels*, about Noon, got ſafe to *Condé*, and the Cattle was, by the Generals of the *Allies*, generouſly reſtored to the Peaſants.

Diſpoſition of the Confederate *Troops.*

THE eight and twentieth, the Enemy open'd their Sluices at *Valenciennes* and *Condé*, which brought down ſuch a Flood of Water, that the Communication between the Troops of the *Allies* was

The French *miſcarry twice in their Attempt to re-inforce the Garriſon.*

1709. was cut off; That Communication was, however, laid open again the ſame Night. On the other Hand, the Marſhal *de Villars* was, at Length, ſenſible of his Miſtake, in drawing Troops out of a Place of ſo much Importance, when it was reaſonable to believe the *Confederates* would attempt; Since, by that, the open Cities of *Brabant* would be cover'd, and a Way ſecured for future Progreſs; He was, therefore, now thoughtful, how he might repair that Fault, by throwing Re-inforcements into the Place. In Order to this, he cauſed 7 or 800 Horſe, from *Mons* and *Condé*, to advance, on the nine and twentieth, to *Limogies*, in Hopes, that they might get into *Tournay*, by the great Road which leads from *Oudenarde* to that City: But ſix Squadrons, and the ſame Number of Battalions, under the Command of Major-General *Keppel*, being ſent over to the *Hainault* Side of the *Scheld*, to re-inforce thoſe Poſts, and ſecure ſome Intervals and Paſſages, the Enemy were oblig'd to retire, without attempting any Thing. The Lines of Circumvallation were begun, the thirtieth, on the *Hainault* Side of the *Scheld*; And, the ſame Night, Meſſieurs *d'Acquavive* and *Pignatelli*, with a Detachment of a 1000 Horſe and Dragoons, each carrying a Foot-Soldier behind him, advanced with a Deſign to throw themſelves into the Town; But the Lieutenant-Generals *Lumley*, and *Dompré* obſerving their Approach, ſent a Detachment after them, and obliged them to retire to *Condé*.

Farther Preparations for the Siege.

THE firſt of *July*, N. S. the Prince of *Naſſau*, having left 1000 Men, under the Command of a Brigadier, at *St. Amand*, and a Colonel with 700 Men, at *St. Mortagne*, returned to the Camp before *Tournay*, with the Earl of *Orkney*, General

General *Hompeſch*, and the Reſt of their Troops. 1709.
The third; all the Troops, appointed for the Siege, having taken their Poſts round the Town, from *Cerque*, above the Town, to the Caſtle of *Conſtantine*, below it, at both which Places, lay Bridges of Communication over the *Scheld*, the Generals made the following Diſpoſition for the Attacks of the City and Citadel.

Diſpoſitions made for the Attack of the Town and Citadel of Tournay.

"THERE ſhall be three Attacks, one againſt "the Citadel, and one on each Side the River, "againſt the Town: Of which the principal "ſhall be commanded by General *Lottum*, with "Meſſ. *Withers*, *Fing*, and *Heyden*, Lieutenant-"Generals, and Sir *William Temple*, Meſſ. *Den-*"*hoff*, and *Vegelin*, Major-Generals, againſt the "Citadel, on the Side of the Gate of *Valenciennes*; "The ſecond by General *Fagel*, with Meſſ. "*Dedem*, *Oxenſtiern*, and *Spar*, Lieutenant-"Generals, and Meſſ. *Hamilton*, *Waſſanaer*, and "*Keppel*, Major-Generals, againſt the Gate of "*Marville*; And the third by General *Schu-*"*lenburg*, with the Duke of *Argile*, Meſſ. *Wac-*"*kerbaert*, and *Weeck*, Lieutenant-Generals, and "Meſſ. *Hohndorff*, *d'Albergue*, and *Naſſau-*"*Woudenburg*, Major-Generals, againſt the "Horn-work of the Gate of the *Seven Fountains*; "With four Brigadiers at each Attack.

"SIXTY Battalions are appointed for the "Trenches.

THE Lines of Circumvallation were begun, the fourth of *July*, on the left Side of the *Scheld*, towards *Menin* and *Liſle*; And the Troops in the mean Time, prepar'd great Numbers of Faſcines and Gabions, to be made Uſe of in the Approaches. The two Armies made a ſmall Motion, the ſame Day, that commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, extending its *Right* to the

Warneton taken by the French.

Brook

1709. Brook of *Eſplechin*, and the *Left* to *Eſplain*; And that by Prince *Eugene*, encamping, with the *Right*, at *Luchin*, and the *Left* at *Eſplechin*, where the two Armies might join, in Caſe of Neceſſity. The ſame Afternoon, Advice came, that the M[illegible] *de Villars* had detach'd the Count *d'Artagnan*, Lieutenant-General, with ſixteen Battalions, four Squadrons of Horſe, and nine of Dragoons, beſides 2000 Men commanded out of *Ypres*, to attack *Warneton*, where the *Allies* had left a Garriſon of 700 Men, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major. Upon this Information, Lieutenant-General *Wilke* was immediately ordered to march to their Relief, with 30 Squadrons of Horſe, and 2500 Grenadiers: But before he could come up to them, the *French* had made themſelves Maſters of that Fort, which was not fortified, and had taken the ſmall Garriſon Priſoners of War. They attempted, likewiſe, to take Poſſeſſion of *Commines* and *Fort Rouge*, in the former of which was a Major, with 150 Men, and, in the latter, a Captain, with 50. They were attacked twice, with great Vigour; But defended themſelves ſo bravely, as gave Time to the *Confederate* Troops to come to their Relief; Upon which, the Enemy not only retired, but abandoned *Warneton* likewiſe. The Marquis *de Quincy* pretends the *Allies* had 1600 Men in *Warneton*, and that the Loſs of that Place coſt them above 1200 (about double the Number that were in it;) But takes no Notice of the *French* having been obliged to abandon it again.

But they abandon it again.

THE ſixth, the Lines of Circumvallation were perfected; And ten Squadrons, with ſix Battalions, were ſent to *Deullement*, to relieve the Detachment order'd out, upon the firſt Notice of the

the Enemy's Approach towards *Warneton*, and 1709.
to obſerve their Motions on that Side. The
ſame Evening, Monſ. *de Saiſan*, a Lieutenant-
Colonel, was taken under the *Glacis* of the Town,
endeavouring to get into it, and was carried to
the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Quarters. The Se- *The Trenches open'd before Tournay.*
venth, between ten and eleven at Night, the
Trenches were open'd, at three ſeveral Attacks,
and carried on with ſuch Succeſs, and ſo little
Loſs, that the *Allies* had not above thirty Men
kill'd, and about the ſame Number wounded.
The eighth, Advice was brought to the Camp,
that the Chevalier *de Luxemburg* was encamp'd
at *Creſpin*, near *St. Guiſlain*, with a Detachment
from the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Army, where he
expected to be join'd by the *French* Troops,
which were coming from *Alſace*, in Order, after
their Conjunction, to make ſome Diverſion, in
Brabant. To prevent any Surprize, it was
thought proper, to lay the Avenues to the *An-*
derlecht-Gate of *Bruſſels* under Water, by Means
of the Sluices; And ſeveral other Meaſures were
taken to fruſtrate any Deſign the Enemy might
have on that Side. The ninth, Advice came
from Lieutenant-General *Dopf*, that the *Scheld*
about *Oudenarde*, being cleared of ſome Boats
ſunk, and other Stoppages made in it, by the
French, the foregoing Summer, thirty Veſſels,
with the heavy Artillery, paſs'd the Day before,
and the Reſt would follow that Night The
tenth, the Boats laden with the Artillery and
Ammunition arrived, and great Numbers of
Men were employ'd to bring the Cannon to the
Batteries. The ſame Day, the Beſieged made a
Sally, with 500 Men; And, the twelfth at Night,
another, by the Gate of *Valenciennes*; But were
unſucceſsful in both. The thirteenth and four-

1709. teenth, the Batteries began to play, at all the three Attacks; But, the thirteenth, an unlucky Accident happen'd at the Place where the Bombs were filling; For one, taking Fire, blew up about fifty more, kill'd four Fire-workers, and about twenty other Perſons; But the Magazines of Powder, which were very near, happily eſcaped.

An unlucky Accident.

Continuation of the Siege. THE fifteenth, the Beſiegers took an Intrenchment or Line, which the Enemy had thrown up to cover their Sluices, and the Flank between the Citadel and the *Scheld*. They immediately caſt up a Line parallel to it, and made a Lodgment thereon, as they did another, the ſame Night, on the Saillant Angle of the Hornwork, on the Left of General *Schulemberg*'s Attack. The ſixteenth, they took another Intrenchment, and, in the Night between that and the ſeventeenth, made a Lodgment upon the Salliant Angle of the Ravelin, on the Right, at General *Fagel*'s Attack, between the Gate of *Marville*, and the *Upper Scheld*; And, likewiſe, lodg'd themſelves on both Sides of the Saillant Angle of that Work.

THE 18th, at Night, the *Allies* caſt up a Parallel of eighty Paces, at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, towards the Gate of *Valenciennes*, and the Miners continued Sapping in Nine different Places, to diſcover the Enemy's Mines. The 19th, they carried on the Approaches, and intended to have puſh'd them as far as the Gate beforementioned: But, as they came out of the Parallel, they found themſelves on the Wall of the old Counterſcarp, which could not be pierced thro' till the twentieth in the Morning. However, they extended their Parallel, on the *Left*, above Seventy Paces, continu'd the Saps in Ten diffe-

ren

rent Places, and made a brisk Fire from the great Battery, to enlarge the Breach in the Wall of the Town, between the Citadel and the *Scheld*. 1709.

The 21ſt, early in the Morning, Lieutenant-General *Withers*, being in the Trenches, received a Contuſion, with a ſmall Shot in his Breaſt, which however did him very little Harm. That Night the Beſiegers advanced their Sapping but ſix and twenty Paces towards the Gate of *Valenciennes*, the Enemy having made three vigorous Sallies; which coſt the *Allies*, beſides two Subaltern Officers, and about thirty Private Men, killed, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain, five Subalterns, and about fifty common Soldiers wounded.

THE Ditch of the Place, on the Side of General *Fagel*'s Attack, being a Branch of the *Scheld*, and therefore not eaſily to be paſs'd, and the Ground full of Stones and very difficult, the Generals reſolved to carry on that Attack no farther than to favour that of Count *Lottum*. However, they perfected the Works on that Side, and, on the 19th in the Night, extended their Lodgments from the Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Ravelin, to the firſt Place of Arms, on the Left of that Ravelin. They alſo drew up a Line from the *Glacis* of the Counterſcarp to the firſt Parallel, to cover a Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon, deſign'd to enlarge the Breach at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, and into the Cover'd Way, on the ſame Side, from the *Scheld* to the Citadel; And the Night between the 21ſt and 22d, they made themſelves Maſters of the whole Counterſcarp, at the Attack of General *Fagel*, and then began to fire from the Battery before-mentioned.

1709. THE Attack of General *Schulemburg* was likewiſe, by this Time, very forward: For beſides the two Batteries erected, the 18th, on the Counterſcarp, they prepar'd another, which began to fire the 21ſt with ſo good Succeſs, that, the next Day, the Breaches in the Hornwork, the Ravelin, and the Wall of the Town, were almoſt in a Condition to be mounted; And, at the ſame Time, the Saps were carried on to the Wall of the Ditch.

Motions of Prince Eugene *and the Duke of* Marlborough's *Armies.*

THE twentieth, Prince *Eugene* went from the Army of Obſervation, which was encamp'd at *Villemeaux*, to *St. Amand*, to view the Fortifications which were making, to put that Place in a Poſture of Defence, againſt any ſudden Attempt. As ſoon as his Highneſs was returned to the Camp, a Detachment of 2000 Men was ſent to take Poſſeſion of *Marchiennes* on the *Scarpe*, between *St. Amand* and *Douay*, where they were ordered to intrench themſelves, to facilitate the farther Deſigns of the Generals, after the taking of *Tournay*; And the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd a Fort to be built at *Pont à Treſin*, for the Security of that Poſt.

Diſpoſition of the Enemy's Army.

The Enemy, at the ſame Time, had above 20,000 Pioneers at Work, on their new Lines, from *Douay* to *Homage*, on the other Side of the *Scarpe*, near *Marchiennes*, and from thence to the *Scheld* near *Condé*; And their Army was diſpos'd in the following Manner: Their Cavalry continued in their ſeveral Camps, as I have ſaid above: And their Infantry was encamp'd thus; Six and twenty Battalions from *Douay*, along the Canal of *Courrieres*; Two and twenty Battalions from *Courrieres* to the Moraſs of *Winge*, on the ſaid Canal; Sixty two Battalions from thence to the Moraſs of *Cambrin*, along the Intrenchment; Beſides twelve other Battalions,

which made a ſecond Line, at *Annequin*, behind the former. They had, beſides, four and twenty Battalions, and twelve Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, along the *Lys*, under the Command of Monſ. *d'Artagnan*, and another Body under Monſ. *de Coigni*, encamp'd by *Platoons*, from *Douay* to *Valenciennes*, and the Troops under the Chevalier *de Luxemburg*, between *Quiverain* and *Criſpin*, near *Condé*. 1709.

THE twenty-third, a ſtrong Detachment of the Enemy's Army attack'd the Poſt of *Haſnon*, near *St. Amand*, on the *Scarpe*, in which Monſ. *Damnitz*, a *Pruſſian* Captain, commanded, with 120 Men. He defended that Poſt bravely, for a conſiderable Time; But having loſt thirty of his Men, and the Number of the Enemy encreaſing upon him, he was oblig'd, at Length, to quit it, and retired, with the Reſt of his Men to *St. Amand*. The *French*, paid dear for this Poſt, having had a great Number of their Men, and with them Colonel *Albergotti*, kill'd in the Attack. *The* French *take the Poſt of* Haſnon.

THE Marquis *d'Imecourt* having join'd the Marſhal *de Villars*, with a Detachment of fourteen Battalions, and two and twenty Squadrons, from *Germany*, the *French* Army made a ſmall Motion, on the four and twentieth, and encamp'd near *Anchin*, where the Marſhal took his Quarters, between *Douay* and *Valenciennes*, with the *Scarpe* before, and the *Scheld* behind him, leaving a Flying Camp near *Lens*, under the Command of Monſ. *d'Artagnan*, for the Security of his Intrenchments there, and at *La Baſſee*; For which Purpoſe, likewiſe, the *Militia* of *Picardy*, and the *Boulonnois* were order'd to march that Way; And the Marſhal, having ſent his heavy Bagage to *Douay*, gave out, that he was reſolved to *Motions of the Marſhal* de Villars;

1709. relieve *Tournay*. The five and twentieth, Monſ. *de Villars* took his Quarters at *Denain*, near *Valenciennes*: But notwithſtanding theſe Motions, the *Confederate* Generals did not think it neceſſary to make any Alteration, in their Camp, contenting themſelves only to re-inforce the Garriſon of *St. Amand*, with 400 Men, and to place a *Brigade* between that Poſt, and the Village of *St. Maur*. Several *French* Officers, who had their Regiments and Companies in the Town, endeavouring, at ſeveral Times, to get in diſguiſed, were taken Priſoners.

Not regarded by the Confederates.

The Siege of Tournay *carried on.*

TO return to the Siege; Thoſe in *Tournay*, having found Means, by the Help of their Sluices, to let a great Quantity of Water into the Ditch of the Town, which hindered the Beſiegers from giving the Aſſault ſo ſoon as they intended, the Pioneers, were, in the mean Time, at Work, on bringing into a narrower Compaſs the Lines of Circumvallation, on the Side of the Citadel, to cover the Troops to be employ'd on that Attack, after the taking of the Town. The 26th, the three Batteries were order'd to fire their Cannon, Mortars, and Hawbitzers, which continued, with great Fury, from three in the Afternoon, till the Riſing of the Moon, at which Time 13 Men detach'd out of each Battalion, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Withers*, made an Attack on a Ravelin, that covers the Gate of *Valenciennes*, and on the Cover'd Way, between that Gate and the Citadel. This was carried on with ſo great Bravery, that, notwithſtanding the vigorous Reſiſtance of the Enemy, the Beſiegers lodg'd themſelves in the cover'd Way, that leads from the Gate of *Valenciennes* to the *Scheld*, and extended themſelves from that River to the next Baſtion, and along

th

the Ravelin that covers that Gate. But loſt in this Attack about 150 Men, and, amongſt others, 3 chief Engineers, and 4 Captains. During this Action, at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, they who were employ'd at that of General *Schulemburg*'s filled the Ditch of the Hornwork three Faſcines broad, with the Loſs of two Engineers and ſeveral Common Soldiers, and the Magazine of that Battery blew up, by the Enemy's Fire. 1709.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Diſaſter, the 27th, in the Evening, the Beſiegers attack'd the Hornwork, on the *Left* of General *Schulemburg*'s Attack, and the detach'd Battalion on the *Right* of that Hornwork, both which they carried, with very little Oppoſition; They made, however, a Sally upon the Men, who were Lodging themſelves on the Baſtion; But the Duke of *Argile*, who commanded this Attack, and receiv'd a ſlight Wound, bringing freſh Succours to them, repulſed the Enemy, with conſiderable Loſs; And the Lodgment was finiſhed. The 28th, in the Morning, the Beſieged made another Sally upon the ſame Baſtion, but with no better Succeſs, being vigorouſly repulſed, and driven into the Town. Hereupon the Beſiegers made the neceſſary Preparations for a general Storm; But were prevented by the Beſieged, who, about Six o' Clock in the Evening, hung out White Colours, at the three Attacks, beat the *Chamade*, and deſired to capitulate for the Town; Which was granted, upon Condition, that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugène* would conſent to it. Their Highneſſes, having conferred with the Deputies of the *States*, it was agreed to grant the Garriſon a Capitulation, whereupon Hoſtages were exchang'd, and the

1709. Enemy having ſent out Brigadier *du Metz* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Brigadier *Divery* to Prince *Eugene*, Brigadier *Primrose* was ſent from Count *Lottum*'s Attack, and Brigadier *Sabine* from *Schulemburg*'s, in their Room. After ſome Debates, an Honourable Capitulation, conſiſting of twenty-two Articles, propoſed by the Garriſon, and four added by the Beſiegers, (being much the ſame as thoſe of *Liſle*) was agreed upon, between Nine and Ten in the Evening, and ſigned by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, on the Part of the *Allies*, and by Lieutenant-General *de Surville*, on the Part of the Garriſon. Thus after twenty-one Days of open Trenches, the Victorious Arms of the *Allies* carried a Place, which the *French* thought impregnable; As appears by the following lofty Inſcription, which they had cauſed to be engraven on one of the Half-Moons.

The Town of Tournay *capitulates.*

The Town ſurrender'd.

A vain Inſcription, put by the French, *on one of their* Half-Moons.

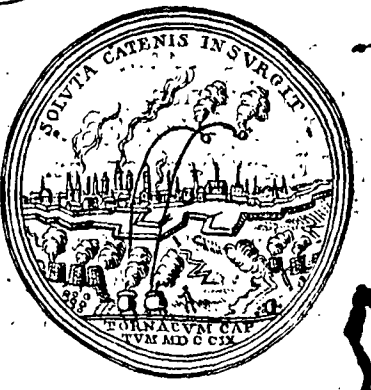
LUDOVICUS DECIMUS QUARTUS
INCERTUM BELLO AN PACE MAJOR.
QUIBUS COPIIS, CONSILIIS, ANIMO, CELERITATE, FORTUNA,
ANNO, M. DC. LXVII. NERVIORUM URBEM
QUATRIDUO CEPERAT,
IISDEM, NEUTIQUAM POSTEA CAPERETUR,
INTER CETERA MUNIMENTA, HOC
QUOQUE
DIEBUS VIX OCTO
AB AREA ET FUNDAMENTIS
IPSE INSTANS OPERI,
VICTRICIBUS MILITUM MANIBUS EX
TRUXIT, ANNO DOMINI. M. DC. LXXI.

Whic

ANNA·D:G·MAG·BR· FRA·ET·HIB·REGINA·

TORNACO · EXPVGNATO
MDCCIX·

NE PEREAT PERDIT
D O
I E


SOLVTA CATENIS INSVRGIT
TORNACVM CAP
TVM MD C CIX

B. Cole, Sculp.

Which may be thus rendred in *Engliſh*.

LEWIS *the* FOURTEENTH,
Who whether he be greater in Peace or War is uncertain:
With the ſame Power, Conduct, Courage, Activity, and Fortune,
With which he took the Town of TOURNAY, *in* 4 *Days, in the Year* 1667.
Has, that it may never be taken, for the future,
Amongſt other Works, erected this,
In eight Days;
From the Ground, and its Foundations,
By the victorious Hands of his brave Soldiers,
Animated by his Preſence,
In the Year of our LORD, 1671.

UPON the Surrender of this Important Place, the following *Medals* were ſtruck.

I.

Medals ſtruck on the Surrender of Tournay.

ON the FACE, the Queen's *Buſto*, with the uſual Inſcription.

ON the *Reverſe*, BRITANNIA, leaning with her Right Arm on her Shield, ſupported by a Trophy of Artillery, and holding in her Left Hand her Spear, adorned with a Mural Crown, and a Town at a Diſtance, with this *Legend*, TORNACO EXPUGNATO. That is, *Tournay* taken.

In

1709. In the EXERGUE, is only the Date of the Year.
M. DCC. IX.

II.

ON the *Face*, a Ship in a Storm, with *French* Colours, having loſt her Main-Maſt, and throwing her Goods over Board, to ſave her from ſinking, and among others, a Bale, with the Name of *Tournay* upon it; with the Inſcription:

NE PEREAT, PERDIT.

Rather this Loſs, than total Ruin.

ON the *Reverſe*, the City beſieged, with the Batteries of the *Allies*; With the following Words, applicable to the Bombs:

SOLUTA CATENIS INSURGIT.

Being freed from her Chains, ſhe riſes.

But alluding to the State of *Tournay*, as being freed from the Bondage of *France*:

And, in the *Exergue*;

TORNACUM CAPTUM, 1709.

Tournay taken, in 1709.

DURIN

DURING this Siege, the *Allies* had only 3210 Men killed and wounded, *viz.* 849, at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, 1300 at General *Schulemburg*'s Attack; And 1055 at General *Fagel*'s. An inconſiderable Number for ſo important a Town, of which, according to the Capitulation, the *French* ſurrendered one Gate the 30th of *July*, N. S. The next Day, the Marquis *de Surville* was entertain'd at Dinner by Prince *Eugene*; And, in the Afternoon, retir'd into the Citadel, which his Garriſon had already entered, to the Number of about 4000 Men. But a great Number of them conceal'd themſeves in the Town, and two Captains, four Lieutenants, with about 150 Men, came to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Camp. At the ſame Time, the Enemy's Sick and Wounded, to the Number of 800, were conducted to *Douay*; And the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was appointed Governour of *Tournay*, took Poſſeſſion of the Town, with 12 Battalions. *Loſs of the Allies at the Siege of the Town.*

THINGS being thus ſettled, as ſoon as the Enemy had wholly evacuated the Place, the *Allies* began to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Reduction of the Citadel, which was counted one of the ſtrongeſt in *Europe*; not only fortified, with the utmoſt Exactneſs, and the Works well fenc'd with Stone, but all the Ground was wrought into Mines; So that the Reſiſtance of the Garriſon was not ſo much apprehended, as the Miſchief they might do by blowing up their Mines. Two Attacks were formed, the one under the Command of Count *Lottum*, and the other under General *Schulemburg*. They had under them Lieutenant-Generals *Dedem*, *Oxenſtiern*, *Spar*, *Vink*, *Withers*, *Wackerbaert*, *Heyden*, and the Duke of *Argile*; The Major-Generals *Denhoff*, *Hamilton*, *Waſſenaer*, *Keppel*, *Vegelin*, *Woudenburg*, *Siege of the Citadel of Tournay.*

1709. *burg*, *Temple*, *Dalberge* and *Hohendorff*. The Brigadiers *Gouvain*, *Grumkau*, *Bork*, *Prim[illegible]*, *Sabine*, *Sturler*, *Chambrier*, *Malsburgh*, *Berck-hoffer*, and *Welderen*. The Battalions employed in that Service were, 1 *Imperialiſts*, 4 *Britiſh*, viz. *Webb*, *North and Gray*, *How*, and *Godfrey*, 2 *Daniſh*, 3 *Pruſſians*, 1 *Saxon*, 3 *Lunenburghers*, 1 of *Wirtemberg*, 2 *Heſſians*, 2 *Munſterians*, and 10 *Dutch*, including the Garriſon. The *French* began the firſt Act of Hoſtility: For, on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, they fired, with Cannon and ſmall Shot, upon Count *Lottum*'s Trenches and Batteries, from which latter they were immediately anſwered, and the Fire continued, very hot, on both Sides, the whole Night. The next Day, *Auguſt* 2, N. S. Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the the *States*, were entertained at Dinner, by the Earl of *Albemarle*, in *Tournay*; About which Time, the Batteries, which had diſcontinued firing, for ſome Time, began to play again, on both Sides. The ſame Day, the Troops appointed for the Siege of the Citadel, took the Poſt, aſſigned them, within the new Lines of Circumvallation, and carried on the Attack, with very good Succeſs. The 3d of *Auguſt*, a Bomb from the Batteries of the *Allies* blew up one of the Enemy's Magazines; And the Night between the fourth and fifth, the Trenches were carried on to the Palliſadoes of the Salliant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Queen's Baſtion. The fifth, in the Afternoon, the Enemy made a Sally upon the Trenches, but were immediately beaten back again.

IN the mean Time, the Marquis *de Surville*, either finding himſelf not in a Condition to hold out long, or, as ſome pretend, that he might have

have an Opportunity of ſending an Officer of Truſt to the *French* Court, for his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Deciſion of a Difference between him and Monſieur *de Meſigny*, who challeng'd the chief Command in the Citadel, deſired the *Confederate* Generals to appoint a Perſon, on their Part, to treat with another he ſhould name, about the Surrender of the Citadel; Which being conſented to, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* named the Sieur *de Lalo*, Brigadier in the *Britiſh* Troops, who having met with the Marquis *de Ravignan*, a Major-General, appointed by the Marquis *de Surville*, certain Articles were agreed upon. 1709.

THE *Dutch* Hiſtorians give us an Account of this Tranſaction, ſomething different from that of Ours: They ſay the Deſign was firſt form'd at the Court of *France*, merely to amuſe the *Allies*, and delay the Siege; That Monſieur *de Ravignan* was ſent from *Paris* for that End; And that, coming to the *Confederate* Camp, he gave the Generals Hopes of the Citadel being ſurrender'd, on certain Conditions, and, thereupon, obtain'd Leave to go into the Citadel, to confer with Monſieur *de Surville* about it; After which, deſiring a proper Perſon might be appointed, to treat with him, Monſieur *de Lalo* was named, as I have ſaid above. The Marquis *de Quincy* pretends, that the *Allies* made the firſt Propoſals, and that, thereupon, Monſieur *de Ravignan* was allowed to go out of the Citadel to the *French* Army, and from thence to Court. *Account given by the* Dutch *of this Tranſaction.*

THE Agreement being ſigned, the Marquis *de Ravignan* was immediately ſent with it, to the Court of *France*, for His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Ratification; But that no Time might be loſt, by this Negociation, the Trenches were carried on, *Motions of the* Confederate Armies.

1709. on, with the uſual Diligence. General *Fagel*, on the other Hand, having cauſed the Lines of Circumvallation, before the Town of *Tournay*, to be levell'd, paſs'd the *Scheld*, and joined the two Armies, which, on the ſixth of *Auguſt*, march'd to the Camp of *Orchies*, as well to be nearer the Enemy, to obſerve their Motions, as for the Conveniency of Forrage. The Army commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough* extended from the *Right*, near *Watines*, to the *Left*, at *Rumegies*, near the Brook *Lannon*; And that under Prince *Eugene* had its *Right*, at *Pont à Marque*, and its *Left* at *Watines*. The Duke took his Quarters at an *Auguſtin* Nunnery, called *Theomoulin*; Prince *Eugene* his, at a Monaſtery, under the Walls of *Orchies*; And the Field-Deputies of the *States* theirs, in that Town; Which is ſituate three Leagues from *Tournay*, the ſame from *Douay*, ſix from *Valenciennes*, and five from *Liſle*. The Marſhal *de Villars* continued all this while encamp'd behind the *Scarpe*, with his Forces, who, having finiſh'd their Lines, and planted their Cannon upon them, no ſooner heard of the Motion of the *Confederate* Army, which put them under terrible Apprehenſions of being attacked, than they ſet about to raiſe new Lines, within thoſe which they had before erected. Monſieur *de Villars* having, at the ſame Time, given Orders, to the Chevalier *de Luxemburg*, who commanded a ſeparate Body, between *Mons* and *Valenciennes*, to rejoin the Army.

The French *under Apprehenſions of being attack'd.*

On the 8th of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Day agreed on for the Return of the Marquis *de Ravignan*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, went in the Morning, to *Tournay*, in Expectation of the *French* King's Approbation of the Agreement,

ment, lately concluded: But, on this Occaſion, the *French* gave a freſh Inſtance of their Unſincerity, and afforded juſt Ground to ſuſpect, that their Propoſals for delivering the Citadel of *Tournay* were but an Artifice, to gain Time, and if poſſible to amuſe the *Allies*. For Monſieur *de Ravignan* being come back, according to Promiſe, about five o'Clock that Afternoon, reported; *That the King, his Maſter, would not ratify the ſaid Agreement, unleſs the Ceſſation of Arms, mention'd in the ſame, were extended, likewiſe, to all the Operations of War, in the* Netherlands, *till the 5th of* September, N. S. which he very well knew would never be conſented to, and which the *Confederate* Generals, and the Deputies of the *States*, accordingly rejected with Diſdain. Monſieur *de Ravignan* went, hereupon, into the Citadel, the Siege whereof was carried on with all poſſible Vigour, notwithſtanding the great Difficulties the *Allies* met with, chiefly from the vaſt Number of the Mines, which the Enemy ſprung, and which the Beſiegers could hear them working upon, under their Feet, at almoſt every Step they advanc'd. 1709.

The King of France *refuſes to ratify the Agreement for the Surrender of the Citadel of* Tournay.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* being returned from *Tournay* to the Army, the 9th of *Auguſt*, in the Morning, Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* was immediately detach'd, with 2000 Grenadiers, to diſlodge the Enemy from the Abby of *Marchiennes*, on this Side the *Scarpe*, in which they had poſted 600 Men; And which he found ſo well fortify'd, by a Ditch full of Water, and palliſado'd, that he deſir'd a further Re-inforcement: Upon this 1000 Foot, with eight Pieces of Cannon, were order'd to join him; But the Garriſon, which the Enemy had re-inforced, with 300 Men, making a Shew of defending

The Siege carried on.

The French *maintain the Poſt of* Marchiennes.

1709. defending themſelves vigorouſly; The *Confederate* Generals did not think it proper to run the Hazard of loſing a great Number of Men, for the gaining ſo inconſiderable a Poſt: And thereupon Orders were ſent to the Troops to withdraw, and return to their former Poſts.

THE ſame Day, a Detachment of 200 *Huſſars*, and 100 Dragoons, being ſent out to get Intelligence of the Enemy, they encountred 400 Horſe, and 100 Grenadiers, routed them, and brought in a Major, 13 other Officers, and 120 Men, Priſoners, beſides a Booty of 100 Horſes. On the 10th, another Party of 120 *Huſſars*, under the Command of the *Imperial* Colonel *Deſoſſy*, met a Party of 100 Horſe, of the Enemy, whom he charg'd, kill'd moſt of them, and purſu'd the Reſt to the very Gates of *Valenciennes*. The ſame Day, another ſmall Party of *Huſſars* cut in Pieces the greateſt Part of 60 of the Enemies Foot, and made the Reſt Priſoners. The 12th, in the Morning, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, went to view the Abby of *Fiennes*, near the *Scarpe*, between *Douay* and *Marchiennes*; And in their Return, their Convoy beat two of the Enemies Parties, and brought in both the Partiſans, and ſeveral of the Men, Priſoners. The 14th, their Highneſſes went to *Tournay*, din'd with the Deputies of the *States-General*, and, in the Afternoon, went into the Trenches, at General *Schulemburg*'s Attack; The next Morning, they viſited thoſe of Count *Lottum*, return'd the 19th to the Camp, and the 20th, began the Review of the Army. On the 26th, Monſieur *de Sudendunck*, Major of Prince *Menzikoff*'s Regiment, arriv'd at the *Confederate* Camp from *Muſcovy*, with Letters of the 20th of *July*, N. S. from that Prince to the Duke

Duke of *Marlborough*, notifying to his Grace 1709.
the Victory gain'd by the *Czar* over the *Swedes* at *Pultowa*, the 8th of that Month.

The Siege of the Citadel of Tournay carried on.

The Siege of the Citadel of *Tournay* was, in the mean Time, carried on, with all the Succeſs which could be expected, from the cautious and ſlow Method of Sapping. And never were ſo many Inſtances of little ſubterraneous Skirmiſhes, as at this Siege, which was puſh'd with as much Vigour, and as various Succeſs, under Ground as above. Nothing was more common than for Miners to meet under Ground, and to engage with their Shovels and Pick-axes, and ſometimes with Sword and Piſtols. Not to deſcend to many tedious Particulars, on the 20th of *Auguſt*, N. S. the *Allies* diſcovered, at the Attack of General *Schulemburg*, a Mine that was directly under a Battery of Mortars, and took out the Powder and 18 Mortars lodg'd therein. But about three in the Afternoon, the Beſieged ſprung a Mine, between the Trenches, and the *Caponniere* they had in the Ditch, with ſuch an Effect, that Part of the Wall from the Town to the Citadel, two Branches of the Trenches, a Parallel, two Saps, and two of the Beſiegers Mines, were ruin'd, and a Captain, two Enſigns, and 19 Soldiers kill'd. At the ſame Time they ſprung another Mine, at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, but without doing the leaſt Damage. The 22d, the Miners of the *Allies* diſcovered the Branch of another Mine, and as they were buſy in finding out the Mine itſelf, they heard the Enemy working on a great Gallery, whereupon a Lieutenant, and 16 Grenadiers were order'd to diſlodge them, but the Lieutenant being kill'd, at the firſt Onſet, his Men were diſheartened and retir'd. Another Officer, with a freſh Detachment, was

1709. immediately commanded to execute that Order; But the Enemy throwing a great many Grenadoes, and making a terrible Smoke, the Beſiegers were forced to retire, to prevent being ſuffocated. The 23d, in the Afternoon, the Miners, ſupported by a Lieutenant, and 12 Grenadiers, were at Work, to pierce through a Traverſe, croſs the Gallery they had diſcovered; But could not proceed therein, becauſe the Enemy threw in a great Quantity of Straw, Hemp, and Powder, and made ſuch a Smoke, that the ſaid Lieutenant and eight Grenadiers, were ſuffocated therewith. The ſame Day, the *French* ſprung a large Mine, at the Attack of Count *Lottum*; But the Men being timely withdrawn from that Place, except four Centinels, one of the latter only was blown up. The Opening made by this Mine was ſixty Paces long, and twenty Foot deep; And had it not been diſcovered in Time, a whole Regiment of *Hannoverians* would have been buried under the Ruins of it.

"THE manner of Fighting in this Siege (ſays "the Author of the *Tatler*) diſcovered a Gallan- "try in our Men, unknown to former Ages; "Their Meeting with adverſe Parties under "Ground, where every Step was taken with "Apprehenſions of being blown up with Mines "below them, or cruſhed by the Fall of the "Earth above them, and all this acted in Dark- "neſs, has ſomething in it more terrible than "ever is met with in any other Part of a Soldier's "Duty: However this was performed with "great Chearfulneſs."

NOTHING worth particular Notice happen'd 'till the 26th, when the Enemy blew up a Mine, which kill'd above 400 of the Beſiegers, who, notwithſtanding that Loſs, and the prodigious Fire

Fire of the Beſieged, lodg'd themſelves, this Night, near the *Palliſadoes*, at the Attack of General *Schulemburg*; And their Miners carried on their Saps, tho' they were much annoy'd by the Water, which the *French* found Means to let into them. On the 28th, in the Morning, Monſieur *du Mey*, one of the chief Engineers, who had the Direction of General *Schulemburg*'s Attack, was mortally wounded in the Head, by one of the Stone Mortars of the Beſiegers, and died ſoon after. The ſame Day, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* came to *Tournay*, from the Army, and the 29th, in the Morning, went into the Trenches, at that Attack, where a Lodgment was made two Days before, upon the Salliant-Angle of the Counterſcarp. About ten o'Clock, the Enemy blew up a Mine, between the two Attacks, with very little Execution: But, in the Afternoon, they ſprung two other Mines, at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, by which the Beſiegers had two Officers kill'd, and ſeveral Men kill'd and wounded. That Day, and the 30th, the *Allies* made a moſt terrible Fire upon the Citadal, and threw a great many Bombs, which did all the Execution that could be deſired; Whereupon the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were ordered to be made for an Aſſault, which the Enemy prevented, by beating the Chamade, the 31ſt, about ſix in the Morning, deſiring to capitulate. An Exchange of Hoſtages being immediately agreed on, Monſieur *Dolet*, and the Marquis *de Ravignan*, both Major-Generals, and four other Officers, came out of the Citadel, and Major-General *Hohndorff*, with five Officers more, on the Side of the *Confederates*, were ſent in. Monſieur *Dolet*, and his Company were brought to

1709.

Monſieur du Mey *mortally wounded.*

The Garriſon of the Citadel of Tournay *deſires to capitulate.*

1709. the Earl of *Albemarle*'s Houſe, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Prince of *Savoy*, being met to receive their Propoſals, they offered to ſurrender the Place, and delivered a Project of a Capitulation, conſiſting of 11 Articles.

Their Demands rejected. THESE Demands being made, Monſieur *Dolet*, and the other *French* Officers were deſired to withdraw; And, after ſome Debate, being call'd in again, were told by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*; *That no other Conditions would be allowed them, but for the Garriſon to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War*; Upon which they return'd into the Citadel, and, about three in the Afternoon, the Hoſtilities began again. The two Generals ſeem to have inſiſted on the Garriſon's Surrending themſelves Priſoners of War, not only for the Honour of the Arms of the *Allies*, but in Return for His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's having refus'd to ratify the former Capitulation: And beſides, during the Ceſſation, they had a certain Account of the great Streights the Garriſon was reduced to, for Want of Proviſions. Orders were, hereupon, given to renew the Fire from all the Batteries on the Citadel, with the greater Vigour; Which ſoon reduced the Garriſon to the Neceſſity of accepting the Terms the *Confederate* Generals thought fit to grant them. Monſieur *de Surville*, having deſired a Conference with the Earl of *Albemarle*, the ſecond of *September*, ſignified his Deſire to ſurrender, and gave his Lordſhip other Propoſals to this End: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, who had left the Siege but that Morning, returned, the third, from *Orchies*, and ſign'd the Articles; Which done, the Garriſon deliver'd a Gate of the Citadel, in the Afternoon, and

Hoſtilities renew'd.

The Garriſon accept of the Terms offer'd.

and march'd out, the fifth, to the Number of 3500 Men, beſides Sick and Wounded, to be conducted to *Condé*. They were allowed, as well Officers as Soldiers, to march out with their Swords and Baggage, but were obliged to leave them, with their other Arms and Colours, behind them, and ſurrender Priſoners at large, and not to ſerve 'till the like Number of Priſoners of the *Allies* were releas'd in their Room. 1709.

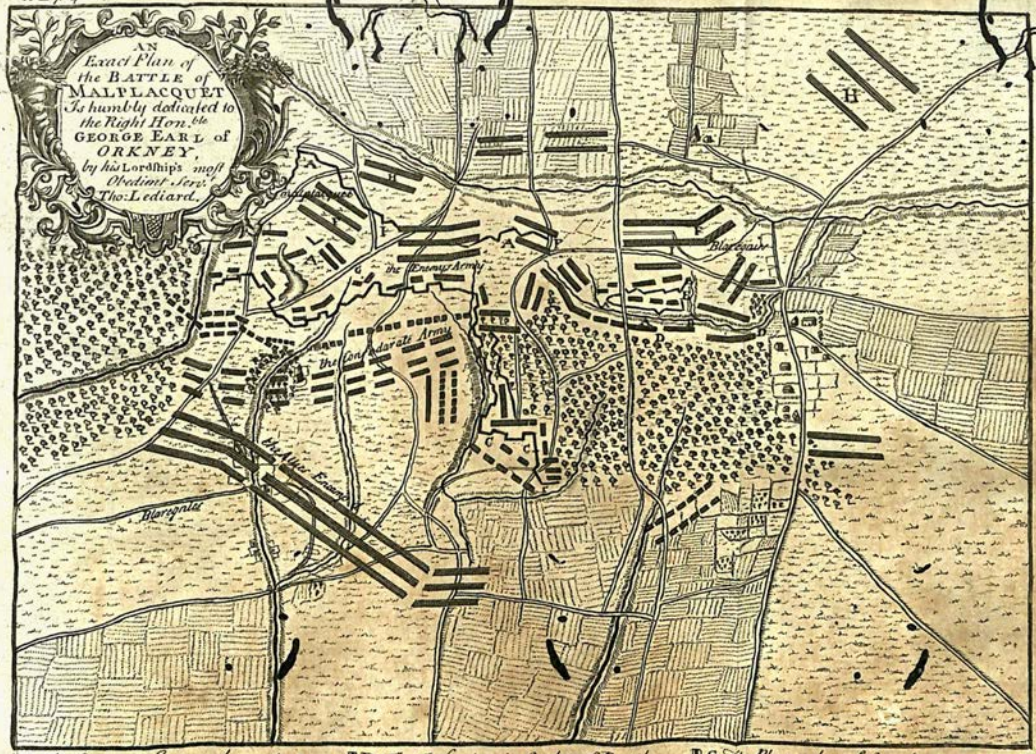
CHAP. XVI.

The Famous Battle of Blaregnies, *or* Malplacquet.

1709.

The Siege of Mons *reſolved on.*

THE important City and Citadel of *Tournay*, being ſurrender'd to the Victorious Arms of the *Allies*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* were immediately intent upon new Exploits, and reſolved upon another as important Conqueſt, that of *Mons*, the Capital of the Province of *Hainault*; Or at leaſt, to draw the Enemy to a Battle; In both which we ſhall find they ſucceeded; One happening afterwards to be the Conſequence of the other. To this End, their two Armies decamp'd, from *Orchies*, the very Day the Citadel of *Tournay* was ſurrender'd, paſs'd the *Scheld*, join'd in their March, and encamp'd, the fourth of *September*, N. O. at *Brifoul*; At ſome Diſtance from which, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who was detach'd the Morning before, was likewiſe encamp'd. The fifth, they continued their March, notwithſtanding the Badneſs of the Weather, with violent Rains, and encamp'd at *Siraat*, within a League of the River *Haiſne*, which the Prince of *Heſſe*, with his Detachment, paſs'd the ſame Afternoon. The ſixth, in the Morning,



A. The Enemys Intrenchments.
B. The Attack of ỹ Infantry.
C. The place which was first forced.
D. The Infantry in Order of Battle, after having routed ỹ Enemy.
E. The Place where ỹ Enemy repulsd us.
F. The Enemys Army.
G. The Place where ỹ Cavalry was engag'd.
H. The Enemys Retreat.
I. The Third Intrenchment begun.

ing, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army being again in Motion, and having paſs'd the *Haiſne*, above *Mons*, his Grace received Advice, that the Prince of *Heſſe*, being about to attack the Enemy's Lines, from the *Haiſne* to the *Sambre*, three Regiments of Dragoons, which were placed there, for their Defence, abandon'd them. When the Prince afterwards join'd the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, on their March, they congratulated him on the Succeſs of his Expedition; To which his Highneſs anſwered: *The French have depriv'd me of the Glory of this Compliment; For they would not ſo much as make a Shew of ſtaying for me.* 1709.

The French abandon their Lines.

IT appeared, however, that the *French* deſign'd, at leaſt, to defend thoſe Lines; For the Chevalier *de Luxemburg*, with a great Detachment, arrived ſoon after, to ſuſtain the Regiments of Dragoons aforemention'd, and was followed by the Marſhal *de Villars*, in Perſon: But when they found, that their Troops had quitted their Poſt, they return'd to *Quievrain*, whither the whole *French* Army march'd, from their Lines behind the *Scarpe*. The Prince of *Heſſe*, on the other Hand, having taken Poſſeſſion of the Lines I firſt mention'd, encamp'd, with his *Right* to *Jemappe*, and his *Left* to *Framiers*, by which Means, *Mons* was, in a Manner, block'd up; And the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd at *Havre*, while that under Prince *Eugene* did the ſame at *St. Denis*. The ſeventh, the Marſhal *de Bouflers* arrived at the *French* Camp; Which, as His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty ſeem'd to place ſo entire a Confidence, in the Marſhal *de Villars*, at the Beginning of the Campaign, was Matter of Aſtoniſhment: The former, however, to ſoften the Matter, told

Motions of the Armies on both Sides.

The Marſhal de Bouflers comes to the French Camp.

1709. the latter, *He was come to ſerve him as his Aid de Camp:* Or, as other Accounts ſay, That *he did not come in any Character, but to receive his Commands for the King's Service, and to communicate to him His Majeſty's Orders upon the preſent Poſture of Affairs.* Monſieur *Du Mont* ſays, he had Orders and Power from His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, to be preſent at Councils, and in Battle, and in both to maintain his Prerogatives of Elder Officer, without, however, depriving the Marſhal *de Villars* of any Part of his Authority as General. The ſame Author adds, that Monſieur *de Bouflers* was not ſent to the Army, without the Knowledge of Madam *de Maintenon*; But that, it was even aſſur'd, ſhe propos'd it firſt to the King, fearing the Succeſs of the Campaign, and being unwilling that Monſieur *de Villars* ſhould be alone reſponſable for the Event of it. The Marquis *de Quincy* gives another Turn to this Matter, and pretends, that Monſieur *de Villars*, being inform'd of the Deſigns of the *Allies*, had, ſome Time before the Surrender of the Citadel of *Tournay*, deſir'd His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty to ſend ſome other Commander to his Aſſiſtance: But this does not ſeem to agree ſo perfectly well, with the Marſhal's known Vanity, and Self-ſufficiency. The ſame Day, about Noon, when the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, were going to Dinner, the Duke received Advice, that the *French* were under March to attack the Body under the Command of the Prince of *Heſſe*; Upon which Orders were immediately given, firſt, to ſecure the *Blockade* of *Mons*, and then to his Grace's Army to decamp from *Havre*, and leave their Baggage behind, with their Tents ſtanding. Being come to the Hills of *Belian*, where the Prince of *Heſſe* had his

his Quarters, they made a Halt near *Chevrai*, 1709.
Prince *Eugene*'s Army being come up thither likewise; And there both Generals receiv'd farther Intelligence, that the *French* had not paſs'd the *Defilees* of *Waſme*, but were encamp'd between them and *Quievrain*; Whereupon, the *Confederate* Army continued, the whole following Night, in that Camp, in Order of Battle. The Duke of *Marlborough* having, in the mean Time, Advice, that the Garriſon of *Mons* conſiſted only of nine weak *Spaniſh*, and two *Bavarian* Battalions, beſides the Dragoons of *Paſteur*, concluded, that Monſieur *de Villars*'s chief Deſign was to oblige the *Confederates* to draw all their Forces into the *Plain* between *Belian* and *Frameries*, that he might have an Opportunity to throw Re-inforcements into *Mons*, to prevent which, his Grace ordered ſome Troops towards *St. Guiſlain*.

The Confederate Generals view the Ground between the two Armies.

THE eighth of *September*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Monſieur *Goſlinga*, one of the Field-Deputies of the *States*, having ſeveral Squadrons with them, under the Command of the Prince *d'Auvergne*, for their Security, ſpent the whole Day in Viewing the Ground between the two Armies. When they came over-againſt *Blaugies*, and *Lamberchies*, they diſcovered the Enemy's whole Army, which was in Motion, and poſting themſelves in the Plain of *Blaugies*.

THE Army, in the mean Time, march'd, and encamp'd, the *Left Wing* on the Side of the *Haiſne*, with *St. Guiſlain* before them. The March which the *Confederate* Army made this Day, form'd one of the moſt glorious Sights that ever had been ſeen; For the *Confederate* Generals, upon the Advices they received of the Motions,

1709. Motions, in the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Army, having cauſed the Heads of their Columns to return towards the *Center*, which, in the mean Time, halted, the whole Army form'd a Sort of a Half-Moon in the midſt of a vaſt Plain, which gave the fineſt View imaginable. That After-noon, their *Huſſars* met a Party of the Enemy, at the Wood or Village of *Sars*, conſiſting of 400 Men; And, by the Help of their Guard, this Party was defeated, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, with ſome Officers, thirty Soldiers, and 30 Deſerters, with about 100 Horſes, were brought into the Camp. On the *Left Wing*, Major-General *Groveſtein* met another Party, in the Opening, by that Wood, which was defeated, and fifty Men made Priſoners. They had this Day an Account, by ſeveral Deſerters, that the Marſhal *de Bouflers* had brought Orders from His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty to offer the *Allies* Battle.

Some Parties of the Enemy defeated.

THE next Morning, the *French* made a Motion, as if their Deſign was to march towards *Boſſu*: But the *Confederate* Generals, advancing to take a narrow View of their Army, they ſoon perceived, that the Motion of their *Left* was only a Feint to cover the March of their *Right*, which filed off, at the ſame Time, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Woods of *Lagniere*, *La Merte*, *Taiſniere*, and *Sart*, with the Hedges that encompaſs them, where they placed their Infantry; And, taking Poſſeſſion, likewiſe, of the Hedges of a Village call'd *Placquet*, or *Malplacquet*, ranged their Cavalry in the Openings between theſe Woods. The *Confederate* Generals, hereupon, order'd their Army to march by the *Left*, and face the Enemy, the *Right* extending to *Sart*, the *Left* to *Bleron*, on the Edge of the Wood of *Blagniere*; Where they placed their Cannon;

The French *take Poſſeſſion of ſeveral advantageous Poſts.*

The

The *Center* being near *Bleron*, and the Head-Quarters not far from thence at *Blaregnies*. By this Means, the *Left* of the *Confederate* Army came ſo near to the Enemy, about two in the Afternoon, that they cannonaded each other, 'till the Evening: But the *Right* Wing of the *Allies* being too far off to come up to the Place of Action, in Time, there was too little Day-light left, to attack the Enemy. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*, therefore, paſs'd the Night with Monſieur *Goſlinga*, that they might be ready, if the Enemy ſhould make any Attempt. But tho' they were much ſuperiour in Number, and more eſpecially in Infantry; Yet they were ſo far from deſigning to attack the *Allies*, that, on the contrary, they begun to fortify their Camp, (tho' it was, by Nature, very ſtrong and advantageous,) with all the Induſtry and Application imaginable. Beſides the thick Hedges, which, like a Chain ran along their whole Camp, they made deep Lines, to cover their Foot; And, on their *Right*, caſt up three Intrenchments one behind the other, tho' the Acceſs was without that very difficult, becauſe of a marſhy Ground which lay before them. Their *Center*, which was in a little *Plain*, was, likewiſe, ſecured by ſeveral Intrenchments, defended, in convenient Places, with a good Artillery; And, beſides all this, they cut down a great Number of Trees, which they laid a-croſs the Ways, to obſtruct the Paſſage of the *Confederate* Horſe. They alſo cut down the Hedges, behind their Lines, for the more eaſy March of their Cavalry, to ſupport their Infantry, as Occaſion might require; So that their Camp might not be very improperly call'd a regular, fortified Citadel. 1709. *And fortify their Camp.*

PRINCE

1709. PRINCE *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the other Hand, who had, on the ninth, in Concert with Monſieur *Goſlinga*, taken the Reſolution to attack the *French*, finding, on the tenth, that they had made Uſe of the preceding Night to improve the Advantage of their Situation, reſolved only, without altering their Deſign, to put off the Execution of it, 'till they were re-inforced by eighteen Battalions, which had been employ'd in the Siege of *Tournay*. To theſe, Orders were immediately diſpatch'd, that they ſhould march, with all poſſible Expedition, to join the *Grand* Army, which they did, that very Night, under the Command of Count *Lottum* and Baron *Schulemburg*. The ſame Evening, alſo, a Detachment from the Blockade from *Mons*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, took *St. Guiſlain*, Sword in Hand, and made the Garriſon, which conſiſted of 200 Men, Priſoners of War.

St. Guiſlain *taken.*

THE *Battle of* BLAREIGNES, *or* MALPLACQUET.

THE Troops that came from *Tournay*, having, on the eleventh of *September*, in the Morning, joined the *Right* Wing, over-againſt the Wood by *Sart*, where the Enemy's *Left* was poſted, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Field-Deputies, *viz.* Meſſieurs *Rantwych*, *Hooft*, and *Goſlinga*, rode together along the Line, between the two Armies, and ſeveral Men were, in their Preſence, kill'd by the Enemy's Cannon-Shot.

The Battle of Blareignes, *or* Malplacquet.

THE *Confederates* had begun to work on their Batteries at Break of Day. They rais'd one of 28 Pieces of Cannon, on the *Left*, another of 40 in the *Center*, and the Reſt of the Artillery

was

was diſtributed on the *Right*. A very thick Fog, which laſted 'till half an Hour paſt ſeven, had very much facilitated their Work: But then it clear'd up, and gave the two Armies a perfect View one of the other. 1709.

THIS being the Poſture of the *French* and *Confederate* Forces, a little after 8 o' Clock, the Signal for the Attack being given, by a Diſcharge of 50 Pieces of Cannon, and the Cannonading continuing very briſk on both Sides, Prince *Eugene* advanc'd with his *Right*, into the Wood of *Sart*, and 86 Battalions of that Wing, commanded by General *Schulemburg*, the Duke of *Argile*, and other Generals, and 22 other Battalions, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, attack'd the Enemy, with ſuch Bravery; that notwithſtanding the Barricadoes of fell'd Trees, and other Impediments, they met in their Way, after an Hour's Reſiſtance, they drove the *French* out of their Intrenchments, in the Woods of *Sart*, and *Taiſniere*. The Deſign of this Attack was to drive the Enemy out of the Wood, and then to attack them in the Flank of their Intrenchments on the Plain; Which ſucceeded very happily, and thereby all the Enemy's Infantry of the *Left* Wing were ruin'd. General *Withers*, with 19 Battalions attack'd the Enemy, in another Intrenchment, beyond the Woods of *Taiſniere* and *Great Blagniere*, with the like Vigour and good Succeſs. Thirty-ſix *Dutch* Battalions, commanded by the Prince of *Naſſau Friezeland* (or *Orange*) and Baron *Fagel*, who attack'd the Enemy's *Right*, poſted in the Wood of *La Merte*, and in an Opening, cover'd with three Intrenchments, met with greater Reſiſtance, and loſt Abundance of Men, before they could penetrate into the Intrenchments. The Fight was here deſperate; But the *Dutch* *The Battle begun.*

1709. *Dutch* ſoon drove the Enemy from off their advantageous Ground into their Intrenchment, taking their Colours. They, likewiſe, drove them out of their firſt Intrenchment; But as they were marching on to the ſecond, they were charg'd with a great deal of Vivacity, by the Enemy, and obliged to retire to their former Poſts; (I ſhall have Occaſion to ſay more below, of the Prince's Conduct in this Part of the Action;) The Duke of *Marlborough*, hereupon, ordered Lieutenant-General *Withers* to march, with the Body under his immediate Direction to ſuſtain them; But, upon farther Deliberation, and Notice that the Lieutenant-General was actually engag'd with the Enemy, and that all things went well on the *Right*, his Grace thought fit rather to preſs on the Advantages there, than to hazard a new Motion towards the *Left*, in the Heat of the Action. As ſoon as the Enemy's *Left* went to retire, and draw off their Cannon, the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded the Earl of *Orkney*, with 15 Battalions to attack them, and force them from their Intrenchments in the *Plain*, between the Woods of *Sart* and *Janſart*, with Directions, if he ſucceeded, to poſt himſelf there, and cover the Horſe, as they ſhould file off, thro' the Woods into the *Plain*, in Order to charge the Enemy's Cavalry, which were there drawn up. This was executed, with ſuch Reſolution and Succeſs, that after a ſhort Diſpute, the Enemy quitted thoſe Intrenchments; which gave the Horſe an Opportunity to enter them. And tho' the firſt Squadrons, led by the Prince of *Heſſe*, had much ado to form themſelves, and were put into ſome Diſorder, by the *French King's Houſhold Troops*, yet being immediately rallied, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſeconded by the

the Squadrons of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, they advanced together into the Plain. Being there cover'd by their own Foot, and having formed themſelves into very good Order, they charg'd the Enemy's Cavalry, who being ſoon broke and defeated, their whole Army fell into Diſorder, and made off towards the Plain of *Bavay*, leaving ſome of their Cannon behind them. The *Allies* made a good Uſe of the Beginning of the Victory, and all their Troops moved on with freſh Reſolution. General *Vink* having, with the Horſe, ſurrounded ſeveral Battalions of the Enemy's Right, ſummon'd them to ſurrender Priſoners of War; But the *French*, being cover'd by a Moraſs, made their Retreat along the Edge of a Wood; Three Regiments of *Daniſh* Cavalry falling, at the ſame Time, on the Enemy, made a terrible Slaughter among them, 'till having gain'd a ſecond Wood, they found Means to eſcape. Eighteen Squadrons, being detach'd to endeavour to diſperſe them in their Retreat towards *Quievrain*, met their whole *Left* Wing, on this Side the little River *Quaiſnau*, conſiſting of about 100 Squadrons, commanded by the Marſhal *Bouflers*, in Perſon, and perceiving only at firſt the Enemy's Rear, poſted at the Corner of a Wood, the Dragoons made up to them, and drove them, without Reſiſtance; But Colonel *de la Lippe*, and a Cornet, advancing too far, were taken, without being perceived by their own Men. The Wood being forc'd, the 18 Squadrons advanc'd into the Plain; But perceiving before them the Enemy's whole *Left* Wing, in three Columns, one of which retreated in good Order, the other two in ſome Confuſion, they made a ſhort Halt, and were ſomewhat ſurprized to ſee the Enemy face about, and draw

1709.

1709. up in Order of Battle. However, this ſmall Body of the *Confederate* Horſe kept their Ground, and poſted themſelves upon an Eminence, with the Wood of *Elonge* on their *Right*, expecting to be attack'd; But they immediately perceiv'd that the Enemy made a Stand, with no other Deſign, than to paſs a Gutter, that was in their Way to a *Defilee*, leading to *Bavay*, which they gain'd before the *Allies*, who purſued them full Gallop, could come up with them. However, the latter follow'd the Chaſe as far as the Village of *Quievrain*, where the *French* having poſted a *Brigade* of Foot, and, at the ſame time, ſome of their Squadrons poſting themſelves on an advantageous Ground, near the little River *Haiſneau*, the *Confederates* thought fit to give over the Purſuit, and ſo the Enemy paſs'd that Rivulet, and march'd unmoleſted to *Bavay*. The Reſt of their broken Army retired in great Confuſion, ſome to *Maubeuge* and *Valenciennes*, and others to *Condé*, leaving the *Allies* in Poſſeſſion of the Field of Battle, 16 of their Cannon, 20 Colours, 26 Standards, and other undiſputable Marks of Victory; Not to mention abundance of Priſoners. Some of theſe were taken in the Action, others, in the Purſuit, and the far greater Number, the next Morning, in *Bavay*, and other neighbouring Places, either Wearineſs or their Wounds not permitting them to follow the Groſs of their Army, which having, that Night, paſſed the Rivulet of *Renelle*, encamp'd, with their *Right*, at *Queſnoy*, extending their *Left* towards *Valenciennes*.

The Allies gain the Victory.

Bravery of the Confederate *Troops.*

THE *Confederate* Generals, upon Viewing, after the Battle, the advantageous Poſts, from whence they had driven the Enemy, were themſelves aſtoniſh'd, to ſee what Difficulties they had

had ſurmounted; And, indeed, all the Troops, as well Officers as Soldiers, ſhew'd as great Reſolution, Intrepidity and Firmneſs, in this obſtinate Action, as were ever known, in theſe latter Times, or ſtand recorded, in Ancient Hiſtory. The Enemy, whether encouraged by their Intrenchments, or animated by the Shame of their former Defeats, fought with a Bravery beyond what was expected from them, from half an Hour paſt eight in the Morning, till half an Hour paſt two in the Afternoon. They were, however, at Length, forced to yield to the Superiour Courage, and good Fortune of the *Allies*, whoſe Generals, the great Duke of *Marlborough*, the brave Prince *Eugene*, the gallant Count *Tilly*, and the Prince of *Naſſau*, were, during the whole Fight, continually at the Head of their Troops, in the hotteſt of the Fire: And Monſ. *Goſlinga*, was not wanting to animate the Soldiers by his Example. 1709.

I muſt not omit a Teſtimony of the Bravery of the Prince of *Naſſau*, as given by Monſ. *Rouſſet*, who (he ſays) fought by his Highneſs's Side during the whole Action, and received two Wounds in it. " This young and intrepid Hero " *(ſays he)* commanded the *Dutch* Infantry, " which formed the *Left* Wing of the *Confede-* " *rate* Army. He led them on, not to the " Combat, but to fight with Intrenchments; " For the Enemy had, in this Place, three, one " behind the other, fenced with Cannon loaded " with Cartridges. The firſt Line advanced " boldly, with their Muskets on their Shoulders, " to within a ſmall Musket-Shot. The Prince, " who had only forty Battalions under his Com- " mand, was to drive, from their Intrenchments, " eighty Battalions, ſupported by the *Troops*

Monſ. Rouſſet's *Encomium of the Prince of* Orange.

1709. " *of the King's Houſhold*, and commanded by " the Marſhal *de Bouflers*, and the Count *d'Ar-* " *tagnan*, who very well deſerved a Marſhal's " Staff, for his gallant Behaviour in this Action. " He was expoſed to an infernal Fire, which " covered the Earth with dead Corpſe, round " about him: And, at the very Beginning of " the Action, he loſt the valiant Count *Oxenſtiern*. " He forced, however, the firſt and ſecond In- " trenchment, and had enter'd the third, and " made himſelf Maſter of the Enemy's Grand " Battery, if his Troops had been numerous " enough to encounter the Torrent of Men, " which Monſ. *d'Artagnan* poured in upon him, " with ſuch Fury, that his Troops were obliged " to retreat ſome Paces. The Prince, perceive- " ing this, took a Colours of the Regiment of " *Mey*, and, with as much Unconcernedneſs as " Intrepidity, carried it to the Intrenchment, " and planted it there, calling out to his Troops, " *Hither, hither, my Friends, hither to me!* By " which Means he rallied the Line, which was " repulſed, and brought them to the Charge " again: But being, at Length, overpowered " with Numbers, he cauſed them to retire be- " hind the Hedges, 'till he had Intelligence that " the *Left Wing* and the *Center*, had overthrown " the Enemy; Upon which, he returned to the " Charge, and forced his Way thro', into the " *Plain*, to gather his Share of the Laurels."

THIS wonderful Succeſs, obtain'd under all the Difficulties that could be oppoſed in the Way of an Army, muſt, however, be acknowledg'd as owing principally to the Genius, Courage and Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*; " *A Conſummate Hero, (ſays the Author of the* Tatler) *who has lived not only beyond the Time, in* " *which*

An Eulogium *of the Duke of* Marlborough, *and the Army, from the* Tatler.

"*which* Cæſar *ſaid, He was arrived at a Satiety* 1709.
"*of Life and Glory; but alſo been ſo long the Sub-*
"*ject of Panegyrick, that it is as hard to ſay any*
"*thing new in his Praiſe, as to add to the Merit*
"*which requires ſuch* Eulogiums.

"HAD this Engagement, (*ſays the ſame Author*)
"happened in the Time of the old *Romans*,
"and ſuch Things been acted in their Service,
"there would not be a Foot of the Wood,
"which was pierced, but had been conſecrated
"to ſome Deity, or made memorable by the
"Death of him, who expired in it, for the ſake
"of his Country. It had been ſaid on ſome
"Monument at the Entrance, Here the Duke
"of *Argile* drew his Sword, and ſaid, *March.*
"Here *Webb*, after having an accompliſh'd
"Fame for Gallantry, expoſed himſelf like a
"common Soldier. Here *Rivett*, who was
"wounded at the Beginning of the Day, and
"carried off as dead, returned to the Field,
"and received his Death. Medals had been
"ſtruck for our General's Behaviour when he
"firſt came into the Plain. Here was the Fury
"of the Action, and here the Hero ſtood as
"fearleſs as if invulnerable. Such certainly had
"been the Cares of that State for their own
"Honour, and in Gratitude of their Heroick
"Subjects. The *Wood* intrench'd, the *Plain*
"made more impaſſable than the Wood, and
"all the Difficulties oppoſed to the *moſt Gallant*
"*Army*, and *moſt Intrepid Leaders, that ever the*
"*Sun ſhone on*, would each have furniſhed
"Matter, for the ableſt Pens to have record-
"ed them in *Eulogiums* and *Panegyricks.*

GREAT Numbers fell in this bloody Action; And the *Allies* frankly owned, that they had above eighteen Thouſand Men either killed or wounded, according to the underwritten Liſts.

1709.

Of Prince *Eugene's* Army.

Nations and Bodies.	Battalions.	Colonels kill'd.	Colonels wounded.	Lieut.Col. kill'd.	Lieut.Col. wounded.	Majors kill'd.	Majors wounded.	Captains kill'd.	Captains wounded.	Subalterns kill'd.	Subalterns wounded.	Serjeants and Common Soldiers. killed.	wounded.	Total of the kill'd and wounded
Imperialists,	7	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	6	4	11	183	307	518
Danes,	8	1	1	1	2	0	2	5	9	8	42	510	694	1284
Saxons,	7	1	1	1	2	0	2	3	6	10	22	184	477	709
Palatines,	7	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	9	1	7	83	253	359
Dutch,	12	2	0	2	1	1	2	7	23	16	44	683	818	1599
Heſſians,	6	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	12	5	20	121	350	521
Wirtembergers	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	11	15	120	272	422

1709.

Of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army.

Nations and Bodies.	Battalions.	Colonels kill'd.	Colonels wounded.	Lieut. Col. kill'd.	Lieut. Col. wounded.	Majors kill'd.	Majors wounded.	Captains kill'd.	Captains wounded.	Subalterns kill'd.	Subalterns wounded.	Serjeants and common Soldiers: killed.	Serjeants and common Soldiers: wounded.	Serjeants and common Soldiers: Total of the kill'd and wounded
British,	19	4	2	4	3	0	3	13	26	13	61	541	541	1866
Prussians,	18	2	4	1	1	1	6	2	17	9	33	294	294	1203
Hannoverians	12	0	1	1	2	0	4	2	12	10	44	285	285	1417
Dutch,	30	6	6	5	11	5	14	42	116	85	242	2238	2268	8463
Sum Total,	129	16	20	16	27	9	36	79	238	169	441	5238	5258	18353

1708. *Loſs of General Officers, &c.*

AMONG the Killed, were ſeveral Officers of Diſtinction, particularly General Count *Lottum*, General *Tettau*, of the *Pruſſians*; Count *Oxenſtiern*, Lieutenant-General; The Lord *Tullibardine*, Eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Athol*, and Coloned of a Regiment of Foot, in the Service of the *States*. Among the wounded, were Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, ſlighty on the Head, as was alſo Brigadier *May* in the ſame Place; Lieutenant-Generals *Spar*, *Wackerbaert*, and *Hamilton*, and the firſt mortally; Brigadier *Croonſtrom*, Count *Oxenſtiern*'s Adjutant dangerouſly; And Monſ. *Duyts*, Adjutant to the Prince of *Orange*. His Highneſs himſelf had two Horſes kill'd under him, but eſcap'd unhurt; As did alſo the Duke of *Argile*, tho' he received ſeveral Muſket-Shots, thro' his Clothes and Periwig. To be more particular as to the *Britiſh* Troops; Brigadier *Lalo*, a *French Refugee*, in great Favour and Eſteem with the Generals; Sir *Thomas Pendergraſs*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot; Colonel *Rivett*, of the Guards; Colonel *Cranſtone*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Arundel*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Bethel*, were reckon'd among the Slain. Lieutenant-General *Webb*, in the Beginning of the Action, received a very dangerous Wound, by a Muſket-Ball, that lodg'd itſelf near the Groin. Lieutenant-Colonel *Ramſey*, Major *Laſhley*, and Major *Kew* dy'd of their Wounds; But Lieutenant-Colonel *Farmer*, Major *Chivers*, and ſeveral others, of inferiour Rank, ſurvived theirs.

Loſs of the French.

THE *French* were very induſtrious in leſſening and concealing their loſs to the Publick. But ſome private Accounts from their Army own'd, that they had about 540 Officers kill'd on the Spot, and 1088 wounded; Beſides 301 taken Priſoners; And the Number of their private Men killed, wounded

wounded or taken, was modeſtly computed at 1709.
[illegible],000. Among their Slain were, Meſſieurs [illegible] *Courſillon*, *de Chemerault*, *Palavicini*, *de Lautree*, *de Grimberges*, *de Moret*, and *Sheldon*, Lieutenant-Generals; Count *de Beuil*, Meſſieurs *de Rouleau*, *de Rochebonne*, and *de Tournefort*, Major-Generals; Count *d'Agennes*, Meſſieurs *de Coaſquin*, and *de Stekenburg*, Brigadiers; the Duke of *St. Aignan*, and Meſſieurs *de Schaweſtein*, *de Salis*, *de Seigneley*, the Chevalier *de Croy*, *de Tellegonde*, *de Molezum*, *Fitzgerald*, *de Barentin*, *St. Laurent*, and the Duke of *Charoſt*. Among the wounded was the Marſhal *de Villars* himſelf, who in the Heat of the Battle, receiving a Shot in the Knee, was obliged to leave the Command of the *French* Army to the Marſhal *de Bouflers*, the Duke *de Guiche*, the Chevalier *de St. Toris*; Meſſieurs *de Conſlau*, *de Beaufremont*, *de Savigne*, *de Crauſat*, *de Monneſiers*, *d'Opeide*, *de Refugee*, *d'Albergotti*, the Princes *de Lambeſſi*, and *de Mombaſon*, Meſſieurs *de Brillac*, *de Tournemine*, *de Renly*, *de Berville*, *d'Antel*, and *de St. Hilaire*.

UPON the whole Matter, thoſe who judg'd impartially of this Battle were of Opinion, that all Things conſidered, the *Allies* gained, indeed, a very remarkable and glorious Victory, but paid too dear for it; And, on the other Hand, that tho' the *French* were beaten from their fortified Camp, and loſt the Field of Battle, yet they retriev'd Part of their former Reputation: But then their not attempting afterwards to relieve *Mons*, as it expos'd their Impotence, ſo did it make it appear, that their Loſs was much greater than they pretended. It was obſerv'd, that this Battle was fought the ſame Day, on which Prince *Eugene* gain'd the famous Victory over the *Turks*, at *Zenta*, on the River *Tibiſcus*, in *Hungary*, in

Judgment of this Battle.

1709. the Year 1697. Whereupon the Treaty of *Carlowitz* enſued.

The Confederate Army returns to their former Camp.

THIS famous Battle being over, the victorious *Confederate* Army was ordered to encamp a little beyond the Field of Battle, which was covered with the Bodies of Men dead, dying and wounded; And, on the twelfth of *September*, N. S. they returned to their old Camp, at *Belian*. The Duke of *Marlborough* took his Quarters in the Abby of *Belian*, Prince *Eugene*, his in the Village of *Quarignan*, and Count *Tilly* his, in the Village of *Port-Queſoy*. The *Allies* were buſied, the ſame Day, in burying their Dead, and removing their wounded Men; And there having been a great many of the *French* Officers and Soldiers left wounded on the Field of Battle, and in the adjacent Houſes, the Duke of *Marlborough*, let the Marſhals *de Villars* and *Bouflers* know, that he would allow them to ſend a Number of Wagons to fetch them off. They having accepted this Offer, and ſent the Chevalier *de Luxemburg*, a Lieutenant-General, with two Hundred Horſe to *Bavay*, to meet the *Confederate* General Officer, who ſhould be appointed, with the like Numbers, to ſettle the Manner, and take the *Paroles* of Honour of the Officers who were carried off, with the Number of the private Soldiers, to be afterwards accounted for, upon an Exchange, his Grace gave this Commiſſion to Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; Who, having concerted every Thing with the *French* Officer, returned to the Camp, and left an Officer and Commiſſary to take a Liſt of all that ſhould be found; And, according to their Deſire, the Enemy were allowed two Days for burying their Dead, and bringing off their Wounded.

The Enemy allowed to bury their Dead, and carry off their Wounded.

THE

ANNA·D·G·MAG·BR·FR·A·ET·HIB·REGINA·

CONCORDIA ET VIRTVTE·
GALLIS·AD·TAISNIERE·
DEVICTIS·
AVG·XXXI·
MDCCIX·

IOANNES DVX MARLB S.R.I.P.
DVGENAIS FRANC·PR·SABAUD

EVENTVS OCCIDIT
GALLI AD MONTES
HAN·VICTI·A·
DCCIX DXI SEPT

THE fifteenth was celebrated, throughout the whole *Confederate* Army, as a Day of Thankſgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the late wonderful victory, and the Evening concluded with Salutes of Artillery and Muſkets, and other Military Rejoycings; And it is remarkable, that upon the firſt News of this Battle, and a fond Report, that the *French* were victorious, Rejoycings were, likewiſe, made for it at *Charleroy*, *Namur*, and other Places; But they were ſoon undeceiv'd, and their Joy was ſhort-lived. The ſixteenth, eighteen Battalions, which had ſuffered moſt in the Action, being order'd to go and recruit themſelves, ſome of them began their March to the Places aſſign'd them; And their Room was ſoon after ſupplied by four and twenty Battalions, drawn out of the Garriſons, twenty of which were *Dutch*, and the other four *Britiſh*, viz. *Hill*'s, *Strathnaver*'s, *Grant*'s, and *Wynn*'s. 1709. *Thankſgiving and Rejoycings in the Confederate Army.*

ON this Occaſion the following *Medals* were ſtruck. *Medals ſtruck on this Occaſion.*

I.

ON the *Face*, the Queen's *Buſto*, with Her Majeſty's Title, as uſual.

ON the *Reverſe*, is repreſented a Fight in a Wood, and *Victory* flying over it, with Garlands of Laurels in her Hands, with this Motto,

CONCORDIA ET VIRTUTE.

In *Engliſh*,

By Concord and Fortitude.

In

1709.

In the *Exergue:*

GALLIS AD TAISNIERE DEVICTIS, AUG. XXII. M DCC IX.

In *Engliſh,*

The French *vanquiſh'd at* Taiſniers, Aug. 22, 1709.

THE *Dutch* ſtruck another Medal, on this Occaſion, in Honour to the two Commanders in Chief.

ON the *Face* are repreſented the *Buſto's* of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, facing one another, with their Titles over them.

THE *Reverſe* repreſents a Landſkip, with a Tree almoſt ſtripp'd of its Leaves and Branches. At a Diſtance, the City of *Mons*, and behind it the Sun ſetting, very Red, as it generally does after a Storm; With the Inſcription,

CRUENTUS OCCIDIT.

It ſets in a Bloody Hue.

And, in the *Exergue:*

GALLI AD MONTES HANNOVIÆ VICTI, A. 1709. 11 SEPT.

The French *defeated, near* Mons, *in* Hainault, Sept. 11, 1709.

Letters,

1709.

Letters, and other Pieces, relating to the Battle of Blareignies, or Malplacquet.

A LETTER *from the Duke of* Marlborough *to Mr. Secretary* Boyle.

From the Camp at *Blaregnies, September* 11. N. S.

" AS ſoon as I had diſpatch'd my Letter to you, on *Saturday*, from *Havre*, we were alarm'd with the Enemies marching to attack the Prince of *Heſſe*, upon which the whole Army was immediately put in Motion, but it was next Day at Noon, before all the Troops could come up. In the Morning, they ſent out a Detachment of 400 Horſe, to obſerve our March, which the Head of the Prince of *Heſſe*'s Troops attack'd, and took the Colonel who commanded them, with the Lieutenant-Colonel, and ſeveral other Officers, and about fifty Priſoners. Upon Notice of our Army's lying on this Side the *Hayne*, the Enemy ſtretch'd out their Line, from *Quievrain* to the *Right*, which they continued to do the next Day, and Yeſterday they poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Wood of *Dour* and *Blaugies*, where they immediately began to intrench. This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army for two Nights under their Arms; And, in in the Evening, as ſoon as the 21 Battalions, and four Squadrons, we were expecting from *Tournay*, were come within reach, it was reſolved to attack them, and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, we accordingly began at Eight this Morning. The Fight was maintained with great Obſtinacy, 'till near twelve o'Clock

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to Mr. Secretary* Boyle.

1709. " o'Clock, before we could force their Intrench-
" ments, and drive them out of the Wood into
" the Plain, where their Horſe was all drawn
" up, and ours advancing upon them, the whole
" Army engag'd, and fought with great Fury
" till paſt Three in the Afternoon, when the
" Enemy's Horſe began to give Way, and to
" retire towards *Maubeuge* and *Valenciennes*, and
" Part of them towards *Condé*. We purſued
" them to the *Defilee* by *Bavay* with great
" Slaughter, all our Troops behaving them-
" ſelves, with the greateſt Courage. We are
" now encamped on the Field of Battle. You
" may believe the Loſs muſt have been very
" great on both Sides. We have a good Num-
" ber of Officers Priſoners, but as I ſend this
" Expreſs by Lieutenant-Colonel *Graham*, who
" carries a Letter to the Queen, I muſt refer
" you to my next for farther Particulars. In the
" mean Time, I heartily congratulate you upon
" this great Succeſs, and am truly,

SIR,

Your moſt faithful,

Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

P. S. " I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that
" we took *St. Guiſlain* Yeſterday in the Evening,
" Sword in Hand, and made the Garriſon, con-
" ſiſting of 200 Men, Priſoners of War.

THE

THE next Day, his Grace wrote a Congratulatory Letter on this Occaſion, to the *States General*, who returned the following Anſwer. 1709.

SIR,

A Letter from the States General *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

" WE have receiv'd the Letter of your " Highneſs, dated the 12th Inſtant, and " we return you Thanks for your obliging Con- " gratulation, on the compleat Victory obtain'd " by the Arms of the *Allies*, the Day before, " after the moſt hard and obſtinate Fight that " ever was heard of. Our Deputies have ac- " quainted us with the Particulars of the whole " Action, and have not forgotten to let us know " how much your Highneſs has contributed to " the gaining of that Victory, and what is due " to your Valour. If Glory attends the Great- " neſs of Difficulties and Dangers ſurmounted, " that which you have acquir'd, on this great " Occaſion, muſt exceed all other; And this " Day alone is ſufficient to render your Name " Immortal, tho' it was already ſo, by your " preceding Victories. We congratulate you " thereupon with all our Hearts, and praiſe the " LORD *of Hoſts*, for that glorious Succeſs. We " hope that the Enemy being at laſt ſenſible, " that all their Forces aſſembled together, their " Intrenchments, nor any Advantage of Ground, " are not capable to withſtand the Conduct and " incomparable Valour of the Generals, and the " Intrepidity and unparallel'd Bravery of the " Troops of the *Allies*, will think of giving Sa- " tisfaction to All, in order to ſettle a General " Peace. We pray GOD to bleſs more and " more

1709. " more your Enterprizes, and are, with the
" greateſt Eſteem, and Sincerity,

SIR,

Your Highneſs's

Moſt Affectionate, to do you Service,

The States General *of the* United Provinces
of the Netherlands.

Signed,

Hague, September 16, 1709. G. HOEUFF;

And, by their Order,

F. FAGEL.

THE Particulars mentioned in the foregoing Letter, which the Field Deputies of the *States* remitted to Their *High Mightineſſes* were the following:

A LETTER *to Their* High Mightineſſes *from the Field-Deputies, ſent by Major-General* Groveſteen.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

The Field-Deputies Letter to the States General.

" WE have the Honour heartily to congratulate Your *High Mightineſſes* on a " very Glorious, but Bloody Battle, which " began this Morning, at half an Hour paſt " eight, and ended at two in the Afternoon;

" When

1709.

" When we had driven the Enemy from their Intrenchments. The Bearer will give Your *High Mightineſſes* a Verbal and more Circumſtantial Relation.

" We ſhall have the Honour, by the next Poſt, to ſend Your *High Mightineſſes* the farther Particulars. We remain, *&c.*

J. V. Randwyck.

From the Field of Battle, Sept. 11.

W. Hooft.

S. V. Goſlinga.

Major-General *Groveſtein* left the Army, the eleventh, at ten o'Clock at Night; And, at his Arrival in the *Hague*, gave their *High Mightineſſes* the following Verbal Account.

Major-General Groveſtein's Verbal Relation of the Battle of Malpalcquet.

" THE Enemy's Army advancing, the ninth of *September*, to *Longueville*, and our Army, upon Advice of it, marching from *Bougnies* towards *Bleron*, it was judg'd convenient to defer attacking the Enemy, 'till the Arrival of the ſix and twenty Battalions from *Tournay*, who, in the Night, between the tenth and the eleventh, join'd us, and then it was reſolved to attack the Enemy, the next Morning.

" In the mean Time, the Enemy had poſted their *Left* Wing towards *Blaugies*, having before them the Woods of *Blaugies* and *Sart*; Their *Center* was before *Erquennes* and *Taiſniers*, and their *Right* Wing had in Flank the Wood of *Janſart*. The open Ground between the two Woods was about 3,000 Paces broad; An Intrenchment was thrown up croſs it, and

" before

1709. " before that Intrenchment was a Village, co-
" ver'd ſtrongly by Hedges and Ditches; And
" the Woods, on both Wings were fell'd and
" entrench'd, and Cannon were in the Ave-
" nues.

" THE Enemy having made this Diſpoſition,
" our whole Army, which faced them, at a
" ſmall Diſtance, mov'd towards them, the
" eleventh, in the Morning early. The Signal
" was given, by Firing fifty Cannon, for at-
" tacking the Enemy at once, on all Sides: That
" is to ſay, General *Schulenburg*, with the Troops
" from *Tournay*, was drawn up to the *Right* of
" the Wood of *Sart*; The Infantry of the Prince
" of *Savoy*'s Army, along the great Road,
" which paſſes thro' that Wood; General *Lot-*
" *tum*, with Part of the Foot of the *Right* Wing,
" to the *Left* of the ſame Wood; The Reſt of
" the Infantry of that Wing, conſiſting chiefly
" of *Hannoverians*, had in Front the Lines, in
" the Opening between the Village and the ſaid
" Wood. The Infantry of the *State*, command-
" ed by the Prince of *Naſſau*, ſome Battalions
" excepted, who attack'd the Wood of *Janſart*,
" had, in Front, the Lines between the Village
" and that Wood. The Horſe of the whole
" were poſted behind the Foot, to ſupport and
" ſecond them, where the Ground would per-
" mit.

" AT the Signal, all moved together, and
" began the Attacks, with incredible Bravery;
" And with ſuch Succeſs at the Wood of *Sart*,
" that after an Hour's Reſiſtance, the Enemy, at
" all the three Attacks there, were driven out of
" the Wood, and out of their Intrenchments.
" On the *Left*, between the Village, and the
" Wood of *Janſart*, the Fight laſted longer;
And

" And our Men there, having three Intrench- 1709.
" ments before them, forced the two firſt, but,
" in the Attack of the third, were repuls'd by
" the great Fire of the Enemy. However, rally-
" ing again, and the *Right Wing* having, in the
" mean Time, made themſelves Maſters of the
" Wood of *Sart*, and coming to flank the In-
" trenchments, between the two Woods, the
" Enemy quitted thoſe Intrenchments. This
" gave the Horſe Opportunity to break into the
" ſaid Intrenchments; And tho' the firſt Squa-
" drons, which enter'd, were repuls'd, yet, all
" the Cavalry broke thro', advanced into the
" *Plain*, and there charg'd the Enemy's Horſe;
" Whereupon the Enemy's whole Army fell
" into Diſorder: Our *Left Wing* having, in the
" mean Time, made themſelves Maſters of the
" Intrenchments, in the Wood of *Janſart*, which
" was facilitated by ſome of our Squadrons
" falling upon the Enemy' Flank there.

" THE Enemy's Troops being thus brought
" into Diſorder, their Infantry were entirely put
" to the Rout, on all Sides, leaving behind them
" their Cannon, and what elſe they had, and
" made off to the Plain of *Bavay*. The Prince
" of *Savoy*, who was ſlightly wounded in the
" Head, in the Beginning of the Action, the
" Duke of *Marlborough*, and Count *Tilly*, were,
" during the whole Fight, on the *Right* and
" *Left Wings*, continually at the Head of the
" Troops, in the hotteſt of the Fire, leading
" them on; The Field-Deputies animated the
" Troops, all the while, by their Preſence, and
" Monſieur *Goſlinga*, had a Horſe ſhot under
" him. All the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers,
" ſhewed, in this bloody Battle, as great Reſo-
" lution, Daring, and Firmneſs, as ever were

1709. " ſeen, or ever can be expected from valiant " Men. The Fight was very obſtinate, from " half an Hour paſt eight in the Morning, 'till " half an Hour paſt two in the Afternoon; And " the Enemy was ſo advantageouſly poſted, that " when the Battle was over, we wonder'd how " we had ſurmounted ſuch Difficulties. Great " Numbers fell, on both Sides; But it is yet " impoſſible to have any exact Account of the " Killed and Wounded, *&c.* In the mean Time, it " is certain, the Enemy's whole Infantry is " ruin'd. How many Priſoners, Cannon, Co- " lours, Standards, Kettle-Drums, *&c.* are " taken, was not known when I came away; " But the Number cannot but be great, and the " Particulars will be ſent by the ſucceeding Poſts. " This Victory is as glorious as any obtained " this War, for which ſufficient Thanks cannot " be return'd to the ALMIGHTY.

THE farther Particulars remitted to the *States*, the Reader will ſee in the following Letter:

A LETTER *of the Field-Deputies of the* States *to their* High Mightineſſes. *Dated from the Camp before* Mons, September 14, *N. S.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A ſecond Letter of the Field-Deputies to the States General.

" WE have had only the Honour to con- " gratulate Your *High Mightineſſes*, on " the moſt Glorious Victory obtain'd over the " Enemy, by the Troops of the *States*, and " thoſe of the *High Allies*, without being able " to give any Particulars of that important Ac- " tion. The Enemy was forced to retire with " as much Precipitation as Conſternation, behind

" *Queſnoy*,

" *Queſnoy*, where, according to our Advices, they 1709.
" are now actually aſſembling their Army. Our
" Cavalry purſued them hard by *Bavay*, where,
" and in the Neighbouring Places, they made
" all their wounded Men Priſoners of War, with-
" out including thoſe who were found in the
" Field of Battle, of whom Liſts ſhall be made,
" which we ſhall have the Honour to tranſmit to
" Your *High Mightineſſes*. The *Troops of the*
" *Houſhold of the* French *King* were for the great-
" eſt Part ruin'd. We have taken a great Num-
" ber of Colours and Standards, and amongſt
" others, the firſt Standard, call'd *La Cornette*
" *Blanche*, with 15 Pieces of Cannon or more.
" The Marſhal *de Villars* is dangerouſly wounded
" in the Knee, or Thigh, by a Muſket-Shot.
" The Number of their Slain, Wounded, and
" Priſoners, cannot be yet known; Nor can we
" yet give an Account of the Loſs of the Troops
" of the *State*. Your *High Mightineſſes* cannot
" but be ſenſible, that the Enemy could not be
" forc'd from three Intrenchments, well pro-
" vided with Cannon, without a conſiderable
" Loſs, but the Glory and Honour the Troops
" of Your *High Mightineſſes* have gained in this
" Battle, with an incomparable Valour, which
" the Prince of *Savoy*, and the Duke of *Marl-*
" *borough*, cannot ſufficiently praiſe, will give
" an immortal Name to the Forces of Your
" *High Mightineſſes*. It has not been poſſible
" hitherto to make any Liſt of the Officers and
" Soldiers, killed or wounded, becauſe ſeveral
" of the latter dy every Day. Mean Time we
" beſeech, that Your *High Mightineſſes* will give
" us leave, with all Reſpect, to repreſent to
" You, how neceſſary it will be, for retrieving
" the Loſs ſuſtained, that Your *High Mighti-*

1709. "*neſſes* ſhould earneſtly recommend to the *States* "of the reſpective Provinces, to have, in the "filling of the Vacancies of the chief Officers "and Subalterns, that have been killed, all "poſſible Regard to the Proviſional Nomina- "tion, to be made by the Generals, and the "reſpective Colonels. We are perſuaded, that "we need not repreſent to Your *High Mighti-* "*neſſes* the Conſequences thereof, it being, in "our Opinion, the only Means for preſerving "Glory and Emulation among ſuch valiant "Troops. We add here the Diſpoſition we "have made, in Concert with the Generals, "under the Approbation of Your *High Mighti-* "*neſſes*, for exchanging the greateſt Part of the "Regiments that were in the Fight, with thoſe "that are, at preſent, in their reſpective Garri- "ſons. To-morrow being appointed for a "Thankſgiving Day, on which the uſual *Salvo*'s "are to be made, for this great Victory, we "promiſe ourſelves that Your *High Mightineſſes* "will not take it ill, that we cauſe the ſaid So- "lemnity of Thanks and Rejoicings to be "obſerved in *Tournay*, To-morrow come Se- "vennight. We remain, *&c.*

Sign'd,

J. V. RANDWICK.

W. HOOST.

S. V. GOSLINGA.

P. F. VEGELIN VAN CLAERBERGEN.

GENERAL,

GENERAL, Count *Tilly*, likewiſe wrote two Letters, one of the eleventh, to Their *High Mightineſſes*, and the other of the ſixteenth, to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*, giving a particular Account of this Glorious Action; But to avoid Repetition, I ſhall only mention a Circumſtance or two, which are omitted, in the former Letters. 1709.

Extracts of two Letters from Count Tilly to the States General.

He ſays, 1. "That not long before the Battle, the Maſhal *de Villars* received his laſt "Re-inforcements, namely, the Body under "Monſieur *d'Artagnan*, which had encamp'd "between *Bethune* and *La Baſſée*, join'd by all "the Infantry, that could be drawn out of the "Garriſons of *Ypres*, *Aire*, and other Places, "on that Side; So that he much out-number'd "the *Allies*, in Battalions and Squadrons.

2. "THAT the Fire was, indeed, very violent every-where, but more eſpecially at the "Attack of the Infantry of the *States*, who ſuffered much, becauſe of the double Intrenchments which were on that Side; So that it was "impoſſible to carry them, notwithſtanding the "good Conduct and Bravery of the Prince of "*Naſſau*, and the Vigour of the Officers and "Soldiers, who may all be ſaid to have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, the laſt Battalions, who "ſupported, advancing with the ſame Courage "as thoſe who had ſuffer'd firſt. The Infantry "of the *Right Wing* (continues he) made all "imaginable Efforts, likewiſe, and ſoon poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſome Poſts, but were "ſtopp'd by other Intrenchments, where the "Fire continued very hot, 'till about two in the "Afternoon, when the Fire of our Infantry began to be ſuperiour, *&c.*

3. "THE

1709. 3. "THE Enemy (*ſays he, in his Letter of the ſixteenth,*) continued their Retreat; One of "their Brigades of Foot retired towards *Condé*. "Three others were, the next Day, before *Va-* "*lenciennes*, at the Time the Gates are uſually "opened. The preceding Day, the Prince of "*Liege* cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſung, in *Valencien-* "*nes*, believing the Enemy had the Victory. "Good Part of the Infantry of their *Right* "*Wing* retired towards *Maubeuge*; But the Groſs "of their Horſe and Foot, who were in the "Main Body of the Army, having paſs'd the "*Defilees* of *Amfroidpré*, halted between *War-* "*nies* and *Commines*, and, the ſame Night, paſs'd "the Rivulet of *Renelle*, encamping, with their "*Right*, at *Queſnoy*, and extending their *Left* "towards *Valenciennes*, along *Quirimin*, and "*Simeon*. They ſtill remain in the ſame Poſts. "The Marſhal *de Villars* finding himſelf very "ill of the Wound he received in his Knee, the "Marſhal *de Bouflers*, who was with their Ar- "my in the Fight, has taken upon him the "Command of it.

I SHOULD now proceed to give my Readers, a Letter or two, written on the other Side of the Queſtion; But ſhall beg Leave firſt to mention an Incident, with Regard to this Battle, which will not only give a Light to one Circumſtance of it, but furniſh me with an Opportunity of doing Juſtice to a Gentleman of great Worth, whom I have had the Honour perſonally to know; I mean Lieutenant-General (afterwards Count) *Rantzau*.

Reflections on the Conduct of Lieutenant-General Rantzau.

THERE was a Report ſpread in the Army, and was written by ſome, from the *Hague*, to the Army; "That this General-Officer refuſed to "march

" march with the Battalions of *Hannover*, to the " Aſſiſtance of the Troops of the *States*, altho' " his Highneſs, the Prince of *Frieſland* had ſent " him his Order to do it; And that this Refuſal " was the only Cauſe of the great Loſs ſuſtain'd " by the *Dutch* Infantry." To clear himſelf from this Aſperſion, the Lieutenant-General wrote a Letter to the Baron *de Bulau*, General in Chief of the *Elector* of *Hannover*'s Forces in *Flanders*, of which the following is a Tranſlation: 1709.

" I CANNOT (*ſays he, having premiſed the Re-* His Juſtifica-
" *port*,) forbear to expoſe to all the World, the tion.
" Falſity of that Calumny, and, in Order there-
" unto, I ſhall give an exact Account of every
" Thing, that happened at my Poſt, from the
" Beginning of the Battle to the End of it, and
" of my Conduct therein, with the four Batta-
" lions of *Hannover*. His Highneſs, the Prince
" of *Frieſland*, may remember, that the Morn-
" ing a little before the Battle begun, when I
" had the Honour to meet him, he aſk'd me,
" what Orders I had? And that I anſwered, I
" had none, and expected that he ſhould order
" me, whether I ſhould regulate myſelf, ac-
" cording to my *Right* or *Left*. His Highneſs
" told me, thereupon, that, in all Appearance,
" it was to the *Right*, and that I ſhould do well
" to regulate myſelf ſo, accordingly. The
" Major of *Brigade* brought me, in that very
" Inſtant, the Diſpoſition of the Attack on the
" Right. Not long after, obſerving that the
" Troops of the *States* attack'd, a ſecond Time,
" the Intrenchment of the Enemy, and that
" they met with very great Difficulties, I ſent to
" their Aſſiſtance, (*without being required to do it*

1709. " *by any Body*,) the Battalions of *Gauvain* and " *Tecklenburg*, which, with the Forces of the " *States*, got into the Enemy's Intrenchment, " and forced them to quit it. It was there, that " thoſe two Battalions had all their Officers " either kill'd or wounded, excepting one En- " ſign, in that of *Gauvain*, and Captain *Lim-* " *burg*, with a Captain-Lieutenant, in that of " *Tecklenburg*.

" NOTWITHSTANDING thoſe Troops had forced the Enemy's Intrenchment, they continued to make a great Fire from their Line, which was before me; Upon which I cauſed the other two Battalions, that were with me, to make a Motion on the Right, to endeavour, if poſſible, to diſlodge the Enemy from that Poſt. At that Time, Monſieur *Goſlinga* came full Gallop to me, and aſked me, Whether I would not advance; Whereupon I anſwered, that he might ſee I was advancing, and deſired him to order the *Pruſſians*, on my *Right*, to make the ſame Motion, and march forwards as I was doing; Becauſe I was not able to maintain myſelf, with two Battalions only. Monſieur *Goſlinga* ſtopp'd a Moment, and then went away with Precipitation; Becauſe the Enemy had forced our *Left* to abandon the Intrenchments. I maintained, however, the Poſt I had gained in Advancing, notwithſtanding the great Fire the Enemy made upon me, from a hollow Way, by which the Regiment of *du Breuil* had above forty Men kill'd in the firſt Diſcharge. In the mean Time, Prince *Eugene* ſent me twice Orders, by his *Aid de Camp*, to return to my former Poſt, which I did accordingly. Quickly after, that Prince, and

" the

" Duke of *Marlborough* paſs'd by my Poſt, to- 1709.
" wards the *Left*, and Monſieur *de Vinck*, Lieu-
" tenant General, brought me Orders from
" them, not to quit the Poſt where we were,
" 'till my Lord Duke himſelf ordered us to
" march. We continued, accordingly, there
" 'till all the Horſe and Foot of the *Right*
" advanced, and then we did the ſame, puſhing
" on the Enemy, and drove them from the
" Hollow Way, where they made ſtill a Stand,
" 'till at laſt the Battle ended.

" THE Loſs of the four Battalions, I had
" with me, will appear, by examining the Liſts;
" Which will ſhew, that they have ſuffered very
" near as much, as the other Battalions which
" were commanded for the Attack. And ſince
" they write from the *Hague*, that the Prince of
" *Frieſland* ſent to me, to deſire ſome Succours,
" for ſeconding the Troops of the *States*, I de-
" clare it is a notorious Falſity. That Prince
" may have given ſuch Orders to ſomebody;
" But I maintain, that no Body ſaid a Word to
" me of it. I, therefore, only deſire, that they
" would tell me the Name of the Perſon, who
" was appointed to bring me that Order, and
" ſee whether he will dare to ſay, that he gave
" me any. The Want of this Circumſtance
" will ſhew the Injuſtice and Wrong they have
" done me, in publiſhing ſuch Calumnies at the
" *Hague*. By theſe Means, I ſhall diſcover the
" Author of thoſe Impoſtures, to look upon him
" as the vileſt and moſt diſhoneſt of all Men,
" for having endeavour'd, by a falſe Report, to
" blacken as well my Reputation, as that of
" thoſe Battalions.

" I HAVE Reaſon to flatter my ſelf, that Your
" Excellency, who commands, in chief, His

" *Electoral*

1709. " *Electoral* Highneſſes Troops, will not ſuffer
" that they ſhould be unjuſtly run down; But
" that, on the contrary, your Excellency will
" give a full Account of this Affair to my Lord
" Duke, and deſire him, that it may be exa-
" mined into, by his Order, that the Generals
" may judge, whether, on this Occaſion, the leaſt
" Fault can be laid, either upon thoſe Troops,
" or upon my ſelf.

I am, *&c.*

THIS Letter, which Monſ. *de Bothmar*, his *Electoral* Highneſs's Envoy Extraordinary at the *Hague*, communicated to the Miniſters of the Congreſs, together with the Declaration, which the Prince of *Frieſland*, and other Generals, made thereupon, convinced the World of the Malice of ſuch who gave Birth to that falſe Report. I come now to the *French* Letters, I promiſed.

I SHALL begin with two Letters from the Marſhal *de Bouflers* to His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, one written the Day of the Battle, the other two Days after; Thro' the Vanity and Adulation of which, the Reader will, however, ſufficiently ſee the Advantage the *Confederate* Army had over that of the Enemy; And the greater the Reſiſtance on that Side was, which the Marſhal extols above the Skies, the greater was the Glory of the *Allies*, in ſurmounting ſo great Difficulties, and obtaining a *Compleat Victory*, in Spite of ſo much Valour and Conduct; And as for what he pretends of the great Superiority in Number of the *Confederate* Troops, that is already obviated.

Two

1709.

Two Letters, from the Marſhal de Bouflers, *to the King of* France.

I.

SIR,

" THE Marſhal *de Villars* has, this Day, received a conſiderable Wound; But the Surgeons ſay, there is no Danger. It is a great Affliction to me, Sir, that I am unfortunately obliged, to ſend You the News of *the Loſs of a new Battle*; But I can aſſure Your Majeſty, never was *Misfortune* attended with greater Glory. All Your Majeſty's Troops have acquired the Greateſt Reputation, as well for their Valour, as for their Firmneſs and Obſtinacy, not yielding at laſt, but to the Enemy's Superiority (*of Courage and not Number*) and having all done perfect Wonders. All the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Diſpoſitions were entirely good, and the beſt that could be made by the moſt accompliſhed and experienc'd General. He behaved himſelf, in the Action, with all imaginable Bravery and Activity; And, beſides his good Example, gave all poſſible good Orders; But his Valour, and Want of Care of his Perſon, occaſioned his Wound, which was very prejudicial to the Affair of this *Unfortunate* Day.

A Letter from the Marſhal de Bouflers *to the* French *King.*

" HE did me the Honour to entruſt me with the *Right*, and himſelf took Care of the *Left*. We repulſed the Enemy more than three or four Times, at both Attacks, with incredible

" Bravery,

1709. " Bravery, on the Part of the Troops; but the " Center being ſomewhat expoſed, we were " forced to carry Troops to the *Left*, where " they were very much wanted; And the Enemy " march'd ſo many Horſe and Foot againſt the " *Center*, where there were none but Horſe to " oppoſe them, that we were obliged to yield " to the infinitely Superiour Number, and *prodi-* " *gious Efforts* of the Enemy, after having " charg'd them, however, at leaſt ſix Times, " with the braveſt Horſe, and, with the greateſt " Vigour, puſhed and broke two or three of " the Enemy's Lines, who had been entirely " beaten, were it not for their Infantry, by whoſe " Favour, they rallied, and ſo returned upon " our new-raiſed Cavalry. I can aſſure Your " Majeſty, that the Enemy's Loſs is three Times " greater than ours; And that they can make " no other *Advantage* of this *Unfortunate Action*, " than *Gaining the Field of Battle*. And, I think, " I may alſo aſſure Your Majeſty; That this ill " Succeſs will not coſt You an Inch of Ground; " But that, on the contrary, whenever Your Ma- " jeſty ſhall think fit to make Peace, the Ene- " my will have ſome Reſpect for Your Troops, " and, perhaps, be more tractable, as fluſh'd as " they are with Advantages, owing to their " good Fortune, which may, hereafter, turn " Sides. I cannot now give Your Majeſty any " Particulars of this Action; But will endeavour " to ſend them To-morrow or next Day. I " can only aſſure Your Majeſty, that all the " General-Officers did their Duty perfectly well, " and with the greateſt Bravery and Skill; But " Monſ. *d'Artagnan*, who commanded the *Right* " of the Foot, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in a parti- " cular Manner, as well by his Valour, as his

" good Orders. He had three Horſes kill'd 1709.
" under him, and received four Blows upon his
" Cuiraſs. The Duke *de Guiche*, who was alſo
" on the *Right*, a little forwarder than Monſ.
" *d'Artagnan*, behaved himſelf, likewiſe, with
" all poſſible Skill and Bravery, and received a
" Muſket-Shot in his Leg. The Marquis
" *d'Hautefort*, and Monſ. *de la Fraizilliere*, who
" were alſo on the *Right*, and in Monſ. *d'Artag-*
" *nan*'s Rear, ſhewed the ſame Valour, and Capa-
" city. Monſ. *de Gaſſion*, who commanded the
" *Right Wing* of the Horſe, did Wonders, at
" the Head of Your Majeſty's Houſhold, and
" ſhew'd, on this Occaſion, his Courage and
" Ability, having puſh'd and defeated more
" than once, two or three of the Enemy's Lines,
" Sword in Hand. The *Gens d'Armes*, Light-
" Horſe, Muſketeers, and Horſe-Grenadiers did
" alſo Wonders. The Prince *de Roban*, and
" Monſ. *de Vidame*, did all that could be expect-
" ed from Perſons of the greateſt Valour. The
" *Gendarmerie* did Wonders alſo; and the Mar-
" quis *de la Valiere*, was every where, and charged
" with all poſſible Bravery, at all the different
" Charges. The Cavalry behaved themſelves
" very well, and all the Troops, as well as the
" Foot, ſtood, with an incredible Firmneſs, one
" of the briſkeſt Cannonades that ever was. All
" the Foot did Wonders, and diſtinguiſh'd them-
" ſelves.

" THE *Chevalier de St. George* behaved himſelf,
" during the whole Action, with all poſſible
" Bravery and Vivacity. I ſay nothing of Your
" Majeſty's *Left*, becauſe I was not there; But
" I know, that all the General-Officers, and all
" the Troops, animated by the Marſhal *de Villars*'s

" Pre-

1709. " Preſence and Example, behaved themſelves
" with all poſſible Valour.

" I HOPE the whole Army will be re-aſſem-
" bled To-morrow, behind the Rivulet of *Re-*
" *nelle*, between *Queſnoy* and *Valenciennes*; And
" I believe, I may tell Your Majeſty, that it
" will be very conſiderable, and in a Condition
" to diſpute the Ground with the Enemy. Never
" was a Retreat, after ſo long, bloody, and ob-
" ſtinate a Fight, made with more Order and
" Firmneſs.

" I DO not believe, that the Enemy took
" twenty Men from us; So that all they have,
" they took in the Action. Nor do I believe,
" that we have loſt any Standards or Colours,
" or at leaſt but very few; And I am told, that
" we have ſome of the Enemy's. They follow-
" ed us in *Battalia*, and in very good Order, as
" far as the *Defilee* of *Givri*; But with Reſpect,
" not daring to attack us. (*Very probable, in-*
" *deed!*) The Diſorder I am in, thro' Fatigue,
" Wearineſs and Pain, and the Orders I muſt
" give for the Army and the Country, not per-
" mitting me to write to Your Majeſty a longer
" Account of this *Unfortunate*, but Glorious
" Action, I will endeavour to make up the Defect
" To-morrow.

" I HAVE forgotten, perhaps, to ſpeak to
" Your Majeſty of the Men and Troops, who
" diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, as much as thoſe
" above-mention'd; But ſhall endeavour to
" make it up To-morrow or next Day; for they
" no leſs deſerve Your Majeſty's Eſteem than
" the others.

" MONS. *de St. Hilaire* play'd the Artillery
" perfectly well, and behaved himſelf with all
" poſſible Courage and Activity, during the
" whole

1709.

" whole Action, which began at Seven in the Morning, and did not end 'till two in the " Afternoon. Some Priſoners ſaid, that Prince " *Eugene* received a conſiderable Wound, but " this is not certain. I ſend here-with the Names " of the principal General-Officers, who, I am " told, are killed or wounded; But I believe " there are ſeveral others, whom we are not yet " informed of.

" I HEARTILY wiſh Your Majeſty may be " ſatisfied with my Zeal and good Intentions, I " did all that poſſibly I could, to produce *more* " *Happy Effects.*

I am,

SIR, &c.

The Marſhal de Bouflers.

" OFFICERS KILL'D. Meſſieurs *de Chemerault*, " *Palavicini*, *de Beuil*, *de Croni*, and *Starem-* " *berg.*

" WOUNDED. The Marſhal *de Villars* ſhot " in the Knee; The Duke *de Guiche*, in the Leg; " Monſ. *Albergotti*, in the Thigh; Monſ. *de* " *Tournemine's* Leg broken and cut off; Monſ. " *de Courcillon's* Thigh cut off. Meſſieurs *d'Au-* " *gennes*, *de St. Agnan*, *de Zele*, and *de Gondrin.*

From the Camp at Queſnoy,
Sept. 11, 1709.

THIS Liſt of Officers killed and wounded, is but a very ſmall Part of that which was printed at the *Hague*, by *Paul Scheltus*, Printer in Ordinary to the *States*, which contains ſeveral Hundreds,

1709. dreds, with their Names and Employs, too tedious to insert here.

Two Days after, the Marshal wrote the following Letter to His Most *Christian* Majesty.

II.

SIR,

A second Letter from the Marshal de Boufflers *to the* French *King.*

"YOUR Majesty may have seen, by my Letter of the eleventh Instant, the *Unfortunate Success* of the *Action*, which happened, that Day; And with how much Glory, for Your Majesty's *Troops* and *Arms*, that *Misfortune* was attended. I may, in Truth, assure You, Sir, that the Glory of that Day, is beyond whatever I have said, or can say to Your Majesty; Who will learn it even from the Enemy's Relations, which cannot sufficiently extol and commend the Boldness, Valour, Firmness, and Obstinacy of Your Majesty's Troops, of which they have severely felt the Effects. Instead of Owning, they have been well beaten, they only acknowledge they bought, too dear, the Field of Battle, which the Number of their Troops, infinitely Superiour, forced us to yield to them. In short, *the Series of Misfortunes*, which, for some Years past, has befallen Your Majesty's *Arms*, *had so humbled the* French *Nation, that one hardly dared to own one's self a* Frenchman: But I dare assure Your Majesty, that the *French* Name was never more in Esteem, nor, perhaps, (*this perhaps is seasonable enough,*) more dreaded, than it is at present, in all the *Confederate* Army.

"PRINCE

1709.

" PRINCE *Eugene*, and My Lord *Marlborough* " own, that there are, on both Sides, above 25 " or 26,000 Men kill'd; At leaſt, 18 or 20,000 " were of theirs, which is unanimouſly confirm'd " to me, not only by all ſuch of our Officers, " who, being Priſoners, have been ſent back, " with much Courteſy; But by ſeveral Expreſſes " I have ſent into their Army; And even by " Mr. *Sheldon*, a Brigadier, who was taken Pri- " ſoner, near *Boſſu*, doing his Duty with Valour, " at the Head of 400 Horſe, and who was in " their Army, during the Action. Prince *Eugene* " and my Lord *Marlborough* carried him with " them, all over the Field of Battle. He tells " us, it was dreadful to ſee ſuch a vaſt Number " of dead Bodies (which he ſays amounted to 15 " or 16,000) tho' many of them had already " been buried. They ſpeak with Admiration " of our fine Retreat, of its good Diſpoſition, " and the Boldneſs with which it was made. " They ſay, they have acknowledg'd in this " Action the ancient *Frenchmen*, and find they " only want to be well led. (*An excellent Com-* " *pliment upon himſelf, who was the Leader in* " *this Action!*) The Enemy had, in this Action, " 162 Battalions, and 300 Squadrons, with 120 " Pieces of Cannon; ſo that they were ſuperiour " by forty Cannon, and two and forty Batta- " lions. My Lord *Marlborough*, and the other " General-Officers, told Mr. *Sheldon*, that they " hop'd this Action would ſoon procure a Peace: " And he ſays, he had heard ſeveral *Engliſh* " Officers, ſpeaking together in their Language, " highly commend the Valour that appear'd, " on our Side, in this Action; And ſaying, " Since the *French* have recover'd their Bravery, " we will now be Friends again. Mr. *Sheldon*,

1709. " who will forthwith repair to *Verſailles*, may
" have the Honour to acquaint Your Majeſty
" with ſeveral other Particulars, both of what he
" has ſeen, and of what he has been told by My
" Lord *Marlborough*, who is his great Friend.

" THE ſaid Lord offer'd Mr. *Sheldon* all the
" Mony he might deſire, to aſſiſt our wounded
" Priſoners; But he accepted only of fifty Pi-
" ſtoles, which he diſtributed as Occaſion re-
" quired. Prince *Eugene* declares, that of all
" the Actions he has ſeen, none were ſo ſharp,
" ſo bloody, nor ſo obſtinate as this. Above
" all Things, they beſtow infinite Praiſes on the
" Charges Your Majeſty's *Houſhold-Troops* made;
" Which, indeed, are beyond human Nature, and
" above all Expreſſion.

" THE Enemy's Army marched Yeſterday,
" in the Afternoon, towards *Mons*, which they
" are going to beſiege. They reckon this En-
" terprize will employ them 'till the latter End
" of this Month; And that they ſhall undertake
" nothing more, after this Conqueſt; Both by
" Reaſon of the advanced Seaſon, and becauſe
" their whole Infantry were defeated, and ruined
" in this Battle. (*How came they then to conquer!*)

" I COULD not get the *Account of the Number
" of the Kill'd and Wounded on our Side*; I only
" know, that it is *very conſiderable*; Which it
" is very difficult to avoid, in ſuch terrible,
" long, and obſtinate Actions. It coſt us a
" great deal, and we cannot but with Concern
" lament the Loſs of ſo many brave Men of
" Merit: But we muſt account a great Victory,
" the having retrieved and reſtored the Honour
" of the whole Nation.

" YOUR Majeſty's whole Army is re-aſſembled
" between *Queſnoy* and *Valenciennes*, encamp'd
" in

" in very good Order, in a Line, and very well 1709.
" *diſpoſed to begin another Action, if Your Majeſty's*
" *Service ſhould require it: (Why did not they then*
" *relieve* Mons?) And inſtead of being *Caſt-down*,
" I can aſſure Your Majeſty, that they look more
" *Audacious.* (*As the Lions at* Smithfield-Bars.)
" The Front of the Camp ſtretches near three
" Leagues, and is certainly *very reſpectable.* As
" Men who were thought dead come in daily,
" and therefore I could not get an exact Account
" of the Kill'd, Wounded, or Priſoners, nor con-
" ſequently the Employments that are vacant, I
" ſhall not have the Honour to propoſe any
" Thing to Your Majeſty in Favour of any
" Body; Nor even to give you an Account of
" diſtinguiſh'd Actions, till I am better acquaint-
" ed with the whole; Which will be as ſoon as
" poſſible.

" THE Marſhal *de Villars* has pitch'd on the
" Marquis *de Nangis*, to carry to Your Majeſty,
" the Enemy's Colours and Standards, which
" have been gather'd up, (*but not taken,*) and
" which already amount to a pretty good Num-
" ber. The ſaid Marquis ſhewed to me ſome
" *Reluctancy* (*well he might!*) *to accept this Com-*
" *miſſion; By Reaſon of the Misfortune we had to*
" *loſe the Field of Battle:* But this Battle, and our
" Retreat, have ſo much the Air of a Victory,
" and the Enemy's prodigious Loſs, looks ſo
" like a Defeat, that I have perſuaded him to
" gratify Monſ. *de Villars*'s Deſire. Nor is any
" Body more capable to give Your Majeſty a
" better Account than the ſaid Sieur *de Nangis.*
" Tho' he fought only at the *Left Wing*, he had
" an entire Knowledge of the general Diſpoſi-
" tion before the Action, by Reaſon of his Parts
" and Military Genius, which makes him form

1709. " true Notions, both of what he has ſeen, and of " what has been related to him, by Credible " Perſons.

" THERE ſubjoin the Account of the Quarters " which I am told the Enemy are to take before " *Mons*: As ſoon as I ſhall have certain Intel- " ligence of their new Poſture and Diſpoſition, " *I may, perhaps, advance nearer them*, to " ſtreighten them in their Subſiſtence.

" I LIKEWISE ſubjoin here a Letter, which " Monſ. *de Grimaldi*, Governour of *Mons*, writes " to the Marſhal *de Villars*, by which Your Ma- " jeſty will ſee he acquaints him, That, *the* " *Enemy's Left Wing, which was engag'd with* " *our Right, was entirely defeated. (And yet that* " *very Right Wing run away!)*

" IT is certain, that the Enemy ſuffered ex- " tremely in this *Unfortunate, but Glorious Ac-* " *tion.*"

Remarks on theſe Letters.

IT is hard to ſay, whether theſe Letters contain more Inſtances of *Vanity* and *Flattery*, or more *Inconſiſtencies*; I have juſt hinted at ſome few; But they are too palpable to need any Illuſtration, I ſhall, therefore, only aſk; *If the* French *Officers and Troops perform'd ſuch Wonders, as even ſurpaſs'd human Nature* (as Monſ. *de Bouflers* expreſſes himſelf) *what muſt not thoſe Officers and Troops of the* Confederate *Army, have done, who ſubdued theſe ſuper-natural Perſons, and drove them from the Field of Battle, their fortified Camp, and treble Intrenchments? Sure they muſt have been ſomething more than ſuper-natural!* And as for the pretended Superiority of Number of the *Confederate* Troops, tho' it be not ſo in Fact; Yet ſuppoſing it to be Truth, and that they had been twice the Number, the Advantages of the Ene-

1709.

ny's Camp, as well with Regard to the Situation as the Fortifications of it, rendered the Attempt very hazardous, and the *Glory of the Victory incomparable*. In the Marſhal's Account of this Action, we muſt make ſome Allowance for the Vivacity of a *French* Genius, and the Neceſſity he lay under, of blinding the old King his Maſter, and hiding his Loſs: And, indeed, he trifles ſo egregiouſly with Him, that it is difficult to account for his Want of Reſpect to His Sovereign; Unleſs we will ſuppoſe he believed His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, in the State of Dotage; and that the moſt palpable Falſities, when covered with glavering Flattery, would go down.

WE have theſe Letters very prettily epitomiz'd, in the *Tatler*, in the following Words:

SIR,

" THIS is to let Your Majeſty underſtand, *The ſame epito-*
" That to your immortal Honour, and the *mized by the*
" Deſtruction of the *Confederates*, your Troops Tatler.
" have loſt another Battle. *Artagnan* did Won-
" ders, *Rohan* perform'd Miracles; *Guiche* did
" Wonders, *Gattion* perform'd Miracles; the
" whole Army diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and
" every Body did Wonders. And to conclude
" the Wonders of the Day, I can aſſure your
" Majeſty, That tho' you have loſt the Field of
" Battle, you have not loſt an Inch of Ground.
" The Enemy marched behind us with Reſpect,
" and we ran away from 'em as bold as Lions."

MONS. *de Villars* wrote to the *French* King much in the ſame Strain, tho' in different Terms: And they agreed perfectly, in ſaying a great many fine Things one of the other: But, in the *Extract of the Marſhal* de Villars's *Letters to the* French *King.*

1709. Midſt of theſe *Encomiums* mutually beſtow'd upon each other, it viſibly appear'd, that there was a Miſunderſtanding between them, at the Bottom, and that they judg'd very differently of the Merit of the Action. Monſ. *de Bouflers* attributed a great Part of it to himſelf, on Account of his handſome Retreat, by which, he inſinuated, that he ſaved the *French* Army from an entire Defeat. Monſ. *de Villars* did not lay ſo great a Streſs on that: But gave broad Hints, that if he had not been wounded, and obliged to quit the Field, Victory, which, according to him, declar'd, for a long Time, in Favour of the *French*, would have remain'd on that Side: To confirm which, he added, "Your Majeſty's Troops are more "courageous and more daring now, than they "were before the Battle. They deſire nothing "more than to face the Enemy again, and as I "hope to be ſoon in a Condition to get on "Horſeback, if I am favour'd with Your Ma-"jeſty's Command, I ſhall endeavour to con-"vince Your Enemies, that the great Quantity "of Blood they have ſhed, does but animate "Your Troops to a ſecond Combat." The Duke of *Berwick*, in my Opinion, ſpoke much more reaſonably of the Matter, when having been to view the Field of Battle, and being ſurpriz'd at the extraordinary Intrenchments he found there, he declar'd, That, *if the* French *had been beaten in that Poſt, it would be a great Raſhneſs to attempt a Battle in open Field.*

I SHALL add two remarkable Letters more, one from an Officer of Diſtinction, in the *French* Army, and another, written by an Officer in the *Confederate* Army; Which taken together ſeem to give a better Idea of this famous Battle, and to ſet Matters in a truer Light, than any of the former.

From

1709.

From the Camp between Queſnoy *and* Valenciennes, Sept. 17, 1709.

A Letter from an Officer of Diſtinction in the French *Army.*

" IT was the eleventh Inſtant, between ſeven and eight o'Clock in the Morning, when *the Army of the Allies attack'd ours with ſuch Fury, that, for a Hundred Years paſt, there has not been a more bloody Action, than was fought that Day, and will be memorable to all ſucceeding Ages.*

" THE *Engliſh* begun the Attack, by the Wood of *Sart*, which we had fill'd with Foot, and *perfectly well intrench'd*; But they met not with ſuch Reſiſtance as ſhould have been made, ſince the Event of the Day depended much on the Succeſs of that Attack. However, few of thoſe who ſuſtain'd it, eſcap'd: For the Enemy were ſo *Fierce and Blood-thirſty, that they hack'd in Pieces, whatever came in their Way*; *And even Dead Bodies, when their Fury found no more Living.*

" THE *Dutch* were not ſo lucky, at our *Right*, becauſe all our Infantry there did Wonders; And were not forced till after they had defended their Intrenchments for five full Hours, with the moſt violent Fire. It is certain, the Enemy ſuffered extremely on that Side; Being repulſed and broken ſeveral Times; And there it was, that *Heroical Actions were perform'd on both Sides.*

" NEITHER the Advantage of the Ground, nor three Intrenchments one within another, were able to diſhearten our *Dreadful Enemies, whom we ſaw advancing, all diſcover'd, not like Men but Devils*; Nor were Diſcharges of twenty Pieces of Cannon, fired directly, at

1709. " once, into their Battalions able to break " them, altho' they carried off whole Ranks.

" VALOUR ſhined on our Side, as much as " poſſible; The Generals did not ſpare them- " ſelves; But gave a good Example to the " Troops, by a moſt extraordinary Obſtinacy, " in not yielding the *Victory*, which we thought " to be entirely ours, when a great Body of the " Enemy's Cavalry, againſt the *Center* of our " Army, was broke, and routed by the King's " *Houſhold Troops:* But the Enemy's Generals, " having put themſelves at their Head, brought " them up again to the Charge, with ſo much " Fury, that they ſoon after broke our *Center*, " at the very ſame Time that our *Right* began " to yield to the Efforts of the Enemy's *Left*; " And ours to be driven from their Intrench- " ments in the Woods. *Victory, hereupon, de-* " *clared againſt us, and we were forced to yield to* " *ſuch terrible Efforts.* Never were our Troops " ſeen more animated to do their Duty, nor " Diſpoſitions better order'd and contriv'd, than " that which the Marſhals *de Bouflers* and *de Vil-* " *lars* made. But *when God does not fight with* " *Men, all is to no Purpoſe.*

" THE King ought to be ſatisfied with his " Troops on this Occaſion. The Enemy did " undoubtedly loſe the beſt Part of their Infan- " try, and ours ſuffered extremely. We reckon, " that *we left, at leaſt,* 7,000 *Dead, on the Field* " *of Battle, and we have above* 10,000 *wounded.*

" WE cannot yet dive into the true Reaſon " why the Enemy did not ſhew more Ardour in " purſuing us; But it is believed it muſt be the " Loſs of their Infantry. We did certainly " make one of the fineſt Retreats that ever was " made, in the Memory of Man, before a *Victo-*

" *rious*

" *rious Army:* But it is certain alſo, that the 1709.
" Enemy gave us all the Time for it, and pur-
" ſued us only for Form-ſake.

" THIS was, however, contrary to our Ex-
" pectation and Apprehenſion; Since, as I have
" ſaid before, when the Enemy broke us in the
" *Center*, between the two Woods, our Army
" was divided, the *Right*, not being able to
" join the *Left*; Becauſe the Enemy form'd
" themſelves immediately, as far as the Hedges
" of *Taiſnieres:* And it was with Reaſon we
" fear'd, that the *Left* would be ſurrounded,
" becauſe it was broken. It was not above half
" an Hour paſt two when the Fight ended, and
" the Enemy had ſtill a great Part of the Day
" left; But we made a pretty good Uſe of the
" Time, ſince before the Sun was down, we had
" already paſs'd *Bavay*, and were conſequently
" out of Danger.

" WE then perceived that our *Left* was not
" purſued any more than we on the *Right*, and
" that the Enemy were entirely *ſatisfied with the*
" *Field of Battle.* In the mean Time, we ſaw
" all their Horſe, on the Heights of *Taiſnieres*,
" in the Form of a *Creſcent*, and we were ſtill
" ignorant of their Deſign towards five o'Clock:
" But having ſent out for Intelligence, we had
" Advice that they halted there. This News
" gave us indeed a great deal of Joy, ſince it
" gave us, likewiſe, Time to breath.

" THE Enemy have taken no other Priſoners,
" but the Wounded that could not follow, and
" thoſe who, being ſpent, retired to *Bavay.*
" *We reckon* 1200 *Officers wounded, among whom*
" *are many of Diſtinction.* The Marſhal *de Vil-*
" *lars*, who, by his extraordinary Valour, gained
" much Glory in this Action, will have much

" ado

1709. " do to recover, but *Guiche*, *Albergotti*, and " ſeveral others are ſafe.

" THE *Troops of the King's Houſhold have loſt* " *ſeveral Standards, and a Pair of Kettle-Drums*; " But it is certain, they have performed what- " ever could be expected from them. *The Eu-* " gene's *and* Marlborough's *ought to be very well* " *ſatisfied with us, during that Day, ſince 'till* " *then they had not met with Reſiſtance worthy of* " *them. They may ſay, with Juſtice, that nothing* " *can ſtand before them*; *And, indeed, what ſhall* " *be able to ſtem the Rapid Courſe of thoſe two He-* " *roes, if an Army of* 100,000 *Men, of the beſt* " *Troops, poſted between two Woods, trebly in-* " *trench'd, and performing their Duty, as well as* " *any brave Men could do, were not able to ſtop* " *them one Day? Will you not then own with me,* " *That they ſurpaſs all the Heroes of former* " *Ages?*

A NOBLE Teſtimony from an Enemy.

A LETTER *written by an Officer in the* Confederate *Camp before* Mons.

A Letter from an Officer in the Confederate *Army.*

" I SEND you, herewith, a Letter, (*meaning* " *the foregoing*) which you may communi- " cate to your Friends, who will, undoubtedly " be glad to ſee it, after the other Letters and " Relations, which have already been publiſh'd. " *It was ſent by a Perſon of Note and Merit, who* " *holds a Conſiderable Rank in the* French *Army,* " *to a Man of Diſtinction, his Friend*; *So that* " *we may depend upon what he ſays to our Advan-* " *tage. As for the Enemy's Loſs, it is at leaſt as* " *great as he makes it*; And thoſe who would " have made you believe, that we loſt a great " many more Men than the *French*, are certainly " miſtaken:

" miſtaken: For they make their Computations 1709.
" upon the Liſts that have been publiſh'd of the
" Loſs of ſome Regiments; And argue, that
" if the other Bodies have ſuffer'd in Proportion,
" our Loſs muſt be greater than was ſaid at firſt:
" But you will find by the *True Liſt*, which I
" ſend you here enclos'd, that the Loſs of the
" other Troops is not anſwerable to that of the
" *Dutch* Battalions, which were in our *Left*, and
" even of theſe, there are more *killed and wounded*
" *in Writing, than in Reality*, the Officers not fail-
" ing to take Advantage of ſuch an Opportuni-
" ty to augment their Number, becauſe the
" *States* allow them a certain Sum of Mony
" for each Man kill'd and wounded; And there-
" fore, they ſet down, in their Liſts, all the
" Men that are wanting in each Company, or
" have deſerted ſince the laſt Review. This
" made Prince *Eugene* ſay, very ingeniouſly,
" when he ſaw theſe Liſts. *It was pleaſant*
" *enough, that ſeveral Regiments, which wanted*
" *many Men before the Battle, appeared now to*
" *have been compleat.* Therefore, Sir, you may
" abate one full fourth Part of the Kill'd in ſe-
" veral Bodies, without Fear of being miſtaken;
" And you may reſt aſſured, that moſt of the
" Wounded are ſo but ſlightly. I ſend you
" herewith, the General Liſt of both, in the
" whole Infantry of the Army; And as for the
" Horſe they have ſuffer'd ſo little, that it is not
" worth the While to make a Liſt of them.
" I remain,

SIR, *&c.*

Kill'd

1709.

	Kill'd.	*Wounded.*
Colonels — — —	16	20
Lieutenant-Colonels — —	16	27
Majors — — —	9	36
Captains — — —	70	53
Subalterns — — —	169	441
Serjeants, Corporals, and Private Men — —	5258	11944
	5544	12706
		5544
Total of the Kill'd and Wounded.		18250

Biſhop Burnet's *Account of this Action.*

I SHALL ſum up my Account of this Action, in the Words of Biſhop *Burnet*, who gives the beſt Abridgment of it, I have ſeen.

" AFTER this Siege (*viz.* that of *Tournay*) " was over, (*ſays the Biſhop,*) *Mons* was inveſted, " and the Troops marched thither, as ſoon as " they had levell'd their Trenches about *Tour-* " *nay*: But the Court of *France* reſolved to ven- " ture a Battle, rather than to look on, and ſee " ſo important a Place taken from them. *Bou-* " *flers* was ſent from Court to join with *Villars*, " in the Execution of this Deſign: They poſ- " ſeſs'd themſelves of a Wood, and intrenched " themſelves ſo ſtrongly, that in ſome Places " there were three Intrenchments caſt up, one " within another. The Duke of *Marlborough* " and Prince *Eugene* ſaw plainly it was not poſ- " ſible to carry on the Siege of *Mons*, while the " *French* Army lay ſo near it; So it was neceſ- " ſary to diſlodge them. The Attempt was " bold, and they ſaw the Execution would be " difficult, and coſt them many Men. This

" was

" was the ſharpeſt Action, in the whole War, 1709.
" and laſted the longeſt. The *French* were
" poſted ſo advantageouſly, that our Men were
" often repulſed. And, indeed, the *French*
" maintained their Ground better, and ſhewed
" more Courage, than appeared in the whole
" Courſe of the War: Yet, in Concluſion, they
" were driven from all their Poſts, and the Ac-
" tion ended in a *Compleat Victory*. The Num-
" ber of Slain was almoſt equal, on both Sides,
" about 12000 of a Side. *We took* 500 *Officers*
" *Priſoners, beſides many Cannon, Standards and*
" *Enſigns. Villars* was diſabled by ſome Wounds
" he received, ſo *Bouflers* made the Retreat, in
" good Order. Military Men have always talked
" of this, as the ſharpeſt Action in the whole
" War, not without reflecting on the Generals,
" for Beginning ſo deſperate an Attack. The
" *French* thought it a Sort of Victory, that they
" had animated their Men, to fight ſo well be-
" hind Intrenchments, and to repulſe our Men
" ſo often, and with ſo great Loſs. They re-
" tired to *Valenciennes*, and ſecured themſelves
" by caſting up ſtrong Lines, while they left
" our Army to carry on the Siege of *Mons*,
" without giving them the laſt Diſturbance."

To this I ſhall add (and therewith conclude my Relation of this memorable Battle,) an Obſervation of Monſieur *Rouſſet*'s: " In the Opi- *An Obſervation of Monſieur Rouſſet's.*
" nion (*ſays this Officer and Author*) of the whole
" World, our Generals were guilty of an irre-
" parable Fault, in not attacking the ninth, but
" delaying it, in Expectation of ſix and twenty
" Battalions, and ſome Squadrons; While, in
" the mean Time, by giving the Enemy Time
" to intrench themſelves, which was what we
" had infallibly to expect from a General ſo ac-
" cuſtomed

1709. " uſtomed to it as the Marſhal *de Villars*, we " weakened ourſelves, in Proportion as the Ene- " my grew more formidable. Beſides, we there- " by gave him all the Time he could wiſh, to " penetrate into our Diſpoſition, to recall ſeveral " Detachments, which did not join him till the " tenth, and, in ſhort, to render all thoſe Places " impenetrable, thro' which only our Troops " could break into the Plain. In the Coun- " cil of War, which was held the ninth, the " Deputies of the *States General* were of Opi- " nion, that the Siege of *Mons* ſhould be im- " mediately undertaken, without giving the " Enemy Battle; But that if they ſhould come " to attack us, in that Caſe, we ſhould retreat " from them; And of this Opinion were moſt " of the Generals. Prince *Eugene*, and the " Duke of *Marlborough*, were of Opinion to " attack the Enemy, before they began the " Siege, and they brought over the Deputies to " be of the ſame Mind; But then, as well they, " as the Duke of *Marlborough*, inſiſted, that " the Attack ought to be made immediately, not " to give the Marſhal *de Villars* Time to fortify " his Camp. Prince *Eugene* was not, however, " to be diſſuaded from the Reſolution he had " taken, to wait for the Detachment from *Tour-* " *nay*. A fatal Delay, which occaſion'd the " Ruin of the whole Body of the *Dutch* Infan- " try, which alone loſt near 10,000 Men, more " than 700 of whom were Officers, at the At- " tack of the Intrenchments.

Of Monſieur Du Mont.

MONSIEUR DU MONT ſays, It was a Misfortune to the *Allies*, that they did not give Battle the ninth; For then, probably, the Victory would have been more compleat, and have been obtain'd with a leſs Loſs of Blood. The Enemy was

NEC CASTRA NEC MVNIMENTA.
POST SCENIVM
AVTVMNI

MOLE RVIT SVA.
MONTES HANN GALLIA LAB
HIC VPERAT LXXIII OCT
MDCCIX

was then on the other Side of the Wood, in the Plain; There was Room to come at them thro' the Intervals. They had not had Time to intrench themſelves; and the Advantage of the Ground would have been pretty near equal. 1709.

THERE is one Thing particularly remarkable in this Battle, which is ſo uncommon, that we ſhall hardly find it parallell'd; I mean that the Conquerors ſhould loſe as many, if not more Men, than the Conquered, and yet keep the Field of Battle, with all the Marks and Trophies of the moſt compleat Victory. F. *Daniel*, who is not the moſt impartial of Hiſtorians, pretends, that the *Confederates* loſt 30,000 Men, in this Action, and the *French* but 20,000. And that the latter retreated quietly, and without Interruption to *Queſnoy*, carrying with them two and thirty Colours or Standards: Which does not very well agree with the other Circumſtances of this Battle: But, if it had been true, it would have been juſt the Caſe of the *Spaniards* after a Battle loſt by *Charles*, V. if we may believe *Sandaval*, his Hiſtorian, who has put in the Title of one of his Chapters; *The Victorious* Spaniards *fly*. *And of* F. Daniel.

ON Occaſion of the *French* endeavouring ſo artfully to conceal the Loſs they ſuſtained at *Malplacquet*, the following Medal was ſtruck. *A* Medal *ſtruck on the Endeavours of the* French *to conceal their Loſs at* Malplacquet.

ON the *Face* is repreſented a Stage-Monarch, holding out the Shield of *Pallas*, fondly believing it capable to render him invincible, and in vain endeavouring to ſkreen himſelf, thereby, from the Thunder darted at him by a Nymph. This Nymph, who is deſign'd to repreſent the Armies of the *Allies*, leans on a Bundle of Arrows, the Emblem of *Union* and *Force*. Between theſe two Figures, is a third of a Nymph in Chains, crown'd

1709. crown'd with a Mural Crown, to repreſent the City of *Mons*; Over all theſe is the Inſcription:

NEC CASTRA, NEC MUNIMENTA.

Neither Camps nor Intrenchments can ſkreen you.

And, in the *Exergue*;

POSTSCENIUM AUTUMNI.

The Autumnal Poſtſcene.

TO underſtand this, the Reader muſt call to Mind, that the *Poſtſcene* is the Back-part of the Stage, whither the Actors retire, after a Play, to diveſt themſelves of their aſſumed, and appear in their natural, Forms. This Device, therefore, alluding to the Repreſentation above it, ſignifies as much as; *This is the true State of Things*: And as the taking of *Mons* was the laſt Scene of the Tragedy of this Year; So from thence we may form a juſt Judgment of what preceded, and reflect on the Circumſtances of Things as they really were, diveſted of the Tinſel and Gloſs, with which the *French* endeavoured to cloath them.

THE Reverſe, repreſents the *Coloſſus* of *Rhodes*, that enormous Statue of the Sun, (the Symbol of *France*) which was reckon'd one of the Wonders of the World; With the following Inſcription:

MOLE RUIT SUA.

His own Weight occaſions his Fall.

WHICH

WHICH is farther explained, in the *Exergue*, in the following Words: 1709.

MONTES HANNONIÆ, GALLIA LABENTE, RECUPERATI, 23 OCTOB. 1709.

Mons, *in* Hainault, *retaken by the Decay of* France, October 23, 1709.

THAN which no greater Marks could be, than theſe ſucceſſive Loſſes, which the *French* endeavour'd, ſo induſtriouſly to conceal.

CHAP. XVII.

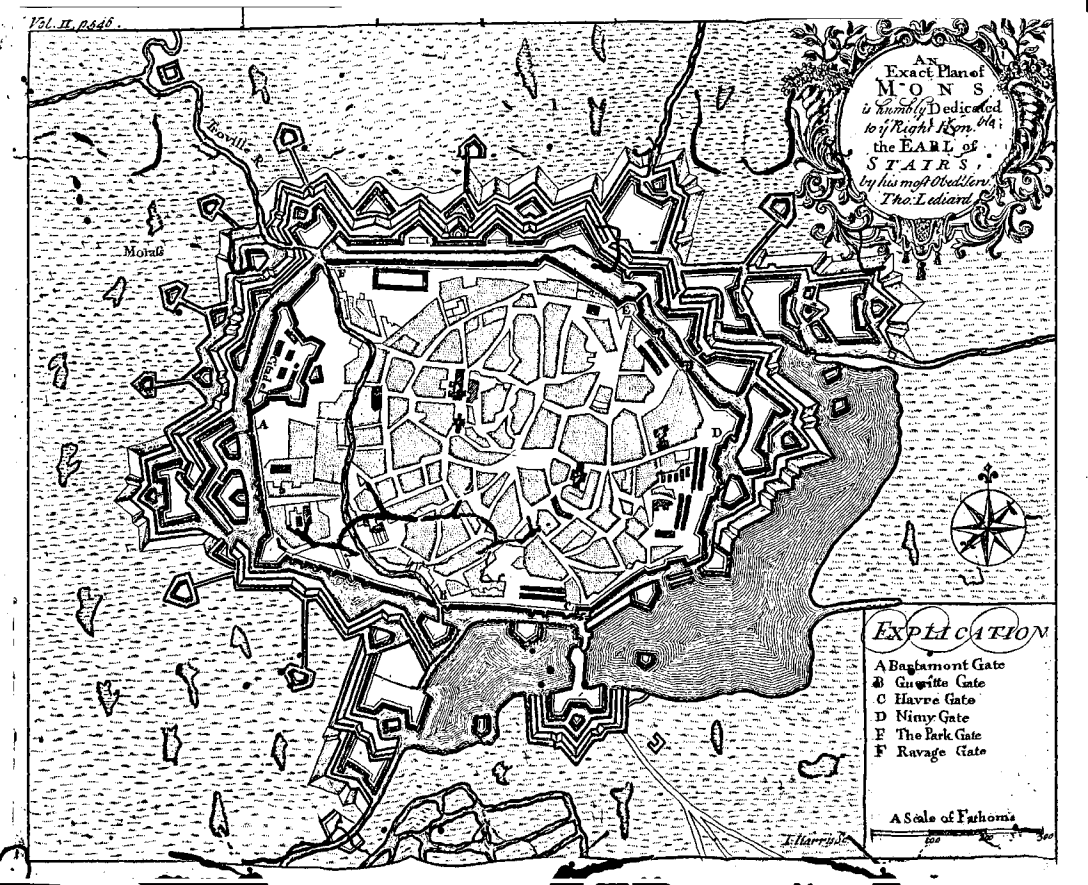
The Siege of Mons, *and other Tranſactions, to the Concluſion of the Year,* 1709.

1709. *Preparations for the Siege of* Mons.

THE *Confederate* Generals having reſolved to lay Siege to the Important Town of *Mons*, the Capital City of *Hainault*, and the late Reſidence of the Elector of *Bavaria*; Which the Retreat of the *French* had now left a free Paſſage to; Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with Monſieur *Vegelin*, one of the Deputies of the *States*, went, on the eighteenth of *September*, N. S. to haſten the March of the Artillery and Ammunition-Waggons deſign'd for that Enterprize: A great Number of Horſes were ſent from the Army, to aſſiſt in bringing up the ſame to the Camp; And, the nineteenth, the Duke of *Marlborough* removed his Quarters to the Caſtle of *Havre*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, having taken the neceſſary Meaſures to ſecure the March of the Artillery, and appointed the Generals that were to command in this Siege, under the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, the latter gave an Account of the Diſpoſitions made thereto, and the Progreſs thereof, 'till the ſeven and twentieth, in the two following Letters to the *States General*.

HIGH


An Exact Plan of MONS is humbly Dedicated to ye Right Hon.ble the EARL of STAIRS, by his most Obed.t Serv.t Tho: Lediard
Morass
Trouville R.
A
B
C
D
E
F
EXPLICATION
A Bartamont Gate
B Guerritte Gate
C Havre Gate
D Nimy Gate
E The Park Gate
F Ravage Gate
A Scale of Fathoms
100
200
300
T. Harris Sc.

1709.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A Letter from the Prince of Orange to the States General.

" I RECEIVED, with due Reſpect, Your *High Mightineſſes* Letter of the ſixteenth Inſtant, in which you expreſs Your Satisfaction in my Conduct, ſhewn in the Battle of *Taiſnieres*, (or *Malplacquet*;) And as this Declaration is very acceptable to me, ſo it ſhall animate me, for the future, not to regard any Pains or Trouble, but ever to ſacrifice my Life in the Service of Your *High Mightineſſes*, in Hopes to deſerve your Favour and Affection more and more.

" THE Siege of *Mons* being reſolved upon, I have the Honour to command it, and under me, of the Infantry, the Lieutenant-Generals *Pettendorff*, *Rantzau*, and *Dohna*; The Major-Generals, Lord *North and Gray*, *Sacken*, *Els*, *Ammama*, and *Ivoy*; The Brigadiers *Evans*, Earl of *Orrery*, *Weecks*, *Horſt*, *Rechteren*, and *Ockinga*. Of the Cavalry, Lieutenant-General *Schulemburg*; The Major-Generals *Stain*, *Chanclos*, and *Cheus*; And the Brigadiers *Fabricius* and *Hunderbein*.

" THE moſt Part of the thirty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, appointed for the Siege, being arrived in this Camp, I repair'd hither, on the twentieth Inſtant, and the Projects of the Directors of the Approaches, in Reſpect to the Attacks, being approved on, it was, with the Advice of the Field Deputies of Your *High Mightineſſes*, and the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, reſolved to open the Trenches, To-morrow Night, if every Thing requiſite and neceſſary thereto be ready, in two ſeveral Places, *viz.* at the Gate of *Bertamont*,

1709. " where the chief Attack will be, and the Gate " of *Havre*. This Evening, 100 Soldiers, and " 100 Workmen are order'd to poſſeſs themſelves " of a Mill, on the *Trouille*, and thereby to cut " off the Enemy's Proviſions on that Side. The " *Sieur Dru de Caſtillon*, Captain of the Regiment " of *Guethem*, and a Peaſant who offered him- " ſelf voluntarily, have been ordered to drain " the Inundations, between *St. Guiſlain* and " *Mons*, to execute which 150 Pioneers, with a " ſufficient Guard, are commanded to ſupport " them, and they are to begin that Work To- " morrow.

" THIRTY Squadrons, under the Command " of a Lieutenant-General, two Major-Generals, " and two Brigadiers, have been ordered to " guard the Artillery hither, which is to break " up from *Bruſſels* To-morrow; All the other " Poſts are, for their better Security, aſſigned " to the Commanding Officers.

" IN the mean Time, nothing is omitted for " making the neceſſary Preparations, to con- " tinue this important Siege, with a happy Suc- " ceſs &c.

Sign'd,

J. W. F. *Prince of* Orange *and* Naſſau.

From the Camp before Mons,
Sept. 23, 1709.

THE other Letter, dated *September* 26, was as follows:

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Another Letter from the Prince of Orange *to the* States General.

" ON the twenty-third, I had the Honour " to give Your *High Mightineſſes* an Ac- " count of my Arrival in this Camp, and what

" had

" had been done to that Time, in the Prepara- 1709.
" tion towards the profecuting of this Siege.

" THE Perſons, who were ordered to drain
" the Inundations between *Condé* and *Mons*, did
" ſo happily execute their Orders, that the
" Water, on one Side, is already fallen above
" ſix Foot.

" THE Deſign of cutting off the Mills on the
" *Trouille* has, likewiſe, had a good Succeſs, the
" Garriſon therein, conſiſting of four and twenty
" Men, under the Command of an Officer,
" ſurrender'd Priſoners of War, without any
" Reſiſtance; Whereupon a Beginning was
" made, to draw off the Water, on that Side,
" likewiſe.

" LAST Night, at half an Hour after nine,
" the Trenches were open'd at the Attack of
" *Bertamont*, with all the Succeſs imaginable.
" A Parallel of 550 Foot was drawn before the
" Horn-work of that Gate, with a Line of
" Communication, from the Village of *Hyrm*,
" to the Parallel aforeſaid, and another was be-
" gun, from the Height of the Road of *Bavay*;
" But the Time falling too ſhort, it could not
" be joined to the other. We had, on this
" Occaſion, three Men killed, and one Major,
" one Captain, one Subaltern, one Engineer,
" and four and fifty common Soldiers wounded.
" On the Attack of the Gate of *Havre*, Engi-
" neer *de Boeffe* run a Parallel along the Foot of
" the *Glacis*; But an unforeſeen Accident inca-
" pacitated him to draw a Communication with
" his Line on the *Rear*, which was the Reaſon
" that it could not certainly be known what
" Number were killed and wounded on that
" Side. I was only inform'd, that Lieutenant-
" General *Cadogan*, his *Aid de Camp*, and ano-

1709. " ther Officer, who advanced too near, were " wounded.

" THE Engineer *Rietquetſeler*, with 300 Soldiers, 100 Pioneers, four Pieces of Cannon, and the neceſſary Ammunition and Faſcines " were ordered to make themſelves Maſters of " the Redoubts of *Nimy*; But the Men and " other Requiſites not being ready, Time enough, " laſt Night, that Deſign was defer'd 'till To- " morrow Morning, *&c.*

Sign'd,

J. W. F. *Prince of* Orange *and* Naſſau.

P. S. " AFTER the concluding of theſe, I re- " ceived Advice, that the Redoubt of *Nimy* " had been forced this Day, wherein were found " two Pieces of Cannon, five and twenty Men, " an Officer, and a Subaltern. This Afternoon " the Enemy made a Sally upon our Trenches, " on the Attack of *Havre*, with 300 Men, on " which Occaſion, the *Engliſh* Regiment of *Hill* " had about ſixty Men kill'd and wounded; " But being ſuſtained by the Regiment of Prince " *Albert*, the Enemy was obliged to retire, with " ſome Loſs.

Continuance of the Siege. THE ſeven and twentieth, Lieutenant-General *Wilks* join'd the Army, with five Battalions and ten Squadrons from *Duillemont*. The two Days following, the Beſiegers carried on their Approaches as much as the Badneſs of the Weather could allow of, and finiſh'd their Batteries. The thirtieth, another Convoy of Ammunition and Artillery being arrived, two and thirty Pieces of Cannon were brought to the Batteries, at the Attack

Attack of the Gate of *Bertamont*, and ſixteen to 1709.
thoſe at the Gate of *Havre*. It is remarkable, that the *Allies* made no Lines of Circumvallation, at this Siege: A plain Mark they were no Ways apprehenſive of the Enemy; Nor did not think them ſo formidable as the Marſhal *de Villars* endeavour'd to perſuade the King his Maſter, that they were.

THE firſt of *October*, purſuant to the Diſpoſition made the Night before, Major-General *Ivoy*, with a Detachment, advanced, in the Morning to attack the Horn-work and the Redoubt, without the Park-gate, which covered the Mills, where the Beſieged uſed to grind their Corn. In this Service, four Cannon and two Hawbitzers were uſed, which had not fired above three Rounds, when the Enemy ſeing the *Confederates*, who had marched a conſiderable Way up to the Waiſt in Water, ready to make an Aſſault, yielded themſelves Priſoners of War, to the Number of four and fifty Men, one Captain, and two Lieutenants; But the Officers were permitted to return into Town.

BY the Taking of theſe Works, in which the Beſiegers found forty Sacks of Meal, two Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Ammunition, they became Maſters of a Sluice, which was of great Uſe for letting out the Water; And, the ſame Day, they began to fire from ſix and twenty Pieces of Cannon. The ſecond, nothing paſt of any Moment. The third, the Weather being become fair, the Beſiegers obliged the Enemy to quit a ſmall Redoubt, on the Right of the Gate of *Havre*, and continued their Approaches, with very little Loſs, at both Attacks, 'till the eighth, when they were not above ten Paces from the Counterſcarp of the Horn-work, at

1709. the Gate of *Havre*, which they attack'd that Day, and after Half an Hour's Reſiſtance, lodg'd themſelves on the Cover'd Way, with the Loſs only of ſixty Men, kill'd and wounded, and among the latter, Colonel *Hara*, of the *Engliſh* Artillery and Captain *Petit* of the Guards. They perfected their Approaches, lodg'd themſelves on the Cover'd Way of the Horn-work, at the Gate of *Bertamont*, and begun to batter the Face of that Work, from two Batteries, of twelve Pieces of Cannon each.

FROM the eighth, to the ſixteenth, nothing happen'd worthy of Notice, only that the Beſiegers continued to bombard the Place. The ſixteenth, in the Morning, 400 Grenadiers, ſuſtained by 500 Fuſileers, and 700 Workmen, attack'd the ſecond Counterſcarp of the Horn-work, at the Gate of *Havre*, which the Enemy quitted, after a ſhort Reſiſtance; And, thereupon, the *Allies* made a good Lodgment, and removed their Batteries to the *Palliſadoes*, to batter the Horn-work in Breach. At ſeven, in the Morning, they began, with a great Diſcharge of Bombs and Grenadoes, to attack the Horn-work of *Bertamont*, by which the Enemy were ſo much annoy'd, that when the Beſiegers had mounted the Breach, they found, to their great Amazement, that the Beſieged had quitted both the Ravelin and the Horn-work, and they lodg'd themſelves therein, with very little Loſs. They took, at the ſame Time, a little Out-work, on the *Right* of the Horn-work, without loſing one Man, and in it, a Lieutenant and fifteen Soldiers, Priſoners.

THEY began, the eighteenth, at the Attack of *Bertamont*, to remove the Batteries into the Horn-work, in Order to batter the Baſtions, and

continued

continued to work on them, with all poſſible Diligence. The nineteenth in the Morning, their Batteries began to fire, upon the Face of the Horn-work, at the Gate of *Havre*, and continued to do ſo, with very good Succeſs, 'till the twentieth, about Noon, when the Breaches being almoſt practicable, and the Beſiegers making Preparations for an Attack, they were prevented by the Enemy's beating a Parly, and hanging out white Flags, at both Attacks, to ſignify their Deſire to capitulate. Hoſtages were, hereupon, exchanged, and the Enemy having ſent out Monſieur *de Sonnegar*, Major-General, Monſieur *Grimaldi*, a Brigadier, and Monſieur *Lellier*, the *Allies*, on their Side, ſent into the Town, Major-General *Rauck*, Brigadier *Ockinga*, and Colonel *Alberti*. 1709.

The Garriſon of Mons beats a Parly.

THE *French* Hoſtages, having dined with the Prince of *Naſſau*, near the *Bertamont* Attack, went, in the Afternoon, to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Quarters, where Prince *Eugene* was, at the ſame Time; And having deliver'd in their Propoſals, conſiſting of two and twenty Articles, return'd into the Town, in the Evening, with their Highneſs's Anſwer. They came out again the next Morning; And, after ſome Debates, accepted ſuch Terms, as the *Confederate* Generals thought fit to grant them: By which they were allowed to march out, with other Marks of Honour, but without Cannon or Mortars.

The Capitulation agreed on.

THE Articles were ſign'd, about ten at Night, at Prince *Eugene*'s Quarters, by that Prince, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States General*, on the one Part, and General *Grimaldi*, Governour of the Town, on the other: And, immediately after, 500 Men took Poſſeſſion of the Gate of *Nimy*. The Reduction

The Town of Mons ſurrender.

of

1709. of this Important Place, after the Memorable and Bloody Battle of *Malplaquet*, was a plain Demonſtration, that the *Allies* obtain'd, in that Action, ſomething more ſubſtantial, than the Name of a *Victory*; Since the Enemy, who had hazarded a Battle, to prevent the Siege of this Town, did not make the leaſt Motion to relieve it; Notwithſtanding the Aſſurances given by the Marſhals *de Villars* and *Bouflers* to His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, that He would not loſe an Inch of Ground by that Action; And their Boaſts of Marching towards the *Confederate* Army, if the King's Service required it.

Reflections on his Conqueſt.

THE twenty-third, the Garriſon march'd out with all the Marks of Honour allowed them by the Capitulation; Beſides which, the *Confederate* Generals granted them two Pieces of Cannon, and one Mortar, by Way of Compliment. The whole did not exceed 100 Men, the Reſt being either Sick or Wounded, and a great Number of *Walloons*, and others, having ſtayed behind, in the Town, to liſt themſelves, in the Service of the *Allies*. Count *Dohna*, who was appointed to command in that Place, march'd in, at the ſame Time, with a Detachment of Troops, which were to be in Garriſon during the Winter. Of the *Britiſh* Troops, employed in this Service, Colonel *Hill* received a Hurt in his Side, Colonel *Clayton* was dangerouſly wounded in the Eye, and Colonel *Foxton*, and Major *Mortimer* were kill'd.

THE following Medal was ſtruck on this Occaſion.

A Medal ſtruck on this Occaſion.

ON the *Face*, the Queen's *Buſto*, with her Title as uſual.

ON

ANNA D·G·MAG·BRI·FRA·ET HIB·REG.

MONTIBVS IN HAN CAPTIS
MDCCIX.

555

ANNA D·G·MAG·BRI·FRA·ET HIB·REG.

NVBRIS CASTRA MONTES VICT.
VICTORIA PACIF.
MDCCIX.

1709.

ON the *Reverſe*, the Town of MONS, and *Victory* flying over it, with a Laurel *Garland* in her Right Hand, and a *Palm* Branch in her Left, with this Inſcription,

MONTIBUS IN HANNONIA CAPTIS.

In *Engliſh*,

Mons *in* Hainault *taken.*

And in the *Exergue*, the Date of the Year,

M DCC IX.

THE Advancement of the Seaſon, not admitting of any farther Undertaking, the Winter-Quarters were ſettled, and, the ſix and twentieth, the Army paſs'd the *Haiſne*, and came to *Thiuries*, where they remained the next Day, which was celebrated as a Thankſgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the taking of *Mons.* The eight and twentieth, the Troops ſeparated, to march into their reſpective Winter-Quarters; The *Britiſh* for *Ghent*; The *Danes* for *Bruges*; The *Pruſſians* for the *Maeſe*; And the Reſt for *Bruſſels*, *Louvain*, and other Parts. This done, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, ſet out for *Bruſſels*, and went from thence to the *Hague.*

The Confederate *Army into Winter Quarters.*

The Duke Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene *to the* Hague

THE following *Medal* was ſtruck on the Progreſſive Succeſs of this Year.

ON the *Face* a *Buſto* of Her Majeſty, with Her Title as uſual.

ON the *Reverſe*, a Monument of Trophies, at the Foot of which are two Figures, repreſenting *Mars*,

A Medal on the Progreſſive Succeſs the Year

1709. *Mars* and *Hercules*, holding two Shields, repreſenting, one the Battle of *Malplacquet*, and the other the Taking of *Mons*. Over them, in another the Shield, is repreſented the Siege of *Tournay*, and above them all *Fame* hovers, and trumpets out theſe Explots. With the Inſcription:

TURRIS, CASTRA, MONTES VICTI.

Tournay, *the Camp of* Taiſnieres, *and* Mons *won.*

And in the *Exergue:*

VICTORIA PACIFERA, ANNO 1709.

Victories productive of Peace, Anno 1709.

To prevent any Surprize from the *French*, during the Winter, the following Generals were ordered to ſtay in *Flanders*, and the adjacent Countries; *viz.* In the Conqueſts, in *Flanders*, the General, Earl of *Albemarle*; Lieutenant-General *Murray*, and Major-General *Chanclos*. At *Bruſſels*, the Lieutenant-Generals *Dompré*, Prince *William* of *Heſſe*, Prince *d'Auvergne*, *Villate*, and *Vander Beck*; The Major-Generals *Keppel*, *Ranck*, *Schmettau*, and Quarter-Maſter-General *Ivoy*. At *Mons*, Lieutenant-General *Dohna*, and the Major-Generals *Els* and *Hamilton*; At *Liege*, General Count *Tilly*, the Lieutenant-Generals *Dopf*, *La Lecq*, and *Heyde*; And the Major-Generals *Du Portail*, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*; At *Malines*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, General, and the Lieutenant-General, Earl of *Athlone*; At *Louvain*, Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch*, and Major-General *Schlippenbach*; At *Mazeick*, Lieutenant-General *Wittinghoff*.

THE

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having written to the *States General* to congratulate Them on the Taking of *Mons.* and acquaint Them that the Seaſon would not allow of Beſieging *Maubeuge*, as was intended, Their *High Mightineſſes* return'd the following Anſwer. 1709.

SIR,

The States General's Letter to the Duke of Marlborough.

" ALTHO' we were already informed, by our Deputies, of the taking of *Mons*, and the Reduction of the Province of *Hainault*, the Letter, whereby your Highneſs congratulates us on that happy Succeſs, has not been, for all that, leſs acceptable to us. We look upon this Conqueſt as one of the Fruits of the laſt Victory, and of your Labours; And we rejoice the more at it, becauſe (beſides its own Importance) it muſt convince all the World, that the *Advantage*, as well as the *Glory*, of the laſt Battle remain on the Side of the *Allies*. We congratulate, with all our Hearts your Highneſs thereupon. If the Seaſon permitted to go as far as your good Will, we might ſurely promiſe ourſelves, that the Valour of your Highneſs would procure us new Advantages, before the End of the Campaign; But ſeing the Seaſon of the Year does not allow of any farther Action, this muſt be deferr'd to next Spring; Unleſs the Enemy prefer Peace to War, upon more equitable Conditions, than they have hitherto expreſſed. We are, with much Eſteem, and truly, *&c.*

Conferences at the Hague.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having ſettled the Repartition of the Winter Quarters, arrived, as I have ſaid above, at the *Hague*, the third of *November*,

1709. *vember*, as did Prince *Eugene*, the ſeventh. The twelfth their Highneſſes had a long Conference with ſeveral Deputies of the *States*, in which Prince *Eugene*, who ſpoke firſt, made the following Repreſentation:

Prince Eugene's Speech.

" THAT tho' there was Reaſon to hope, that " the Glorious Victory, and other great Advan- " tages obtained, the laſt Campaign, would in- " duce the Enemy to comply next Winter, with " ſuch Terms, as might ſecure a good and ſure " Peace, to prevent thereby the Continuation of " the War, and ſave the great Charges they muſt " be at, to bring their Army into the Field, the " next Campaign; Yet, as this was ſtill uncer- " tain, there was an abſolute Neceſſity to take, " in Time, and without any Delay, the neceſſary " Meaſures for being early in the Field, the next " Spring, in Order to act with more Vigour than " ever. That, above all Things, it was neceſſary, " to make ſufficient Magazines of Forrage, " Corn, Meal, and other Neceſſaries, in the " moſt convenient Frontier-Places, that the " Troops might be aſſembled, ſubſiſted, and put " in a Condition to act, even before there was " Graſs on the Ground, and that a ſufficient " Number of Waggons be provided, for tranſ- " porting to the Army, Bread and other Neceſ- " ſaries, the Troops having been more than " once, in great Streights, the laſt Campaign, " and having for ſome Days been without Bread, " for Want of Waggons, of which the Field-De- " puties of their *High Mightineſſes* had been Wit- " neſſes. That Magazines were indiſpenſably " neceſſary, to prevent the Enemy's being in " the Field before them, in the Spring, and to " take ſuch advantageous Poſts as might enable " the *Allies* to penetrate into the *French* Terri-

" tories,

tories, without being put to the Neceſſity to hazard a dangerous Battle, and attack them in their ſtrong Intrenchments. That it was alſo neceſſary, to have double the Number of " Waggons they had before, for tranſporting " Bread and other Neceſſaries, from the Frontier " Places to the Army, becauſe otherwiſe, they " could not advance at any Diſtance from the " ſaid Frontiers, and penetrate into the Domi- " nions of *France*, how fair an Opportunity ſo- " ever they had for it; and leſs ſtill at preſent " than before, becauſe the Enemy's Territories " afforded no Proviſions to ſubſiſt an Army. " That, therefore, he earneſtly recommended " theſe two Articles of Magazines and Waggons, " as two Things, without which they could not " promiſe to themſelves to obtain the Advan- " tages that might be expected from the next " Campaign, in caſe they were obliged to con- " tinue the War. Concluding, with deſiring " them, that the Contracts for furniſhing the " *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops, with Bread and " Forrage, might be performed and executed " without any Delay, for preventing all Incon- " veniencies and Diſorders. The Duke of " *Marlborough* ſpoke next, on the ſame Heads, " and recommended with the utmoſt Earneſt- " neſs, the Articles relating to the Magazines " and Waggons; Adding, that being obliged " to go for *England*, he left there General *Cado-* " *gan*, who was impowered to ſettle with the " Council of State, the Contracts for the Sub- " ſiſtence of the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops, " and other Affairs, which were to be regulated, " in Concert, between *Great-Britain* and the " *States*. His Grace repreſented afterwards, the " abſolute Neceſſity of recruiting and re-eſtab- " liſhing

1709.

The Duke of Marlborough's Speech.

1709. "liſhing the Forces, with all poſſible Speed, and "renewing the Capitulations with ſuch Troops, "which without a new Agreement, could not "continue their Service; Concluding, that "was alſo highly neceſſary to regulate, in Time, "the Rout of the *Heſſian* Troops, that were "marching into their own Country, that they "might return, without any Delay, as ſoon as "Occaſion ſhould require.

THE Subject of this Conference having been reported to the Aſſembly of the *States General*, Their *High Mightineſſes* reſolved to concur in every Thing that was, or ſhould be propos'd, for making the utmoſt Efforts, the next Campaign, in Order to bring the War to the deſired Concluſion.

THE *Confederate* Miniſters had ſeveral other Conferences together, in which it was warmly inſiſted, on the Part of *Great-Britain* and *Holland*, that ſince the *Empire* made ſuch great Demands on *France* (as the Reſtoration of the three Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, and all *Alſace* and *Franche Comte*) its Members ought to furniſh their full *Quota's* towards this neceſſary War; To which Prince *Eugene* anſwered: "The "*Emperour* thought the Thing ſo reaſonable, "that He would readily take any Meaſures, in "Concert with His *Allies*, to compel the re- "ſpective States and Princes of the *Empire* to "the punctual Performance of their Duty and "Engagements; It being well known to all the "World, that His *Imperial* Majeſty was not "wanting in ſetting them an Example; Since "He furniſh'd ſeveral Thouſands of Men, and "conſiderable Sums of Mony more than his "*Quota*." They alſo conſulted together about proper Means to extinguiſh the War in the *North*;

Another Speech of Prince Eugene's.

North; Or, at leaſt, to prevent its ſpreading into the *Empire*, and any Ways affecting the *Grand Alliance*. 1709.

France *makes new Advances towards a Peace.*

THE Campaign in the *Netherlands* was no ſooner at an End, than the *French* Court thought fit to make new Advances, towards ſetting a Negociation for a Peace on Foot again. To this End *Signior Foſcarini*, the *Venetian* Ambaſſador, who came to *Holland*, about this Time, took a Turn to *Amſterdam*, to feel the Pulſes of the *Burgomaſters* of that City. On the other Hand, Monſieur *Pettecum*, Reſident of the Duke of *Holſtein*, at the *Hague*, who had been employ'd the laſt Winter, under-hand, in the Negociation of Peace; And had ſince continued to hold a Correſpondence with the Marquis *de Torcy*, made ſome new Overtures, on the Part of *France*, and deſired Paſſes for their Commiſſioners, to come to the *Hague*. The *Imperial*, *Britiſh*, and *Dutch* Miniſters, having taken this Matter into Conſideration, and a Report of their Conference haveing been made to the Aſſembly of the *States General*, Their *High Mightineſſes* refuſed the Paſſes, but conſented, that Monſieur *de Pettecum* ſhould go to the *French* Court, purſuant to their Deſire, to know what farther Offers they had to make. That Miniſter accordingly ſet out for *Paris*, about the Middle of *November*; As did, not many Days after, the Duke of *Marlborough* for *London*, and Prince *Eugene*, for *Vienna*.

Monſieur Pettecum *goes, for that End, to* Paris.

MONSIEUR *Pettecum* was received at the Court of *France* with more Reſpect than was due to a Miniſter of ſo inferiour Rank; And with an affected Oſtentation, to make the murmuring and half famiſh'd People believe, that Peace was near; Not without ſome vain Inſinuations, that he was ſent by the *Allies* themſelves, to make

The Duke of Marlborough *departs for* England.

1709. Advances towards it; Tho' nothing is more certain, than that he had no ſuch Power or Direction given him on their Parts. He conferred for ſome Days, with the Marquis *de Torcy*, and the other *French* Miniſters, and having received a Preſent for the Trouble and Expences of his Journy, he returned to the *Hague* with the Anſwer, and the Propoſals of the Court of *France*.

Monſieur Pettecum *returns to the* Hague.

THESE Propoſals having been examined by the *Heer Van Welderen*, and other Deputies of the *States General*, and a Report thereof made to Their Aſſembly, they were unanimouſly rejected, with Diſdain. A vigorous Reſolution was thereupon taken, on the fourteenth of *December*, in which, among other Things, They ſaid, " That, for ſeveral Reaſons therein inſerted, the " Anſwer brought by the *Sieur Pettecum* was not " ſatisfactory; And that the *Preliminary* Arti- " cles ought to be inſiſted on, eſpecially as there " was no Difficulty rais'd, on the Part of *France*, " but only on the ſeven and thirtieth Article, " and it was the general Opinion, that an Expe- " dient might be ſought, to give Satisfaction to " all Parties. That the *Sieur Pettecum* being " returned, not only without any ſuch Expedi- " ent, but with an Anſwer in which there is not " the leaſt Mention made of the Propoſals made " before, and, in which *France* recedes entirely " from the Foundations, which were agreed to " with a common Conſent, and with a Propoſal " to enter into a formal Negociation of Peace, " without ſettling and adjuſting any Thing be- " fore Hand, contrary to the Declaration made " on the Part of *France*, even by the laſt Let- " ters; *viz.* That all the *Preliminary* Articles " ſhould remain firm as they were ſettled, only " with ſuch Alterations in the Terms of Execu- " tion,

Reſolution of the States General.

" tion, which the Courſe of Time had made 1709.
" neceſſary, except only the ſeven and thirtieth
" Article; Nothing could be concluded; *But*
" *that the Enemy was not ſincerely diſpoſed to*
" *agree to a good and ſafe Peace, and that little*
" *Regard was to be had to the Aſſurances of their*
" *good Intention and Inclination in that Reſpect;*
" *Seeing the Effects agreed ſo little with their*
" *Words; But rather, that all was concerted and*
" *deſigned to ſow, if poſſible, Miſtruſts and Jea-*
" *louſies between the* States *and Their* Allies,
" *while they were reſolved to continue the War, as*
" *it appeared by all publick Advices*, &c. That
" therefore it would be neceſſary, above all
" Things, to make Uſe of the utmoſt Efforts,
" without the leaſt Delay or Loſs of Time, to
" get in a Readineſs all that was requiſite, for
" beginning the next Campaign early, before
" the Enemy are in a Condition to take the
" Field, and puſhing on the ſame with Vigour,
" *&c.* That for the End and Purpoſe aforeſaid,
" Letters ſhould be written to the *Emperour*,
" the *Diet* of the *Empire* at *Ratisbon*, the *Con-*
" *federate* Circles, as alſo to the *Electors* and
" Princes of the *Empire*, and likewiſe to Her
" Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Duke of
" *Savoy*; And that Their *Imperial* and *Great*
" *Britannick* Majeſties ſhould be deſired, that
" Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the Prince and
" Duke of *Marlborough* might come thither
" very early, in the Spring, before the End of
" *February*, to confer about the Operations of
" War, and concert, in Time, the neceſſary
" Meaſures for the Campaign.

ACCORDING to this vigorous Reſolution, the *States General* wrote Letters to all Their *Allies*; And particularly one to the Queen of *Great Britain*, *They write to the Queen of* Great Britain.

1709. *tain*, dated the ſeven and twentieth of *January*, ending with the following Words, in Honour to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

" WE have another Requeſt to add, which " is, That Your Majeſty would be pleas'd " to ſend hither the Prince and Duke of " *Marlborough* betimes; And, if poſſible, be- " fore the End of *February*, that We may have " *the Benefit of the Wiſe Counſels of that Great* " *General*, in Concerting, in due Time, the " Operations for the next Campaign, as well as " reap *the Advantages of his incomparable Valour*, " in the Execution thereof; We remain, *&c.*

THIS was the Language in which the *States*, who had ſuch *Experience* of him, always ſpoke of this *Great Man*; And, that the Queen, Herſelf, had, at leaſt then, the ſame Opinion of him, we may ſee by Her Anſwer to their Letter, which, for the Sake of Connexion, I ſhall inſert here; Tho' otherwiſe, it more properly belongs to the enſuing Chapter.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

The Queen's Anſwer to the Letter of the States General.

" OUR Good Friends, *Allies*, and *Confe-* " *derates*. We have ſeen, by your Letter " of the 27th of this Month, the Reaſons which " have moved you to deſire Us to ſend back the " Duke of *Marlborough*, as ſoon as poſſible: " We agree with you, that there is a Neceſſity " of taking all poſſible Precautions, againſt the " Deſigns of our Enemy; And as *We, Ourſelves,* " *are entirely ſatisfied of the Capacity, and Signal* " *Services of the ſaid Duke of* Marlborough, We " are very glad to find, that your Sentiments, with

" with Regard to him, ſo perfectly agree with 1709.
" Ours. We, therefore, in Conformity to your
" Deſire, immediately order'd him to be ready
" to return to *Holland*, as ſoon as it might be
" neceſſary; And he will not fail to be with you,
" within the Time you have propoſed, to con-
" cert with you *the neceſſary Meaſures, and to put*
" *them in Execution, with his accuſtomed Prudence*
" *and Vigour.* To conclude, We pray GOD, to
" have you, *High and Mighty Lords*, Our Good
" Friends, *Allies*, and *Confederates*, in his Holy
" Keeping.

Written, at our Court, at *St. James's*, the 31ſt of *January*, of the Year 1710-11, and, of Our Reign, the ninth.

Your very good Friend, *&c.*

IT being evident, that the Court of *France* aimed at nothing more than to gain Time, and amuſe the *Allies*, with a ſpecious Negociation, the Queen of *Great Britain* reſolved, likewiſe, to exhort all Her *Allies*, to a Vigorous Proſecution of the War; Particularly thoſe, who, during the whole Courſe of it, had been moſt backward, in ſeconding Her Majeſty's extraordinary Efforts, and eſpecially, on the ſix and twentieth of *December*, to the *General Diet of the Empire*, aſſembled at *Ratisbon*. *The Queen writes to the Diet of* Ratiſbon.

PURSUANT to the Method I have taken in former Years, I ſhall now give a Brief Account of what paſs'd this Year, in other Parts abroad; And firſt, In *Spain*, this Summer paſs'd over, without any conſiderable Action: There was, indeed, an Engagement, on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, in which the *Portugueſe* behaved themſelves very ill, and were beaten; And which occaſioned the Loſs of three Regiments, chiefly *Engliſhmen*, which were taken Priſoners, together with *Affairs in* Spain *and* Portugal.

1709. their Officers: Among whom were Major-General *Sankey*, the Earl of *Barrimore*, and Brigadier *Pearce*. The *Spaniards*, however, did not purſue the Advantage they had by this Action; For they, apprehending that our Fleet might have a Deſign upon ſome Part of their *Southern* Coaſt, were forced to draw their Troops from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, to defend their own Coaſt. Tho' we gave them no Diſturbance on that Side.

THE King of *France*, to carry on a Shew of a Deſign for Peace, withdrew his Troops out of *Spain*; But, at the ſame Time, took Care, to encourage the *Spaniſh Grandees*, and to ſupport his Grandſon: And ſince it was viſible, that either the *Spaniards*, or the *Allies*, were to be deceived by him, it was much more reaſonable to believe, that the *Allies*, and not the *Spaniards*, were to feel the Effects of His fraudulent Proceedings. The *French* General, *Beſons*, who commanded in *Arragon*, had, indeed, Orders, not to venture on a Battle, for that would have been to act too groſs and open, to be, in anywiſe, palliated; But he continued all this Summer commanding their Armies. In *Catalonia*, *Staremburg*, after he received Re-inforcements from *Italy*, advanced towards the *Segra*, and having, for ſome Days, amuſed the Enemy, he paſſed the River. The *Spaniards* deſign'd to give him Battle; But *Beſons* refuſed to engage; This provoked the *Spaniards* ſo much, that King *Philip*, after having writ to Monſieur *Beſons*, thought it neceſſary to leave *Madrid*, and go to the Army: *Beſons* produced his Orders from the King of *France*, to avoid all Engagements, with which he ſeemed much mortified. *Staremburg* advanced, and took *Balaguer*, and made

made the Garriſon Priſoners of War; And, with that, the *Campaign*, on that Side, was at an End. 1709.

NOTHING of Importance paſs'd on the Side of *Dauphiny*: The *Emperour* continued ſtill to refuſe complying with the Duke of *Savoy*'s Demands, about ſome Territories in the Duchy of *Milan*, which were to have been deliver'd to him: So he would not make the Campaign in Perſon, and his Troops kept on the Defenſive. On the other Hand, the *French*, as they ſaw they were to be feebly attack'd, were too weak to do any Thing more, than to cover their own Country. *In* Dauphiny.

THE *Northern* Affairs having no immediate Connexion with thoſe of the *Grand Alliance*, in which the Duke of *Marlborough* was principally concerned, I have only mention'd them, on Occaſion of his Grace's Journy into *Saxony*, in the Year, 1707. The fatal Turn of thoſe Affairs, to the Diſadvantage of the King of *Sweden*, which happen'd this Year, being, as it were, the Conſequence of the Counſels and Meaſures which were thought to be concerted when the Duke was there, and in which, it was believ'd, he had no ſmall Hand, I ſhall juſt hint at them. This great but unfortunate Monarch, having reſolved to invade *Muſcovy*, and being fluſh'd with the Succeſs He had met with in *Poland*, thinking to dethrone the *Czar*, with the ſame Eaſe, as He had done *Auguſtus*, engaged Himſelf ſo far into the *Ukraine*, that there was no Poſſibility of His Retreating; And this brought ſuch a *Cataſtrophe* on His Affairs, as He was never able to diſentangle Himſelf from, till Death put a Stop to the Career of His Intrepidity. *In the* North.

1709. HE engaged a great Body of *Coſſacks* to join him, who were eaſily drawn to revolt from the *Czar*: He had met with great Misfortunes, in the End of the foregoing Year, but nothing could divert him from his Deſigns againſt *Muſcovy*: He paſs'd the *Nieper*, and beſieged *Pultowa*: The *Czar* march'd to raiſe the Siege, with an Army much ſuperiour in Number to that of *Sweden*; But the King of *Sweden*, who had not forgotten the Battle of *Narva*, where he triumph'd with a far greater Inequality of Number, reſolved to venture on a Battle, in which He received ſuch a total Defeat, that He loſt His Camp, His Artillery, and Baggage: A great Part of His Army got off, for the preſent; But being cloſely purſued by the *Muſcovites*, and having neither Bread nor Ammunition, they were all made Priſoners of War. The King Himſelf, with a ſmall Number about Him, paſſed the *Nieper*, and got into the *Turkiſh* Dominions, where He ſettled, and was under a Sort of voluntary, tho' unavoidable Confinement, at a Town of *Moldavia*, call'd *Bender*. This fatal Day ſet *Auguſtus* again on the Throne of *Poland*, and freed the *Allies* from all Apprehenſions of this enterprizing Prince's intermeddling between them, and the common Enemy, to the Support of the latter.

The Battle of Pultowa.

The Conſequences of it.

The Czar ſends a Captain of his Guards to the Duke of Marlborough with Advice of it.

ON this Occaſion, the *Czar* ſhew'd the Duke of *Marlborough* a very ſingular Inſtance of the Eſteem he had for him, by ſending a Captain of His Guards expreſs to acquaint him of this Victory.

HAVING thus taken a View of the moſt material Tranſactions abroad, during the Year, 1709. I ſhall now mention ſuch Domeſtick Occurrences as regard this Hiſtory, which happened in the ſame Space of Time.

UPON

1709. UPON Advice of the Glorious Action and Compleat Victory of *Malplacquet*, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the Loyal City of *London*, in their Formalities, waited on the Queen at *Windſor*, on the tenth of *September*, with an Addreſs of Congratulation, on that Account, of which the Beginning was as follows:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Addreſs of the City of London *to the Queen.*

" IN all Humility, we preſume it cannot but
" be acceptable to Your Majeſty, to receive
" the repeated hearty Congratulations of Your
" moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, upon ſuch ſig-
" nal and re-iterated Inſtances of the *Divine*
" *Goodneſs* ſhowered down on Your Sacred Head,
" in Bleſſing the juſt Arms of Your Majeſty and
" Your *Allies*, under *the auſpicious Conduct of thoſe*
" *Renowned Generals, the Duke of* Marlborough,
" *and the Prince of* Savoy, *with ſuch ſurprizing*
" *and uninterrupted Succeſſes.*

" SCARCE had we enjoyed the Satisfaction we
" received upon the News of the Reduction of
" the ſtrong and important Fortreſs of *Tournay*,
" but we were moſt *agreably ſurprized with the*
" *Account of a Glorious and Compleat Victory over*
" *the whole* French *Army*, notwithſtanding the
" Advantage of Ground, and Obſtinacy of the
" Enemy, not to have been overcome, but *by the*
" *Perſonal Courage of Your Great General*, &c.

THE Seventeenth of the ſame Month, the Lord Mayor, and the Reſt of Her Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, preſented an Humble Addreſs to Her Majeſty, on the ſame Occaſion, of which, the following Paragraphs may be worthy of the Readers Notice:

MOST

1709.

MOST DREAD SOVEREIGN,

Addreſs of the Lieutenancy.

"WE think our ſelves infinitely happy, "that we have Leave once more to ap- "proach Your Royal Perſon, to expreſs (as well "as the Exceſs of it will give us Leave) our un- "feigned Joy for, and Humbly to congratu- "late Your Majeſty upon, *the great and ſurpriz- "ing Progreſs made by the victorious Armies of "Your Majeſty, and Your* Allies, *led on by thoſe "Conſummate Generals, the Duke of* Marlborough "*and the Prince of* Savoy, towards the Glorious "End propos'd by Your Majeſty, an honour- "able and a laſting Peace.

"NONE *but ſuch daring Troops, covetuous of "Glory, animated by the Example of Your undaunt- "ed General (after a fatiguing Siege ſo gloriouſly "*finiſhed) *could have been induced ſo ſpeedily and "chearfully* to have encountered, and ſo bravely "overcome, the ſeeming unſurmountable Diffi- "culties ſtanding between them and Victory.

"*BUT to ſuch Armies, ſo conducted, in ſuch a "Cauſe, and under the Auſpicious Influences of ſuch "a Princeſs, nothing is impoſſible*; &c.

A General Thankſgiving appointed.

THE third of *October*, Her Majeſty in Council, ordered Proclamations to be iſſued, for a General and Publick Thankſgiving, to be obſerved, on the twenty-ſecond of *November*, for the Signal and Glorious Succeſs of Her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of Her Allies, this Campaign.

The Duke of Marlborough *arrives at St.* James's.

THE eighth of *November*, the Duke of *Marlborough* landed, at *Alborough*, in *Suffolk*, from *Holland*, and, on the Tenth, came to *St. James's*.

The Parliament *of* Great-Britain *meets.*

THE fifteenth of *November*, the *Parliament* of *Great-Britain* met, and the Queen being come to the

House of Peers, and the *Commons* ſent for, Her Majeſty made a Gracious Speech to *Both Houſes*, in which, among other Things, She took Notice of the *late Glorious Campaign, and the Great and Important Succeſſes thereof.* 1709.

THE firſt Thing the *Commons* did, on the firſt Day of their Sitting, after they had voted an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, was the coming to this unanimous Reſolution. *That the late Victory obtained by his Grace, the Duke of* Marlborough, *and the other great and important Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, were ſo remarkable, that this* Houſe *thought it ſelf obliged to expreſs how ſenſible they were of the Honour and Advantage which this Kingdom, and the whole* Confederacy *had received by his eminent Services:* And that Mr. *Comptroller*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Chancellour of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Onſlow*, Lord *Coningsby*, Mr. *Nevil*, Lord *William Powlet*, Mr. *Craggs*, Mr. *Compton*, Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Charles Hedges*, Lord *Lumley*, and Sir *Charles Cox*, *ſhould give his Grace the Thanks of this Houſe, and congratulate his Grace's Safety and Return to* Great-Britain. The Committee appointed by the *Commons*, having on the 22*d* of *November*, waited on his Grace, with this Reſolution, his Grace was pleas'd to make the following Anſwer:

The Commons vote Thanks, and a Congratulatory Compliment to the Duke of Marlborough.

" *IT is a very great Honour and Satisfaction to* His Grace's Anſwer
" *me, that the* Houſe of Commons *is pleaſed*
" *to take ſo much Notice of my Endeavours to ſerve*
" *the Queen and my Country.*

" *I cannot be juſt to all the Officers and Soldiers,*
" *who have ſerved with me, unleſs I take this Oc-*
" *caſion to ſay to You, that their Zeal and Affection*
" *for the Service, is equal to the Courage and Bra-*
" *very they have ſhewn during this whole War.*

BOTH

1709. BOTH the *Lords* and the *Commons* took Occaſion in their Addreſſes to Her Majeſty, to ſhew the Senſe they had of the Great Services performed by his Grace. The *Lords* in Theirs, ſay: *The laſt Campaign was ſo very Glorious, whether we conſider the Strength of the Towns which were taken, or the Difficulty and Importance of the Victory which was obtained, that We beg Leave to congratulate Your Majeſty upon the Continued Succeſs of Your Arms, and thoſe of Your* Allies, *under Your General, the Duke of* Marlborough, *whoſe Conduct is worthy of the Chief Command, in ſo juſt a War, and whoſe Valour is equal to the Bravery of his Troops.* And the *Commons*, in Their Addreſs, ſay: *We beg leave to congratulate Your Majeſty upon the Continued Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, particularly the Victory obtained near* Mons, *by the Troops of Your Majeſty, and thoſe of Your* Allies, *under the Command of the Duke of* Marlborough. *A Victory ſo remarkable in all its Circumſtances, as muſt convince Your Enemies, that the Courage and Reſolution of Your Troops, conducted by ſo Great a General, are Superiour to the Greateſt Difficulties.* They likewiſe take Notice how much they were obliged, by theſe Glorious Succeſſes, to expreſs their Senſe of the *Honour and Advantages, which this Kingdom, and the whole Confederacy, had received by his eminent Services.*

THE *Houſe of Lords* having ordered the Lord High Chancellour to return Thanks to the Duke of *Marlborough* for his eminent Services in the laſt Campaign; His Lordſhip at his Grace's firſt Appearance in that Auguſt Aſſembly, this Seſſion, diſcharg'd his Commiſſion, by a Speech, to the following Effect:

The Lord Chancellour returns the Duke of Marlborough the Thanks of the Houſe of Lords.

"THAT he was commanded by the *Lords*, to "give his Grace the Thanks of that *Houſe*, for "his

his continued and eminent Services, to Her Majeſty, and the Publick, during the laſt Campaign. Of which nothing could be greater 1709.
" ſaid, than what Her Majeſty (who always
" ſpeaks with the utmoſt Certainty and Exact-
" neſs) had declared from the Throne; *That it*
" *had been, at leaſt, as Glorious as any which have*
" *preceded it.* But that this Repetition of the
" Thanks of that *Auguſt* Aſſembly, had this Ad-
" vantage of the former, that it muſt be look'd
" upon as added to, and ſtanding on, the Foun-
" dations already laid in the Records of that
" *Houſe*, for the preſerving his Memory freſh, to
" all future Times. So that his Grace had alſo
" the Satisfaction of ſeing this everlaſting Monu-
" ment of his Glory riſe every Year much
" higher. *To which his Lordſhip, added his*
" *Wiſhes*, That GOD might continue, in a won-
" derful Manner, to preſerve ſo invaluable a
" Life, that he might not only add to that
" Structure, but finiſh all, with the Beauties and
" Ornaments of an honourable and laſting Peace.

To which his Grace replied, with his wonted Modeſty and Self-Denial.

" I LOOK upon it as the greateſt Mark of *His Grace's*
" Honour I could receive, that Your Lord- *Anſwer.*
" ſhips are pleaſed to take Notice of my Endea-
" vours to ſerve the Queen and my Country. I
" beg Leave to do Juſtice to all the Officers
" and Soldiers, who have ſerv'd with me. It is
" not poſſible for Men to ſhew more Zeal for
" Her Majeſty's Service, or greater Bravery,
" than they have done."

THESE

1709. THESE great Acknowledgements from *Houſes* of *Parliament*, which the Duke of *Marlborough* had the Satisfaction to meet with almoſt every Year, for ſo many Years together, were ſo Glorious, and ſo far exceeding the Examples of former Reigns, that it is no Wonder, if it ſtirr'd up the Rage of many Perſons, who having no Hopes of ever attaining to ſo high a Pitch of Honour and Reputation, could not forbear looking on his Grace's Glory with envious Eyes, the Effects of which we ſhall now ſoon ſee.

Sums granted for the War in Flanders. *With Reflections thereupon.*

THE Parliament in the mean Time, had not ſat a Month before they had granted all the neceſſary Sums for the Service of the enſuing Year, amounting, in all, to the Sum of 6,384,266 *l.* 7 *s.* A vaſt Sum, indeed; But as it was afterwards objected againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, that he puſh'd the War in *Flanders*, at a greater Expence, than was neceſſary, and it has not, perhaps, been ſo well diſtinguiſhed by ſome, what Part of this, and other immenſe Sums raiſed upon the Publick, were employ'd for this Service, and what for others, it may not be foreign to my Purpoſe to obſerve, in this Place, that not quite one fourth Part of the Supply granted this Year went towards Supporting the Charge of the War in *Flanders*; Notwithſtanding that was the only Side where it was carried on with any great Succeſs, and where we moſt diſtreſs'd the Enemy.

The Duke of Marlborough *made Lord Lieutenant and* Cuſtos Rotulorum *of* Oxfordſhire.

BEFORE I conclude this Book, I muſt take Notice, that the Duke of *Marlborough* was, this Year, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of *Oxfordſhire*.

END of BOOK V.

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